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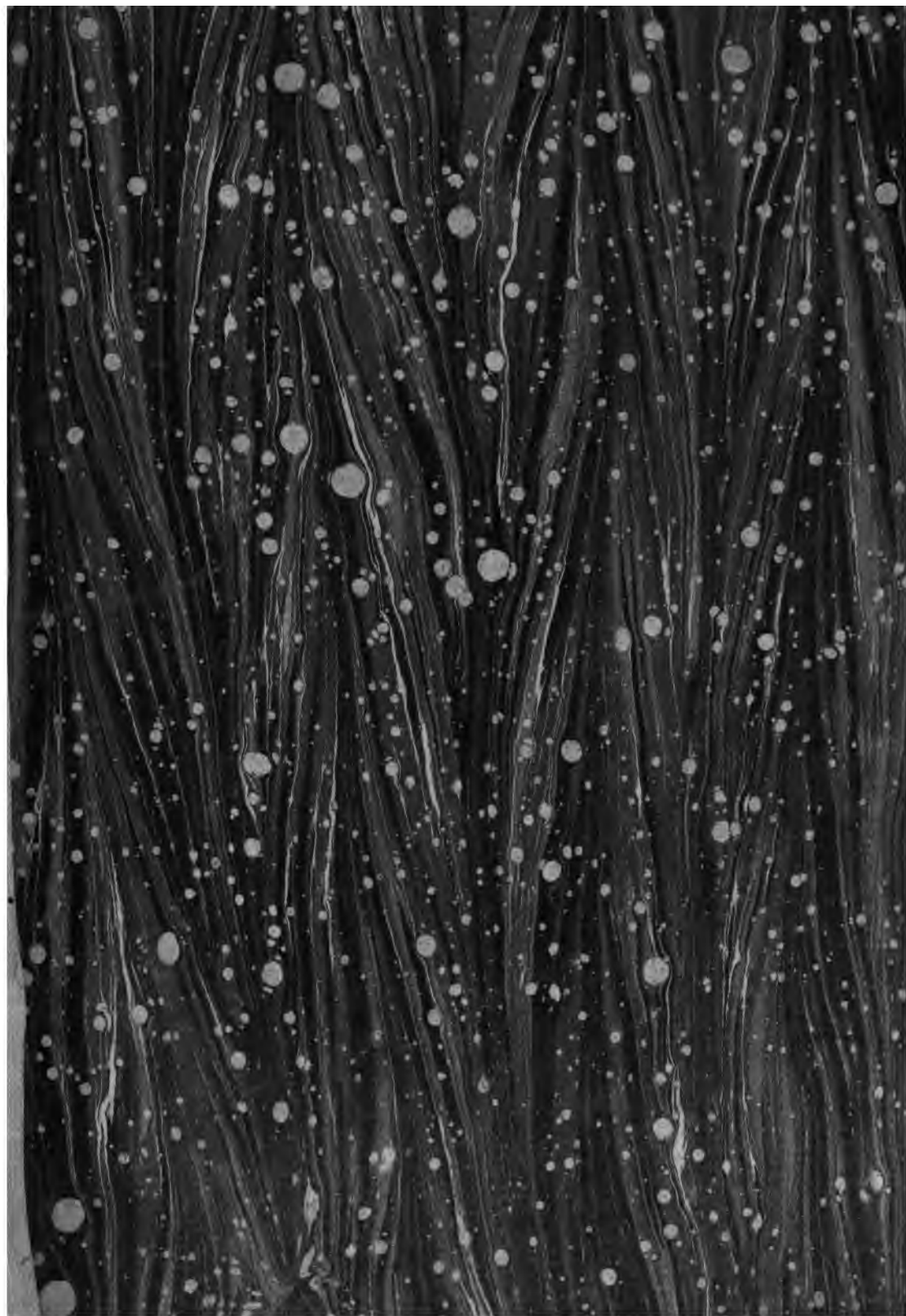
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THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

NOTES AND QUERIES

CONCERNING THE

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

A M E R I C A.

VOL. II.

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P R E F A C E .

A FEW words may be expected from the Editor of this Magazine, by way of preface to the second volume, which the present number will complete. The removal of the seat of publication from Boston to New York, and the consequent change of editor, are the principal events affecting the work during the past year. The retirement of Mr. J. W. Dean, by whom the editorial duties had been performed in the most satisfactory manner, was very much regretted by all; but the Magazine has not ceased to enjoy the benefit of his good taste and extensive knowledge through the medium of occasional contributions to its pages. His successor, having yielded to the solicitation of the respected publisher to take the vacant place, could not hope to fill it so satisfactorily, without equal experience or fitness, and could only promise to do his best, with no other reward than the gratification of an old taste. At the same time, however, he has been influenced by a sincere desire to do every thing in his power to sustain an enterprise of so great interest to historical students and the public.

Having survived the recent crisis in the business community, the Magazine will enter upon another year with the fairest auguries of increased prosperity; and the publisher has occasion to express the liveliest gratitude to those friends whose support and countenance have enabled him to continue the work so far, and now promise to give it a fixed and permanent character. It would be easy to repeat the names of those who, by their early encouragement, have contributed to this result; but it is enough to say that they are amongst the most eminent in our literature, and most distinguished in social and political life. Under such auspices the publisher cannot but feel hopeful for the future, as well as grateful for the past.

The want of some such medium for historical students and associations seems to have been felt before the establishment of this Magazine, and it was only necessary for it to assume the required character in order to insure its success. In this age of investigation, when the value of historical labor is determined by the truthfulness of the record and the weight of documentary evidence, whatever contributes to the discovery of such materials of history cannot fail

to be of use to the honest and diligent inquirer. No small number of original papers that have escaped the public archives and remained in private hands, have first seen the light through these pages. At the same time, the suggestions of able correspondents, and the communications of acute observers, have served to give variety to the staple matter of the Magazine and relieve the tediousness of minute details.

The department of "Notes and Queries" has received much commendation both at home and abroad, enough to encourage our numerous contributors to this apparently light matter, but which often furnishes the most convincing evidence of profound research. It is satisfactory to find that the variety and number of this class of communications are on the increase, coming from the best sources, and showing the fertility and extent of American historical literature.

Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck, a gentleman whose name is well known to the literary world, has rendered much valuable service to the Magazine during the past year, and to him the Obituary Department owes its best sketches of life and character.

The department of Historical and Literary Intelligence belongs exclusively to the editor, who alone is responsible for what it may contain, whether in criticism or statement of facts. With these few prefatory remarks, the Magazine is respectfully commended to the continued support of its friends, and the patronage of the public.

G. F.

NEW YORK, *December 1*, 1858.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.]

JANUARY, 1858.

[No. 1.

General Department.

THE TIMUQUANA LANGUAGE.

BY BUCKINGHAM SMITH.

Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid.

In this Indian language of the eastern seacoast of Georgia and Florida the Spanish Catholic missionaries of the order of San Francisco wrote several works. The titles that follow are of two volumes in print; the earlier from a copy in the possession of the writer of these notes, the later from one in the British Museum as given by R. H. Major, Esq.

CONFESSIONARIO

En lengua Castella-

na, y Timuquana Con algunos consejos para animar al penitente.

*

Y assi mismo van declarados algunos efectos y prerrogatiuas deste sancto sacramento de la confesion. Todo muy util y prouechoso, assi para que los padres confesores sepan instruyr al penitente como para que ellos aprendan à saberse confessor.

) ()
(*) (*)

Ordenado por el Padre Fr. Francisco Pareja, Padre de la Custodia de santa Elena de la Florida.

*Religioso de la Orden de nuestro Seraphico .
Padre San Francisco*

Impresso con licencia en Mexico, en la Em-
prenta de la Viuda de Diego Lopez
Daualos. Año de 1613.

Cathecismo, y
Examen Pa-

Ra Los Que Comulgan, En
lengua Castellana, y Timuquana.

En el qual se cõtiene el respecto que se deue tener à
los templos, con algunos Similes del santissimo Sa-
HIST. MAG. VOL. II. 1

cramento y sus effectos; y la preparaciõ para la cõmunion actual y espiritual, y para quãdo se dá á los enfermos. Las gracias que despues de la cõmunion se deuen dar á Dios, que se recibe en ella. Y algunos milagros deste santissimo Sacramento. Y dichos de Santos, y de personas doctas, que aconsejan y exortan á su frecuencia.

Aora en Esta II. Impression

corregido, y enmendado, y alojo necesario añadido

Por el Padre Fr. Francisco Pareja, Religioso de la Orden de N. Seraphico P. S. Francisco, y Padre de la Provincia de Santa Elena de la Florida, natural de Auñon diocesi del Arcobispado de Toledo.

Con Privilegio

En Mexico, en la Imprenta de Juan Buyz.
Año de 1627.

The latter title discloses that there was an earlier edition of the work; and, referring to the *Bibliotheca* of Nicolas Antonio, it appears to have been printed in Mexico, in the year 1614, and was of the same size of the others, octavo. The *Confessionario* he gives us of the date 1612; and follows with the words *nisi idem opus sit*, directly commencing a new paragraph with the name of a third work, *Grammatica de la lengua Timuquana, Mexico, 1614*. Hervás in the *Catálogo de las naciones conocidas*, which he wrote, (vol. 1st, edition of Madrid, year 1800), says that of these works he has only seen "the large catechism" printed in Mexico in 1627, but that according to the licenses contained in it there had been printed a grammar, vocabulary, three catechisms, and other devotional works in the same languages and written by the same author. If he has rightly stated what he read there could be no doubt of their having all been printed, but the licenses to print them, as they exist on the first leaves of the *Confessionario*, granted by the religious authorities at Saint Augustine after the works had been approved by four friars skilled in the Indian language, bear so near a resemblance to the words he uses that his correctness is rather open to suspicion. It is there said that Father Pareja, who had been the *custodian* of Santa Elena of Florida and *guardian* of the Convent of the *Purissima Concepcion*

of that city, and in the labors of sixteen years of his life spent for the great benefit of the souls of the native people and the service of God, had written in Spanish and Timuquana the works then approved; *La doctrina Christiana*, three catechisms, *Confessionario*, grammar, vocabulary, a treatise on the pains of purgatory and hell, and the enjoyment of glory, and the fifteen mysteries of the *Rosario de Nuestra Señora*. Strenuous efforts have been made in Mexico and Spain to discover any of these missing works either in print or manuscript, but to this moment no copy has been found.

We learn from Barcia, *Ensayo Cronologico para la historia de Florida*, that Father Pareja came to Florida in the year 1593, and died in Mexico in 1628. The importance and extent of the mission of Santa Elena is shown by such facts mentioned by the same author, as that the Convent of San Francisco in 1647 contained fifty priests, that the building, at that time of wood, was afterwards made of stone, and the population of Saint Augustine was only three hundred souls. The stations finally extended to every section of the Peninsula, and simultaneously appear to have been nearly all destroyed in the different Provinces about the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In 1657 the northernmost outpost was 60 leagues from the Convent, and the Westernmost 90.

The Timuqua, or Timogoa, are made the subject of this present hasty notice in the hope of attracting such attention as possibly may lead to the discovery of other works appertaining to them not now known to be extant, and a narrower examination of the history of a people that by the language appear to have been distinct among the family of American nations, and inhabited a considerable territory that has since come to form portions of two States of the Union. The Timuquana was spoken, according to Hervás, citing a passage from the *Catecismo*, "with the most difference of words and least elegantly by the people of Tucururu (Talbot Island?) and of Santa Lucia of Acuera where it partakes of the language of the coast south, which is another tongue, though they understand the people of Mocama as I have discovered, since in preaching to them they have understood me." How far to the west the language was in use may be discovered by consulting any late map of the Peninsula, and with this passage from a journal kept by Don Pedro Palacios on the occasion of his accompanying the Bishop of Cuba, Don Gabriel Vara Calderon, as secretary, in the year 1675, while on a visit to his diocese in that Island and Florida. It is here translated from an extract in short-hand made by Muñoz found in the LXVI vol. of his *Coleccion*.

"We set out from Saint Augustine on the 18th

day of October for the village (lugar) of Nombre de Dios, half a league distant, and slept five leagues beyond it at the country-house (quinta) called La Rosa. Travelling the same distance next day we arrived at the village of San Diego de Salomoto where we tarried two days. On Sunday, the 22d, we crossed, in two canoes lashed together, the great river of Corrientes, a league and a half in width, and very rough. On Monday we journeyed six leagues to a rivulet (arroyo) named Ajano hibita chirico, which mean river of small acorns; and on Tuesday other six leagues to another rivulet called Aquila, which means reed or vine. After having been exposed three nights in the desert to the inclemencies of the skies and embarrassed by ponds, rivulets and rains, we arrived six leagues farther on at the village of Santa Fé, where resides the sergeant-major, Don Tomas de Medina, chief cacique of all that province of Timuquana, otherwise Ustana. We remained four days, and confirmed the persons at San Francisco and Santa Ana, hamlets belonging to that college (doctrina), and at the Country house of La Chua.

"Seven leagues on from there we came to a rivulet where we slept. Next day we took a siesta at Santa Catalina, two leagues, and slept three leagues farther on at the village of Ajohica; and thence we went three leagues to the village of Tarahica where we dined and passed the night."

The account thus suddenly broken off is supported by, and the names of the places that come next may be given from, a report made by a Spanish officer in the year 1732, after an examination of the country where the settlements once stood; they are San Pedro, and among others, Asibe, the westernmost town of Timuqua, on the border of its once hated enemy the Province of Apalache, the most eastern town of which is stated as Ybitachuco, sounds which at once announce that we have approached a people of a different and to us more familiar language. From these authorities we have at least three limits of the country with the sea over which was spoken the Timuquana, the southern at Santa Lucia, where a river is now so called, and a tract of country bears the name Tomoca, the western at the end of a line along which tradition has kept up for points upon it names more or less corrupted, as Alachua, Santafe, Sanfelasco and San Pedro to Ausile, and it is not improbable that a study of the language and a close consideration of the native words to be found in the narratives of the early explorers and colonists, Spanish and French, may show the northern limit of the nation to have been along the coast in the state of Georgia.

The following brief vocabulary of the Timuquana, made (no doubt with inaccuracies) from a comparison of recurring words in the pages of the *Confessionario*, will give some occasional light,

however small, to the Indian words that are frequently to be found in the early accounts:

Arrow, atulu.	Man, single, viro pacano.
Acorn, aha.	Male consort, yinhiminco.
Any one, ano.	Nose, chini.
Bear, arahete.	Newse, chaleca, cagibinaco.
Brother, ami.	Owl, atofa.
Bed, acatala.	Palmetto berries, apu.
Bad, cumele.	Rain, hugi.
Children, sigison.	Rainbow, baninoco.
Country, beta.	Sodomite, chiqueua.
Cacique, holata.	Spiritual father, ite mileno.
Corn-crib, abo paha.	Stick, aboto.
Canoe, tico.	Sea, moca.
Chestnut, afata.	Snake, yola.
Concubine, nia leta.	Ship, ticopaha (canoe house?).
Damsel, aquitasico.	Swan, sicuri.
Day, ela, egela.	Steal, nuge.
Deer, honoso.	Staff, aboto.
Eel, yyorona.	This, These, cagi.
Earth, qisa.	Truth, nacomi.
Eye, mucu.	Town, hica.
Eyelashes, milisuru.	Turkey, caya.
(Fire ?) Coal, tacachu.	Tobacco, emi ?
Fire, (new ?) tacachaleca.	Turtle, cara ?
Fish, cuyu.	Thing, hachibueno.
Father, iui.	Tears, mucubine (eye water ?)
Flea, ibigita.	Vassal, pequat.
Hyaraba, lion (panther.)	Words, hebuata.
Horse, caballico (Spanish).	War, yri.
House, paha.	Woman, nia.
House, (new) paha chalca.	Woman single, nia pacana.
Hand, hùena.	Woodpecker, tinibo.
Herb-doctor, isucu.	Weir, ichali; in the interior of the country, puye and jufere.
Husband, yniſaya.	Water, ybine.
Infant, aruqui.	Wife (my ?) ynhihima.
Kiss, obacha.	Wife (your ?) inifaye.
King, utina.	Wife, (his ?) inefimi.
Louse, hibe.	Wizard, orobaso.
Lightning, naboto.	
Lie, nurabuota.	
Laurel, tola.	
Meat, soba.	
Maid, aquita.	
Maize, tapola.	
Mouth, nipita.	
Mother, is.	

Since writing the preceding I have received the following corresponding pages from the Catecismo in the London Museum, which may be printed as a specimen of the language, and for the gratification of the curious:

CATHECISMO
y Examen para los que comulgan,
en
Lengua Castellana, y Timuquana.

INTRODUCCION.

Para declarar alguna cosa del santissimo Sacramento del altar, y de las mercedes que nos hezistes, señor mio JESU CHRISTO, no bastaran lenguas de hombres, ni Angeles! que cosa puede auer de tan grande admiracion como veros señor de alta Magestad, cuya filla es el Cielo, cuyo estrado Real es la tierra, cuyos criados son los seraphines, cuyos mensajeros son los Angeles, cuya familia es todo lo criado, y q̄ ayays querido morar con nosotros gusanillos en este valle de lagrimas, y tenernos compañia, en este destierro, y estar para esto depositada en las Iglesias para ayudar à nuestra deuocion con vuestra presencia y asistir à nuestras peticiones y lagrimas, y darnos à entender, q̄ estais cerca para nuestras peticiones en el Cielo, quan cerca de nosotros, os quisistes poner acà en la tierra. Allí estais señor, para que cada vez q̄ quisieremos podamos hablar cō vos cara à cara y daros parte de nuestras trabajos, angustias y miserias, y derramar delante de vuestra Diuina Magestad nuestro coraçon, y tener compañia con vos, en nuestras oraciones, y ver con los ojos de la Fè ante nosotros à vos señor, que.

PARS TIMUQUANA.
Cacare Quenela monochini
gibela.

Hachibueno inequua santissimo Sacramêto Altarima, naintema nebeleca acoma hiquotimono inibitima mine Jesu Christo niyateso bonema hebuano chaqueneco tolobosota chaquenele, monolehetimano, anocote Angelicote, tolobosonolehetila, nebeleca acola hiquotisi manino chaqueneco, nahige hoba, nimanihelegete, mine ananoconaqua, anen-etagiti, yabo quabaleta, hibuantage, na anenetanano, numa, abomano, ayehibuanò inibite chieta, vti inemimano, ebela etecosono inibitima, nantage ano nacutunu anocobosaletemano, serafines carema, nâtamoge anohalifalet caremano Angelinantamoge, hamimile nomano gere, sigisono inemima, nantequenema, hachaquenta, hiquotisi nimanetile helegete. Cagi inema, naquatemala, acu caqua ychogichi chumosi nia nolebama, ninocorobota cagi narutu quanino vbueno chige nautima ninaquitulubota, ninahebua sisinibota halifosi manta, na ininemano, Yglesia pahama nahibuata, heca melabine cumeletanica, niarabota, habeleta inintage mine mucuqua mitonomaqua, eata, ano lapustâ cagiti, mineno naquenihauale manta habeleta inintage, minequa, ano hebuastacagiti, mineno ytu-hata natamalonta, habema, habatiqualena nimanisobota, ysonemano, cagi vtimaqua hochota, iribonemano, nantarege

A CONNECTICUT BALLAD OF 1769.*

A copy of this curious production is preserved among the Trumbull papers in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. The author's name is unknown; he evidently belonged to the conservative and anti-revolutionary party, and from his sneers at the 'chaplains' and 'black coats' does not appear to have been a friend to the standing order. It was written during the canvass for Governor which preceded the election of the first Gov. Trumbull, but, though probably circulated in manuscript like other party squibs of the day, has hitherto remained unpublished. It is worthy of preservation as a curious epitome of Connecticut history, as well as for its intrinsic merits of wit, point, and a smoother versification than is often met with in similar compositions of the period.

T.

"OBSERVATIONS ON THE SEVERAL COMMANDERS OF THE SHIP CONNECTICUT: OCT. 10, 1769: (1) BY AN OLD DECREPID SEAMAN WHO LAMENTS THE SHIP'S MISFORTUNES. TO THE TUNE OF "THE VICAR OF BRAY."

"Sic transit Gloria Mundi."

In sixteen hundred sixty-two,
When John, the first, (2) was Pilot,
Our ship was rigg'd, well trimm'd and new,
And sail'd as clean as a fly-boat.
The Crew, tho' cull'd from different Ships, (3)
Each gloried in his Charter,
And with one voice would celebrate
The Son of the Royal Martyr.

CHOR.—And this is what I will maintain
As long as life shall be, Sir,
That I will ever laud him most,
Who does most good to me, Sir.

When Bob (4) succeeded in command,
He cries, "My Lads, be honest!
Desire no more, by sea or land,
Than's bought or won by conquest;
Let justice equally be done
To soldier and to seamen;
Each be content with what's his own,
Nor injure the rights of Freeman."

CHOR.—And this is what I will maintain,
Unto my dying day, Sir,—
If the crew had heard to Bob's advice,
They ne'er had gone astray, Sir.

(1.) A few days after the Death of Gov. William Pitkin, who died Oct. 1, 1769.

(2.) John Winthrop, first Governor of Connecticut colony under the Charter of 1662.

(3.) Alluding to the union of the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, under the same charter.

(4.) The writer passes over the administration of Gov. William Leete, (1676—83) without notice. He was succeeded by Robert Treat, who held the office from 1683 to the abrogation of charter

* This article originally appeared in the Hartford Evening Press of July 6, 1857, and has been revised for the H. M. by the annotator.

When Bob was dead, another John (5)
Was chose our Ship's commander,
Who never sailed far from Home,
But mostly dwelt on Land, (6) Sir,
The Chaplain (7) was his Aid de camp,
His Clerk, yea, his Director,
And midshipmen and fore-mast hands
Were govern'd at his beck, Sir.
CHOR.—And this is what I will maintain,
Unto my dying day, Sir,—
Whene'er the Chaplain guides the Helm,
The Ship will go astray, Sir.

This Black-Coat so caress'd the Crew,
That when John kick'd the bucket,
He was confirmed in the sole command,
Who long before had took it.
Hierarchy prevailed on board,
Doctrines of Grace at th' highest,—
And none but Christians could have grog,
'Twas Law,—who dare deny it? (8)

CHOR.—And this is what I will maintain,
And to none will knock under,—
That Crew will love the Captain best
Who allows most grog and plunder.

The next upon the quarter deck
Was Joe, (9) as black as a cloud, Sir,
Who mustard loved full well 'tis said,
But ne'er made or used Powder.

government, in 1687, and after the expulsion of Andros, was again chosen governor and continued in office until 1698.

(5.) Fitz John Winthrop, major general and commander in chief of the land forces destined for the reduction of Canada, in the disastrous expedition of 1690; appointed the colony's agent to present a petition to the British throne in 1694, for a confirmation of the right to command the militia, which had been challenged by Gov. Fletcher—his successful agency added greatly to his popularity, and probably led to his election as Governor, in the place of Gov. Treat, shortly after his return from England, May, 1698.

(6.) The two Winthrops were large landed proprietors, by grants from the Colony and Indian Sachems, and by purchase.—The extent of some of these grants and the participation of Fitz-John Winthrop in the conflict of claims growing out of disputed Indian titles, gave point to the writer's allusion.

(7.) The Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall.—Gov. Winthrop's minister, in the church at New London, his intimate friend and constant adviser, the main stay and support of his administration, and his successor in the office of Governor. Mr Saltonstall's influence in the church and with the ministers was almost unbounded, and his commanding talents and intimate acquaintance with public affairs, soon gave him such a position in the colony as to justify the application of all the titles which are here given him.

(8.) Gov. Winthrop died, at Boston, 27 Nov. 1707, and Mr. Saltonstall was called from the charge of his church and people to fill the Governor's chair, and was annually re-elected until his death, in 1724. "A friend to law and order, he would have men submit to authority and live soberly, taking reason and religion for their guides. He loved synods and councils, and was for giving them large power. * * The platform of ecclesiastical discipline formed at Saybrook, accepted by most of the churches and established as the law of the State in October, 1808, * * owed much to his counsels and influence." (Miss Caulkins's Hist. of N. London, p. 3, 7.) Against this verse the writer has a note. "Indians had no more right to Law than Wolves or Foxes. *Es Election Sermon.*" This perhaps alluded to a Sermon preached by Rev. John Bulkley, at the Election in 1713, on "the necessity of Religion in Societies." In discussing the proposition that "Enemies to religion are enemies to the State," Mr. Bulkley likens the state of "the Gentile world" to "that of the fishes in the sea" and "the beasts in the wilderness," (though he by no means warrants the deduction that they are not entitled to the protection of the law.)

(9.) Joseph Talcott, Governor from 1724 to 1741.

During his stay near half the Crew
Were seized with religious frenzies,
And about the Ship from stem to stern,
They ape'd St. Vitus's dances. (10.)
CHOR.—This truth is what I will maintain,
Which I did then discover,—
When an Ass would run, give him the rein,
And his frolic will soon be over. (11)

Our next Commander, Jonathan, (12)
Was deeply skilled in *Law*, Sir
And as honest a man of that knavish clan
As ever appear'd at the bar, Sir,
He cleaned the Ship, mounted the guns,
And if I am not mistaken,
The very first cruise he ever made,
Proud Louisbourg was taken. (13)

CHOR.—And this is what I have observed,
Of folks who've been new lighting,—
Like Saracens, Saints Soldiers make,
And prove their faith by fighting.

Who next succeeded to the helm
Was stately, smoking Roger; (14)
The same to Cape Breton had been,
But no Seaman or Soldier.
During his cruise a Spanish Snow (15)
Fired on him a broad-side, Sir;
He receiv'd a wound by a golden ball,—
Of which wound he died, Sir.

CHOR.—And this is what I will maintain,
Let friend or foe be grieved,—
If Roger ne'er had seen that Snow,
He might have longer lived!

Old Captain Pitch (16) commanded next,—
A skillful navigator,
And as good a seaman as ever turned
His hardy face to weather.

(10.) This refers to the great revival, of 1740—42,—more particularly to the effects of Whitefield's preaching, the rise of *new-lights*, and the excesses of the Rev. James Davenport and his followers. "He gave an unrestrained liberty to noise and outcry, both of distress and joy, in time of divine service. He promoted both with all his might, raising his voice to the highest pitch, together with the most violent agitations of body," &c.—(Trumbull's Conn. II. 161.)

(11.) Gov. Talcott, if he did not directly countenance, thought it unadvisable to resort to any extraordinary means, or the enactment of penal laws, for the suppression of these disorders.

(12.) Jonathan Law, of Milford, lieutenant-governor, 1725—1741; governor, 1741—1750. Died in office.

(13.) Louisbourg surrendered, 17 June, 1745. "The Colony of Connecticut employed in this enterprise more than a thousand men" (Trumbull's Conn. II. 281—2.)

(14.) Roger Wolcott, Governor from 1750—1754. In 1745, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces in the expedition against Louisbourg, and was Colonel Pepperell's second in command, at the taking of that post, with the Island of Cape Breton.

(15.) The affair of the Spanish Snow (or ship),—one of the most curious episodes in the history of the Colony, is told by Dr. Trumbull (II. 298—300.) and more particularly by Miss Caulkins in the History of New London, pp. 462—468. This ship put into New London harbor, in distress, Nov. 1752. Her cargo was stored in the town, during the winter; before spring, a considerable part of it was lost or stolen. No effectual means were taken by the government of the Colony to discover the missing goods or detect and punish the offenders. Gov. Wolcott was much blamed for showing so little activity,—and the freemen were so much dissatisfied that he was not re-elected governor, and appears never to have regained his former popularity.

(16.) Thomas Fitch; chosen governor, in the place of Roger

When a mutiny on board the Ship,
Fomented by Chaplain and Gunner, (17)
Drove Captain Pitch from the quarter-deck,
And the Ship was most undone, Sir.

CHOR.—Now this is what I will maintain,
Let who will it gainsay, Sir,—
Whene'er the Crew has mutinied
The *Chaplain* has been in the fray, Sir.

Our old friend Will (18) next took the Helm,
Who'd cruised for many years, Sir,
And steer'd as well, when the weather was calm
As any Tar on board, Sir.
His friendly art succeeded now
To accomplish every measure,
By a "How do you do," with a decent Bow,
And a shaking of hands forever.

CHOR.—Now this is what I will maintain
As the judgment of one Freeman,—
That his bowing his head and shaking of hands
Was done to please the Seaman.

Now Will is dead, and his Purser broke, (19)
I know not who'll come next, Sir;
The Seamen call for old Pitch again,—
Affairs are sore perplexed, Sir.
But the Gunners (20) and some midshippers
Are making an insurrection,
And would rather the ship should founder quite
Than be saved by Pitch's inspection.

CHOR.—But this is what I will maintain,
In spite of Gunners and all, Sir,—
If Pitch can save the Ship once more,
'Tis best he overhawl her!

AMEN."

Wolcott, in 1754. He was first elected an assistant in 1734; lieutenant governor, in 1750. After the passage of the Stamp Act, Gov. Fitch advocated submission to the law, and was first to propose, at a meeting of the council, that they should take the oath required by the act. At the next election, he was left out of office.

(17.) Alluding to the efficient opposition of the clergy, to the Stamp Act. "The congregational ministers," says Gordon, "saw farther into the designs of the British administration than the bulk of the colony; and by their publications and conversation, increased and strengthened the opposition." (I. 119.)

(18.) William Pitkin, elected governor in 1746, held the office till his death, in Oct. 1769. He had been a member of the Council since 1734, and lieutenant governor for twelve years.

(19.) The "Purser" was Jonathan Trumbull, (then lieutenant governor,) who had recently lost all his property by a mercantile failure. "He had been for years a successful merchant," writes his son, Col. John Trumbull "and looked forward to an age of ease and affluence; but in one season, almost every vessel and all the property which he had upon the ocean was swept away, and he was a poor man at so late a period in life, as left no hope of retrieving his affairs." [Col. Trumbull's Autobiography, p. 8.]

(20.) The "Gunners" here, as in the preceding verse, probably alludes to the opposition of the *military*, as the "Chaplain," to that of the Congregational clergy, to the Stamp Act and the measures which followed in its train. Colonels Putnam and John Durkee were active and determined in this opposition. The former was deputed to wait on Gov. Fitch to express to him the sentiments of the people, respecting the Stamp Act, and the report which Col. Humphreys has given, of the conference, certainly authorizes the application to Putnam of the charge of aiding to "foment the mutiny." Col. Durkee was the leader of the "Sons of Liberty." In the movement which extorted from Stamp-master Ingersoll, his resignation, in 1765. Col. Jonathan Trumbull, who had been the first of Gov. Fitch's council, to "mutiny," [when the proposition was made for taking the oath to support the Stamp Act.] was elected as Mr. Pitkin's successor, in opposition to Gov. Fitch, who was the candidate of the moderate and more loyal "seamen."

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. VII. — GOV. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, 1777—1779.

ENCLOSED I cover to you copies of a collection of letters of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, written in 1777–8–9, and addressed to the president of Congress, Hon. Henry Laurens, and major generals Gates and Sullivan, together with a speech of the governor to the Assembly of Connecticut. These letters all possess an interest to the historical student, and especially to the people of Connecticut. They are carefully made from the originals now lying before me. I suppose they need no comment. Their contents are clear enough in object and character. The local commentator, by a little research, may illustrate, in some measure, a portion of their contents; but to the general reader, even this is unnecessary.

W. G. S.

LEBANON, 2d December, 1777.

SIR,

I have the Honour of your Letter of the 1st of Nov^r. I rejoyce that a Gentleman of your Character is chosen President of Congress — and do sincerely congratulate you on the Occasion. May the Father of Lights guide and influence you to discharge the duties of your station with Wisdom, Ability, and Fidelity — to the acceptance of that Hon^{ble} Body, and the multitude of your Brethren of the United States.

The Resolve, That one day, Thursday the 18th Decem. next, be set apart to be observed by all the Inhabitants throughout these States for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, is very acceptable — shall take the necessary Measures for carrying it into effect in this State; may all Hearts acknowledge "*That the Lord reigneth,*" and rejoyce before him for the Blessings received, and in hope of those that are further needed; especially of Success, of Establishment, of Peace, and of Prosperity — The foundations of all good, free, and happy Government must be laid in Religion and Virtue — no other will ever prove secure and permanent.

As you was not present in Congress at the Times referred to, in my public Letter, relative to two of my sons, I take the liberty to mention, That my second son was appointed D: Paymaster in the Northern Department, when Mr Warren was Pay-M^r: Gen in the Eastern; and was superceded by the appointment of Mr Palfrey. — However, I advised him, patiently to Serve in his department, which he still does. I have enclosed the Letters that passed relative to my youngest son, John,* which, on perusal, will shew his Spirit and

Treatment. That of my eldest Son Joseph, the late Commissary, is a matter which must necessarily lye under your View.

The Resolves of Congress, relative to that Department, are, on experience, already found impracticable, and I much fear the consequences.

I am, with Esteem and Regard,

Sir, your most obedient H^{ble}

Servant — JONth TRUMBULL.

The Hon^{ble} President LAURENS.

HARTFORD, 24th January 1778.

SIR,

IN a P. S. to mine of the 14th [missing], I mentioned my receipt of yours of the 5th instant. I thank you for your free communications. On entering this unhappy contest, and the consequent unnatural war — in counting the cost, we had to set down, on one side, the Wealth, Strength, and Power of our Enemies; Their injurious designs, and outrageous purposes, to subjugate these colonies; The Jealousies, disappointments, chagrine, Envy, Party — &c &c — that necessarily arise and happen among ourselves, all tending to bring us to the brink of a Precipice and to the danger of Ruin.

On the other side, we had to set down — The justice of our Cause; the inestimable value of our Liberties; the Conduct of Divine Providence towards this Land, from its first Settlement — and, altho' we had much forgotten the religious Errand of our Predecessors hither, and the many Trespases and sins abounding amongst us, yet we may not doubt the Protection of Heaven, with his gracious Interposition, to defend and save us, for his own Name's sake. The righteous Judge of all the earth will do right. We have now to acknowledge the marvellous appearances of God for us — too many here to be recounted. Let us rejoyce, The Lord reigns. Our Separation from Great Britain is from the Lord. Let us do our duty and the work assigned us, Then shall we see the salvation of the Lord.

I am very sensible of the Arduous Labors of Congress — Their Wisdom and Virtue — Hope they will soon get the Commissariate and other Departments of the Army well arranged, with men capable to perform the duties of each.

Col^l Joseph Trumbull is at this Time very unwell. He bro't the seeds of his disorder home with him. He hoped to have recovered his Health without aid from the Phisitian; he is disappointed, and obliged to apply for his help, and to keep close to his room — I fear, as well as hope, for him. Should a Seat at the Board of War be reserved for him, I believe he will take it, when his health permits. The malignant and injurious insinuations, of his throwing stumbling-blocks in the way, makes a deep impression — as it always will on a

* These Letters will be found in the Historical Magazine for October, 1857, pp. 289—292. — Ed.

mind of spirit. He is honest, and zealous, in his Country's cause. He cannot bear to see it suffer for want of any assistance in his power to afford—

His own and His Brother's sufferings may be not only on their own account, but also on mine. I put it into my own Account, not to escape.

I have heretofore mentioned my own inclinations. That every preparation may be made for a Home-Stroke early in the Spring. The Hon^{ble} Congress will exert themselves as they see best.—May not salted Pork be had from the Southern States?

Union and Harmony subsists in our General Assembly which continues setting. I wish you all divine Assistance and Support under your unceasing Care and Labour in your Station for the public Liberty and happiness.

I am, with unfeigned Esteem and Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient and very hble
Servant — JONth TRUMBULL.

HON^{ble} HENRY LAURENS Esquire—

HARTFORD, June 5th 1778.

SIR,

YOUR Letters of the 18th and 26th ult^o requesting aid from this State for the Department under your Command, I have received, and laid before the General Assembly of this State in their present Session; to which they have given their serious attention; and am sorry to be obliged to inform you, that they think it entirely out of their power to comply with your Request, in any measure, consistent with our own immediate safety, and necessary attention to the Enemy in the New York Department. On the pressing requisition of Maj^r General Gates, we have thought it our duty to order the Six Battalions raised by Act of Assembly, the last winter, to join them on Hudson River, and to detach, in addition to them, three Troops of Light Horse; and as there seems to be a greater probability, that the Enemy will bend their Main Force there or immediately on this State, than any where else, have been obliged to order a Peremptory Detachment of two more entire Regiments for the Defence of our very exposed and extensive Sea Coasts, and to act as occasion shall require.—These exertions, together with the large proportion we have furnished to the Continental Army, and various other Military Services, have exhausted us to our utmost ability. We had stipulated with Massachusetts to furnish you with 200 men on our account, in lieu of so many supplied for them to General Gates, which, in our circumstances, appears to us all that can be reasonably expected, at this time, from our State.—We hope and trust, the State of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, at present in a much less exposed situation, will afford you all reasonable and necessary aid, as we

shall also be ever disposed to do, to the utmost of our power.

I am Sir with Esteem and Respect,
Your most obedient and very humble Serv.

JONth TRUMBULL

HON^{ble} Maj^r GENERAL SULLIVAN.

LEBANON, 18th June 1778.

SIR,

GOVERNOR CLINTON proposed three thousand men to be raised in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, for defence of the North River. For New York 700; Massachusetts agreed for 1300; and this for 1000. For that end, this calculated to encourage Six Battalions to enlist for that service, and defence of our Sea Coasts, expecting they would soon fill. In this [we] are disappointed. Col Enos' Battalion have 184 Privates enlisted; Col Hooker's 242; Col McClellan's 147; No return from Col Mead—say 150.

The General Assembly, observing the appearance of such deficiencies, ordered two Battalions, to consist of 728 men each, to be detached from the militia, and three Companies of Light Horse, to consist of 60 men each. These, are of the last-mentioned Battalions raised on the west side of Connecticut River; and the first mentioned numbers. Total 1631 privates [who] are ordered forthwith to march to join the Army under your command. The other two of the Six Battalions—Col^o Moth's [Qu?] 101 privates, at New London; Col^o Cook's, of 133, at New Haven, or the other detached Regiment, will be ordered, without unnecessary delay, to march to join the army. The two detached Battalions to remain in service two months after their arrival at the place of their destination.

Maj^r Gen Putnam is collecting recruits for the Continental Establishment. I fancy our Regiments will be as near compleat as any on the ground.

Your letter of the 15th instant, came to hand last evening. I really hoped for more active vigour to dislodge and extirpate our Enemies. The zeal of the people, to establish the independence of the United States is not abated. The European Alliances, and expectation of a French War, tends to bring on a Security here, which I fear is too general a Calamity.

I am with great Respect and Esteem,
Sir,

Your obedient, very humble Servant,
JONth TRUMBULL.

HON^{ble} Maj^r GENERAL GATES.

LEBANON, 26th June 1778

SIR,

YOUR several Letters of the 22nd inst with the

enclosures, are received. That to Col^d Champion was immediately sent to his house by a safe hand. I have delayed your messenger one day in hopes of seeing the Col^d—probably he was not at home. In addition to your account of salted provisions, you may set down 100 bbs of Pork, we have directed him to take and forward out of the Stores of this State. We have 2 or 300 ^{lbs} more that will not be withheld, where most needed. Beef is bettering every day. Now is the pinching time; The Army, & my Son, feel the effects of the new regulation of the Commissariate; the former in danger for want of supplies that ought to have been made the last season — the latter very weak and feeble, principally caused by the treatment he met. I hope & trust both will recover the shock. Nothing will be wanting from this State, or those concerned in supplies, to make them adequate — The Troops of this State will come in fast. Heaven hath wrought marvellous things for us. May strength and vigor be given to extirpate our cruel and insidious Enemies. May their vile policy and evil designs be baffled. There can be no solidity in any offers the British Commissioners can make. The plan is evidently to divide and distract our Councils; to unite the opposite parties in England, to bring into Administration, L^d Chatham and Shelburne; to declare no war with France; to send over Reinforcements, to wreak their vengeance on America. Our Heavenly Protector, I trust, will spare and defend us.

Your Aid, Mr Hughes, was with me, and went in pursuit of arms — hope he hath success.

I am, with great Esteem and Regard,
Sir, your obedient hble Servant,
JONth TRUMBULL.

Hon^{ble} Maj^r GENERAL GATES.

LEBANON, 29th June 1778.

SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 5th inst, with the inclosure was delivered by Mr Skinner — laid before the General Assembly. The Act for regulation of Prices, suspended, until the rising of the Assembly in October next. Your other Letters of the 9th and 10th inst., with the inclosures, are received. A general Embargo, with penalties, was laid by an Act of the General Assembly in the Sessions of May. . . the powers of Government will be vigorously exercised to carry into effectual execution this most necessary and salutary measure.

Our Delegates transmitted a Resolve of Congress 13th inst., requesting the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut, immediately to raise their quota of Troops to be under the command of Maj General Sullivan, for relief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. I beg leave to refer to your Considera-

tion, Copies inclosed of my Letter of the 5th inst, to Maj. General Sullivan, & of my two, of the 18th and 26th inst. to Maj. General Gates;— trust our doings to fill our quota for the Continental Army, for defence of the North River—and proposals for the State of Rhode Island, will meet approbation.

The British King and Parliament continue uniform in their line of conduct towards the Colonies; they mistake our understandings, as at first they did our Resolution.

May the suprem director of all events give wisdom in Council, Strength and vigour in the Field; cause this new rising Empire to take deep root, to grow, flourish and to become a praise in the Earth. *Sustinet, qui Transtulit*. Every branch in the true vine, that beareth not fruit, our heavenly Father taketh away, and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth, that it may bring forth more fruit.

Please to send by Mr Brown two or three doz. of Blanks for Commissions, Instructions and Bonds for privateer Ships.

I am, with sincere Esteem & Regard,
Sir, your most obedient,
very hble Servant,
JONth TRUMBULL.

Hon^{ble} PRESIDENT LAURENS

Private
SIR,

LEBANON, 29th June 1778.

ON information that my son Joseph Trumbull, late Commissary General, from fatigue beyond his strength, being dangerously ill, Lord's day morning 14th instant, I left Hartford, and came to Norwich; found him better than my fears. He is in a feeble condition, easily overset. I visited him the 22d instant, and left him on the gaining hand. He prays his best compliments to you, and gratefully acknowledges the receipt of your late letters. Hope he will be able so far to attend his Accounts, as to send his Cash Accounts. Mr. Hoskins, his head clerk, and others employed in his Accounts, are busy on them—not to equal advantage without his assistance. 'Tis easy to conceive that in two years and half supplies of the Army, they are large and extensive. He had reduced his business into method, and got into a good train.

From the Fatigues of his business, but chiefly the trouble, sorrow, and grief for the treatment he received after all, broke his Constitution; bro't him next door to death, and renders his recovery doubtful;—former health and strength never to be expected.

His experience taught him the incongruity and impracticability of the new regulation of the Commissariate; After experience teacheth us, he was right. The Army feel its bad effects to this day. It grieves him to the heart to be branded with the

opprobrium of distrust. I beg leave to ask why he is left without means to pay the purchasers he employed, to enable them to pay their debts, and settle their accounts with him?

Are we not all servants of the public? why should one servant, without apparent reason, distrust another? I beg leave to enclose my Speech to the General Assembly of Connecticut, at last May Sessions. In it you will find my sentiments fully and truly expressed on the subject it contains.

I have the honour to be, with truth and sincerity, Sir, your most obedient & very hble Servant,

JONth TRUMBULL.

Hon^{ble} HENRY LAURENS Esquire.

SPEECH OF GOV. TRUMBULL.

GENTLEMEN of the Council: Mr Speaker: Gentlemen of the house of representatives: It is with deference that I mention the Subject which induceth me to stay you at this time.

With gratitude to our Sovereign Lord, Protector & Father, & to you my brethren, I do cordially acknowledge, the Honor, benignity and goodness shewed me in the course of my being one of your number, notwithstanding my weakness and unworthiness.

The great end of Government is the Security, Wellfare and Peace of the People; that they may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all Godliness and Honesty; therefore the great object of Government is Piety and Virtue. Honor and Wealth are not the objects; the former is productive of many evils; the latter, the occasion of Covetousness, Oppression, fraud and injustice, with their concomitants. Piety towards God, and moral excellence amongst men, are the sure foundations of Holiness & Happiness. High sounding Titles intoxicate the mind, *ingenerate* envy, and breed disorders in a Commonwealth, and ought therefore to be avoided.

It is the Lord hath made the Separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, and laid the foundation of these rising United States. It becomes them to put away and avoid every thing incongruous with their great object and tending to their hurt.

The Amiable and Salutary Constitution of Government made and ratified in this State from its beginning; and I wish to see, or rather hope, similar Constitutions may be established in all the United States of America. Its true grandeur and solid Glory do not consist in high Titles, splendour, pomp and magnificence, nor in reverence and exterior honor, paid to their Governors and Rulers, but in the real and solid advantages de-

rived therefrom, to each State, whose support, defence, Security and Asylum, its nature and institution forms. At the same time, that it is the fruitful source of decency, decorum, good order, and every terrestrial blessing, especially to the poor and weak who ought to find beneath its shade and protection, a sweet peace and tranquility not to be interrupted or disturbed. An Act of this Assembly made and passed this time twelve month, ordered the stile of *His Excellency* to be given the Governor of this State. This savouring too much of High-Titles, and not beneficial, may it not honorably be repealed? It passed without any previous knowledge, expectation, or desire. Asking pardon from you, and from my successors, I do sincerely request its repeal.

It is Honor and Happiness enough to meet the approbation of Heaven, of my own Conscience and of my Brethren.

I take this opportunity to add, That the Statute Laws of this State need to be revised, and formed agreeably to our present condition. Is it not best to appoint a Committee for that End?

JONth TRUMBULL.

LEBANON, 10th Decem. 1778.

SIR,

YOUR esteemed favor of the 10th of last month, is now before me. I feel a pleasure in the estimation you express of the services of my late son, the first Commissary General. My own thoughts have often turned in the same strain; and I fondly think still, that the disadvantages accruing to the States, in consequence of his being obliged to leave that service, is not overrated by your estimation—but that is passed. He is gone. I now only wait for that justice I think is due his Estate, from the public, for those services he actually performed. I observe, in your letter, a stroke relating to the adjustment of the Accounts. From the ill state of health in which the Commissary General left the Army, from the increase of his disorders after his retirement, and the long and severe conflict he endured, with a complication of diseases untill his death, Congress may easily form to themselves an excuse for the accounts not having been adjusted by him. The unavoidable difficulties attending an adjustment by his Administrator, utterly unacquainted with the accounts, no gentleman, versed in business, can be ignorant of. A delay must therefore now be reasonably expected. I have the pleasure, however, to inform, that his Cash Account is in a fair way to be properly prepared for settlement, and that their appearance, allowing for times & circumstances in which the business was conducted, is favorable beyond expectation. These accounts, which are stating and collecting by my son, Mr Jonathan Trum-

bull, will by him be exhibited for settlement, on his arrival in Philadelphia. I am, I confess, seriously alarmed at the State of our Currency, and the seeming delay of the necessary remedies. A fine spun theorem [theory?] on this occasion, I deem unnecessary. It will not answer our purpose. A careful attention to the nature and causes of the disorder, will naturally lead to the remedies needful; the cure must be radically attempted, or the applications will but increase the disease. The practice of Monopolizers, Engrossers, &c, are a great source of our evil. These however, are not the principal. Such as they are, think they may be reduced. Are not the means, by which we have been conducted to this situation, instructive lessons, pointing us to the cure? So long as our magazines were kept full, and our stores plentifully and seasonably provided, Speculators had not the opportunity of imposing an artificial scarcity & demand upon the Public; and thereby making their own prices upon the articles of public consumption. Is it that we have exhausted our resources, that our supplies are now so scantily made from hand to mouth? perpetually keeping up the demand, and playing in tune to the desires of the ungodly seekers of gain? Certainly not. Our internal resources are still great; our magazines can again be filled — they must be filled; the idea of scarcity, from this artificial demand, must be removed. This appears to me to be one great remedy. Another, and very principal one, is to reduce the quantity of circulating Cash, and means devised to prevent the necessity of constant, and perpetual new emissions for new emergencies. To do this, Loans and Taxation must be co-operative. Taxation alone, will be too slow and dilatory. Loans must, therefore, be adopted; and of these I think a foreign Loan must be most eligible. I don't know how an internal one, in our present circumstances, would operate. I am rather of opinion, that, untill the value of the Paper Currency is fully ascertained, by the Public, and so long as a rapid depreciation is going [on], your monied people will rather choose to make the best of their money, in some kind of business, than to trust to an uncertain future redemption in the hands of the Public. Confederation being finished, and Funds established, a foreign loan, I think, may undoubtedly be obtained; and this improved, in sale of Bills of Exchange, at the rates they will fetch, and perhaps a part invested, and realized, in silver and gold, brought into the States, and delivered for the redemption of part of our Bills, at such discounted rates, as would be easily complied to, might be attended with very salutary consequences. At same time, in aid of this remedy, heavy taxation should be kept up; our debts should be paying; our new emissions should be as small as possible; and punctually sunk off; —

our yearly expenditures should certainly be reduced, by a yearly payment of taxes, and as much of the public funded Debt paid, from time to time, as circumstances will admit. A youthful, growing, vigorous, and industrious nation, need be under no great apprehension, from a very considerable public Debt. Peace, Arts, Commerce and industry, will soon exonerate such a State. Your favor of 16th Novem. is also received, with its several inclosures, which are particularly noticed.

I am with the greatest Respect & Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient hble Servant,

JONth TRUMBULL.

Honorable HENRY LAURENS Esquire.

LEBANON, 6th Septem^r 1779.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honor and pleasure of your communication of the 8th of July last.

The arrival of Admiral Arbuthnot, the known determination of the British Cabinet against this State; the present position of the light Troops on Long Island, and other circumstances unite to confirm my apprehension of an almost immediate invasion. May the Lord of Hosts be our Protector and Saviour.

I have lately received an Answer to my letter of the 27th June 1777, addressed to Baron Van Der Cappellen. Enclosed, is his original with its enclosures, written in French; The protest of the City of Amsterdam in Dutch, which [I] wish to be returned by Mr. Brown, after communicated to Honble Congress. I have a [Qu. no?] translation; no person near me is competent to doing it well. I am unwilling to trouble you, yet venture to ask the Favour to procure me a good translation of the whole. Enclosed is a packet for him, prepared in answer — left open for Congress and your observation — to communicate so far as you think fit and prudent. Please to seal and forward the same by the first good conveyance. I entertain raised expectations of some solid benefit to the public from this nobleman. Money and goods may be had most advantageously from the Hollanders.

My youngest son, John hath an inclination to visit Europe. If he may appear in character, be useful to the public, and make an Emolument for himself, shall not set myself in opposition. Is there no employment with Doct Franklin, — a Secretary, &c. that may be had? — Shall mention the same to our Delegates without further Sollicitation.

Is there no means to prevent the further depreciation of our currency? can there be no radical cure? The measures used formerly, in the case of old Tenor bills, answered the end at that time — why not at the present? The bills are of the nature of Tallies, that each individual may know &

bear his burden in an equal proportion. An appreciation will prove more pernicious than depreciation. Justice ought to be sought for and done to all, as far as is possible. Taxation is an infallible remedy. A tax nominally high is as easily borne as one of a lower denomination, where the value is the same. 'Tis always best to pay our debts, when the means for doing it is in our power, which is assuredly the case while the bills, or tallies, are so equally distributed.

Is it not high time for Congress to erect and establish Boards, of Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Appeals, and every other executive part? No member of Congress to [be] employed thereon, — 'tis burdensome, and on all accounts disagreeable and detrimental. The apparent frequent calls for yeas and nays are unprofitable and disgusting.

Let us trust in the Lord, persevere to the end, and wait with patience untill our labors are crowned with success.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Dear Sir, Your most obedient hble
Servant, JONth TRUMBULL.

P. S. Please to find means that my letter may be *Franked to Amsterdam*; whatever the charge may be, will repay.

Honorable HENRY LAURENS, Esq.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT

By S. P. FOWLER, OF DANVERS PORT, MASS.

Upon examination of the Court Documents, relating to this delusion, we are strongly impressed with the belief that George Herrick, of Salem, was present at the execution of Giles Cory, in the capacity of a Deputy Sheriff, and when that unfortunate old man was pressed to death, was the person mentioned by Calef, who, when his tongue was pressed out of his mouth, forced it in again with his cane. Perhaps there was no person more actively engaged in the prosecution for witchcraft, or who afterwards suffered more from the indignation and reproach of an afflicted community. He himself informs us that for the term of nine months and upwards, he was constantly employed in serving warrants, and apprehending prisoners, attending examinations at courts, and conveying prisoners from prison to prison. We have proof that he was very active at the executions, a swift witness against the accused, and visited prisons for the purpose of searching prisoners for "witch marks" — it being understood in those days, that the devil affixed his mark to those in alliance with him, exhibiting itself in the form of a teat or excrescence, and found to be callous or dead. This cruel and detestable examination was performed

upon the body of the old and decrepid George Jacobs, senior, by George Herrick and others, and return made to the court as follows: —

"The testimony of George Herrick, aged thirty-four years, or thereabouts — Testifieth and saith, that sometime in May last, by order of their Majesties Justices, I went to the prison in Salem to search George Jacobs, Sen., and likewise Wm. Downton. The Goal keeper, and Joseph Neal, Constable, was in prison, and concerned with me in the search. — When, under the said Jacob's right shoulder was found a tett, about a quarter of an inch long, with a sharp point drawn downwards, so that I took a pin from Downton, and run in through the said tett, but their was neither water, blood or corruption, nor any other matter, and so we made return. Wm. Downton Testifyeth to the above written. — And we further testify and say, that y^e said Jacobs was not in the least sensible in what we had done, for after I had made return to the Magistraits, and returned, I told y^e said Jacobs, and he knew nothing before.

Sworn in Court, August 4th, 1692."

This most indubitable evidence of the finding of a witch mark upon the body of the poor old man seems to have sealed his fate; for he was, with John Proctor, forthwith convicted, and sent back to prison, where the latter made his will, and they were, with several others, hung at Gallows Hill, on the 19th of August, 1692. George Jacobs, Sen., was ignominiously buried alone, on a Birch Plain, on his own farm, at Danvers-Port, where his grave can be seen at this day. After the delusion had subsided, George Herrick, to judge from the following petition, appears to have suffered severely by poverty and neglect, occasioned, we have reason to believe, by his close connection with that sad tragedy:

"To his Excelency, Sir William Phipps Knight, Capt. General Governor of their Majesties Territories and Dominion of y^e Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and to the Hon. William Stoughton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of said Province — and to the Rest of the Honoured Councell —

The Petition of your Poor Servant, George Herrick, Most Humbly Sheweth — That, whereas your Excellencies and Honors Poor Petitioner having been employed as Marshall and Deputy Sheriff for the County of Essex, for the Term of nine months and upwards, in Serving of Warrants, and apprehending many prisoners, attending Examinations, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, as likewise by mittimus and writs of habeas corpus, have often conveyed Prisoners unto Prison, and from Prison unto Prison, it hath taken up my whole time, and made me Incapable to get any thing for

the maintenance of my poor family; and by that means become so impoverished that Necessity hath forced me to lay down my place, and must Certainly Come to Want, if not in Some Measure Supplied — Therefore I humbly beseech your Honours to take my Case and Condition so far into Consideration That I may have Some Supply this winter, That I and my Poor children may not be destitute of Sustenance, and so indubitably Perish, for I have been bred a Gentleman, and not much used to Work, and am become Despicable in these hard times. And that your Excellencies and Honors may not imagine that I am Weary of Serving my King and Country; when my habitation Graced with plenty in the room of Penury, there shall be no service too dangerous and difficult, but your Poor Petitioner Will Gladly Except, and to the best of my Power accomplish. I shall wholly Lay myself at your Honourable feet for Relief, and shall always Pray for your Excellencies and Honours health and happiness, and Subscribe myself, hoping for a Generous Return,

Your Poor and Humble Petitioner,

GEORGE HERRICK.

Dated at Salem, this Eight day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1692."

WHEN A CENTURY ENDS.

However insignificant the passion for autograph collecting may appear at the first glance, it is rapidly increasing among us, and is becoming an indispensable aid to the development of the history of the past. Our friend, Charles H. Morse, who makes it his vocation, expresses the opinion that the two individuals who have achieved the most in the collection of rare autograph manuscripts are Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D. of Albany, N. Y. and J. K. Teft, Esq. of Savannah, Ga. We must say for Dr. Sprague that his ardor in the pursuit of autographs can be measured only by his devotion to the sacred ministry. The estimate of fifty thousand dollars is, possibly, less than the actual value of his collection. Such men are benefactors of their country, as they preserve from destruction the materials of its history.

The gathering of autographs originated in Germany about the year 1550, when persons of quality took about with them elegant blank books for the signatures of eminent persons or valued friends.

Probably no person among us has a collection of classified sets of autographs equal to that of Edward H. Leflingwell, of Boston, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Missouri. While luxuriating over the rare autograph manuscripts of eminent persons in this extensive collection, — in which are letters by all the signers

of the Declaration of Independence, one (William Paca of Maryland) only excepted, — we noticed an original letter by President Dwight of Yale College in reference to the exact period at which the eighteenth century ended; — a point in dispute even to this day.

In the year 1799, two literary gentlemen of New York, having opposite opinions upon this subject, agreed on a wager of a pipe of wine regarding it. They were to abide by the decision of President Dwight and Prof. Meigs. A letter was addressed to each of the referees without any intimation of the wager. After the decision had been communicated to the gentlemen, they presented a demijohn of wine to Dr. Dwight and Prof. Meigs.

The letter of Dr. Dwight was conclusive, that the century was not completed until the termination of the year 1800. We requested Prof. Leflingwell to furnish a copy of the letter with his recollection of the circumstances attending its origin, with which request he complied. We give the letters of Prof. Leflingwell and President Dwight below. The judgment of this conservative divine, whose theology stands between the extremes of Calvin and Arminius, will ever be respected.

J. S. L.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1857.

Dear Sir. — I may not remember all the circumstances connected with the origin of President Dwight's letter on the century question, as nearly forty years have elapsed since they were related to me by my father, but they were essentially, as follows:

Two gentlemen of New York, entertaining different opinions in relation to the precise time when the eighteenth century terminated, agreed to refer the disputed question to the President of Yale College, and the Professor of Mathematics in the same Institution.

My father, who was known to them as a friend and former pupil of President Dwight, was desired to write to him, and also to Hon. Josiah Meigs, at that time Professor of Mathematics, (subsequently, President of the University of Georgia) requesting their opinions on the subject.

The letter received in reply from Professor Meigs, whose views were similar to those of Pres. Dwight, is not in my possession: — a copy of that of the President, I have the pleasure of enclosing, agreeably to the wish expressed in yours of the 7th Inst.

As you have intimated that you wish this letter for publication, it becomes my duty to state, that it was published in the "Missouri Statesman," and perhaps in other Western papers, in 1850, and it

is by no means improbable, that it appeared in the New York papers soon after it was written.

I am very respectfully

Your friend and servant,

EDWARD H. LEFFINGWELL.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 23d, 1799.

SIR,

IN answer to the question, which you proposed to me for decision, I observe —

1st. That in *reckoning centurially*, we adopt a different phraseology from that, which is used in all other accounts of time. In speaking of a *man's age*, we say — This is the *thirty-first*, or *thirty-second*, year of his age, or, He is in his *thirty-first year*, &c.

In speaking of the *centurial year*, or year of the *Christian Æra*, we say, *seventeen hundred and one*, *two*; *ninety-eight*, *nine*, &c. Thus we say, A. D. 1799; & in the *gear of our Lord*, *seventeen hundred ninety-nine*; & at times, also; In the *seventeen hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Christian Æra*; expressions exactly equivalent.

2. The *Christian Æra* began with the *Nativity of Christ*.

3. The phrases — *the first year*, and *the year one* are, I apprehend, exactly equivalent. Of course, *seventeen hundred ninety-nine*, & *the seventeen hundred and ninety-ninth year*, when applied to the present centurial year, are also exactly equivalent.

4. If these observations are true, the present year will not complete the 18th century.

5. In writing the date of the year, we simply use the *arithmetical figures*; leaving the words, *In the year of our Lord*, to be understood, except in solemn and dignified transactions. No *letter*, *day book* or *ledger*, probably, ever contained these words; but all are dated merely with the *arithmetical figures*. From this elliptical manner of writing dates, our phraseology, I presume, originated. From *writing customarily* 1700, 501, 602, it became the most natural language, to say "*seventeen hundred*," "*five hundred & one*," &c.

6. As we have continually occasion to mark the *day & month*, in our dates, as well as the *year*, we are necessitated to note the year *from its commencement*. Thus there is the same necessity to note the year, on *1st, 2d, 3d, &c. day of January*, as in any preceding month; for instance, on the *31st day of December*. Thus we write,

day — month — year

10th—Jan'y—1799

I. E. The tenth day of the month of January, in the year seventeen hundred ninety-nine. Thus public proclamations are written — "Given under my hand on the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred, and ninety-nine" — plainly equivalent to the *seventeen hundred & ninety-ninth year of the Christian era*.

7. In this manner those must have dated, who wrote in the first year of the *Christian Æra*, if we suppose them to have dated at all. Otherwise, they must have written & said, *Jan'y the tenth*, in the year *cipher*, or *nought*—*Jan'y 10th, 0*. I presume this will not be supposed. Suppose the following divisions, thus marked,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

to express the ten first years of the *Christian Æra*. Which mode of reckoning these divisions would be the mode naturally adopted by the common sense of mankind? I think it will be admitted, that the lower series of figures must have been thus adopted, and that the upper series could not have easily entered into any mind.

There is not any series which begins with a cipher, unless where mere Indices are intended.

8. Blair's *Chronology* is a complete exhibition of the mode of reckoning, which I suppose to have been adopted from the beginning. Both the centuries, before, and the centuries after, Christ are reckoned by his tables from *one to fifty*, and from *fifty to one hundred inclusive*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

[signed] TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

MR. WILLIAM LEFFINGWELL.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers Vol. I. p. 17.) September 15, 1857. The regular meeting of the Society was held this day; V. H. Higgins, Esq., presiding *pro tempore*, in the absence of the regular officers. Letters were read from the Hon. A. Felch, of Michigan, relative to the historical sources in California; from Mr. I. Hilt of Mount Morris, Illinois, confirming the general correctness of a newspaper report, some months since, of the alleged discovery of an antediluvian well at or near Round Grove Station, on the line of the Dixon Air-line Rail Road, and from several individuals accepting memberships—one from I. H. Burch, Esq., of Chicago, containing an enclosed check for one hundred dollars in aid of the Society's objects, which was appropriately acknowledged.

The Secretary reported also a correspondence with a friend of this Society in Ireland, and arrangements contemplated for procuring a collection in that country of works illustrative of Irish history, &c. The Librarian reported the monthly

addition of 231 Books, Files, Pamphlets and Charts to the Society's collections. Amendments of the Society's Constitution and By-Laws having been submitted and referred, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

October 20th. The meeting for this month was regularly convened at the Society's rooms, William H. Brown, Esq., the President, in the chair.

The Society's correspondence was duly reported, as also the acquisition of 260 Books, Pamphlets, Charts, and Newspaper-files—including a volume of newspaper excerpts—a considerable part of which was comprised in a donation by Andrew I. Brown, Esq., of Chicago, of works and collections formerly belonging to the library of his deceased father, the Hon. Henry Brown, Historian of Illinois.

An original letter written by Capt. N. Heald, then in command at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, and bearing date, April 29, 1812, detailing the particulars of the massacre in that month at Lee's farm on the South branch of the Chicago River, was presented and read to the Society, as a donation from Mr. Samuel C. Clarke, of this city, a grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Hull, among whose papers the letter was preserved. The letter proved of value in its discovery of details of the event referred to previously unknown.

The Secretary also reported the possession by the Society of an extensive and valuable collection of MSS., books, and papers, covering the entire period of the modern occupation of Chicago, from the beginning of the year 1804 to 1825, from which may probably be derived a nearly complete list of all the residents in this place during that period, as well as approximate estimates of the extent of the trade carried on here, during that period, with various interior points, including the amount of peltries collected here, or received *in transitu*. The Society were indebted for this important acquisition to John H. Kinzie, Esq., a member of the Society, formerly and long connected with the service of the U. States, in the Indian Department.

Some discussion then followed touching the character, and public services to this State of the late Hon. Judge Pope, and his valuable influence in extending its Northern boundary, so as to embrace within its limits, (originally restricted to the Southern margin of Lake Michigan,) that portion of the Lake coast, which gives it so important a participation in the commerce of the American Lakes, thus providing a salutary counterpoise to the geographical tendency of all its numerous water-courses to a confluence with the Mississippi, the political consequences of which were forcibly exhibited by Judge Pope, then a delegate in the U. S. Congress—upon which, a resolution was moved and adopted expressive of respect for the

memory of Judge Pope, and providing for the early preparation of a suitable memorial of his life, character and public services.

The sad and sudden death of John High, Jun., Esq., a resident member of the Society, at the late calamitous fire in this city, was then announced. Appropriate resolutions were offered by the Hon. W. B. Ogden and adopted by the meeting. Mr. Ogden was requested to provide a memorial of the late Mr. High, to be placed on the Society's files. The meeting was then adjourned.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 77). The first regular meeting after the summer recess was held at the Society's rooms, in Baltimore, on the evening of Thursday, October 1st, 1857.

Additions to the Society's collections were announced as having been received since the last report, from several institutions and friends of the Society.

The committee on Honorary membership nominated Prof. George Tucker, of Philadelphia, who was elected.

The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active Members: Henry M. Bash, Edward D. Kemp, D. P. Montague, Augustus Mathiot.

Dr. Steiner announced that he had presented to the American Scientific Association, at its late meeting at Montreal, the Society's invitation to hold its next annual meeting in the city of Baltimore, and that it had been accepted. The meeting would be held on the last Wednesday in April, 1858. A local committee had been appointed, of which Hon. Thomas Swann had been made chairman; and it was hoped that the citizens of Baltimore as well as its literary and scientific associations, would liberally sustain the invitation. A committee of consultation must be appointed to confer with the Local committee and aid in the arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the members, and men of science from abroad.

The following gentlemen were appointed to serve upon this committee: Charles F. Mayer; Hon. W. F. Giles, Dr. Bordley, George W. Wardour, Llewellyn F. Barry, Mr. Wassche, J. D. Pratt.

The committee on Natural History stated that the cases ordered for their use were nearly completed, and they would soon proceed to arrange the Society's collections.

Mr. Streeter gave a brief account of his recent visit to Pennsylvania, and explorations for the purpose of ascertaining the exact locality of the

"Susquehanna Fort," noted in the earlier history of Maryland, in which he believed he had succeeded.

Arrangements were made for resuming the Society's social meetings or soirees, to be held on the third Thursday of each month, during the winter. The Society adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 46). A stated meeting was held in Boston on Wednesday, December 2, 1857, Rev. Martin Moore, in the chair.

The library committee made a report of the donations since the last meeting, after which Mr. Drake, the corresponding secretary, read letters of acceptance from Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Henry D. Paine, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., and John L. Blake, Esq., of Orange, N. J., as corresponding members; and from Ezra Wilkinson, Esq., of Dedham, Winslow Lewis, M. D. and J. Colburn, Esq., of Boston, as resident members. Seven resident and four corresponding members were elected.

Mr. Ephraim G. Ware, of Boston read a paper on the life and mechanical genius of Joseph Pope. The paper consisted chiefly of an interesting letter from a daughter of Mr. Pope, now living at an advanced age, addressed to her children. Mr. Pope was born at Boston Feb. 1, 1750 and learned the watchmakers' trade which he carried on in his native town. In 1786 he finished an Orrery upon which he had been engaged for nine or ten years. He had quite an inventive genius and a great love for scientific studies; and was much respected by the leading men of Boston.

Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., read a review of Gliddon and Nott's "Types of Mankind." The paper was principally devoted to a vindication of the translators of the Bible from charges in that book. He proved these charges to be unjust. It was a very able performance.

Mr. Burnham read a paper prepared by Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plain, (who could not conveniently attend,) upon Gen. Warren and his conduct at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1825, Gen. Sumner gave the following toast at the Fourth of July celebration in Boston, as the sentiment contained in the dying words of Warren to those who were near him when he fell: "*I am a dead man! Fight on my brave fellows for the salvation of your country!*" This led to a discussion in the public papers of that day between Gen. Sumner and Dr. Waterhouse, the latter of whom doubted whether Warren really uttered those words,

but appears afterwards to have been satisfied that he did. Gen. Sumner's authority was Amos Foster, of Tewksbury, (then living,) who was near Warren when he fell, and heard the words. The paper will probably be printed in full.

Col. Samuel Swett asked permission to correct a statement which he made at a former meeting, to the effect that Aaron Burr, being too poor to pay for his passage from London to this country in 1812, worked his passage home. This he found was erroneous, though he had received it from a person that he thought would not be likely to be mistaken. He had since received a letter on the subject from Capt. Nichols, of Newburyport, who was a fellow-passenger with Burr. They came in the Aurora, Captain Potter, and Burr, who was very poor and not able to pay a full passage, came incog. He registered his name as Adolphus Arnold. Col. Swett related a number of interesting anecdotes of Burr, some of which had never been printed, he thought.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ware, Dr. Cornell, Gen. Sumner, and Col. Swett, and copies of their papers were requested for the archives.

MICHIGAN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN. (Officers, Vol. I. p. 276.)—A monthly meeting was held in Detroit on Thursday evening, Nov. 5. A large number of donations of books, manuscripts, and newspapers was announced. The following gentlemen were nominated for membership, namely: *Active*.—Peter Desnoyer and Henry R. Mizner, of Detroit; Jesse Johnson, of Saginaw; Tacitus Bird, of Sault Ste Marie; and Mrs. P. M. Everett, of Marquette. *Corresponding*.—Col. William Elliott, of Niles. *Honorary*.—Hon. John Law, of Vincennes.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—A bi-weekly meeting was held at Albany on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, the president, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, in the chair.

Valuable donations from several gentlemen were announced; after which Mr. Munsell read a paper on the History of Printing in America. "The paper was curious and interesting," says the Albany Journal, "as may well be supposed, from Mr. Munsell's extensive researches, as an antiquarian and as a printer."

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, Vol. I. p. 48.)—The Historical Society held one of its usual meetings on Tuesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish, the president, in the chair.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted. It was unanimously resolved that a course of lectures should be delivered before the Society during the present winter.

The paper of the evening was read by Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, the subject being "The Battle of Saratoga."

The speaker designated this action as the turning point of the Revolution. He glanced briefly over the grave events that preceded the battle. These circumstances and the history of the details of the conflict are found in all systematic historians. There appeared to be no new view of these transactions which the speaker might be anxious to present and enforce. His language was graphic and occasionally florid. The loss of the British was given as seven hundred, and the loss of the Americans at only one hundred and fifty. Burgoyne's subsequent movements were very distinctly delineated. The number of prisoners surrendered at the capitulation was stated as over seven thousand, among whom were several generals and members of Parliament. Burgoyne returned to England, defended in the Commons the resistance of the colonists, and was instrumental in the subsequent approaches to a pacificatory acknowledgment of our national independence. To the success of this battle our Republican nationality might fairly be said to be owing. It destroyed the military prestige of the English.

The speaker concluded thus:

"The stars of the new flag represented the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hands of Orpheus, signified harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edges of the covenanters' banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars the number of the united colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, namely, the red flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which, in Roman days, was the signal of defiance, denotes daring, and the white, purity.

"What eloquence do the stars breathe when their full significance is known! A new constellation! Union! perpetuity! A covenant against oppression! Justice, equality, subordination, courage and purity.

"And where now is not that banner known? Trophied with victories in war, and doubly tro-

phied with the victories of peace. It is respected throughout the earth as the flag of the Free.

"Then success to the flag of our nation,
May its folds all around us be spread;
It is blazoned with deeds of the valiant,
And sacred with names of the dead.

"The stars are the symbol of union,—
May they ever in unity wave,
The white is the emblem of honor,
And the red is the blood of the brave

"Then success to the flag of the nation,
May it sweep o'er the land and the sea,
O, wherever its splendor is darting,
That it darted to nought but the free.

"Let us keep its bright glories unsullied,
Sustain it on ocean and shore,
Rear it high, a broad beacon of freedom
To the world, until time is no more."

[Loud cheers.]

Rev. Dr. Osgood moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Street. The Secretary produced the originals of the Gates and Burgoyne capitulation correspondence, which was curiously scanned by several members. The vote of thanks being carried, the Society adjourned. — *N. Y. Times.*

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the Fire Lands Historical Society took place in Norwalk on Thursday last, and was tolerably well attended by the old settlers. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was present, and delivered the address.

The address of Mr. Whittlesey is very highly spoken of. The speaker gave a very interesting and instructive history of the Western Reserve, commencing with the original grants of territory, by King Charles the II.; also of the Fire Lands, and the origin of the name. We understand that it is to be published. Several interesting reports, the history in brief, of some of the "Pioneers" of the Fire Lands, were also read before the meeting.

In the Town Hall a bountiful repast was spread, of which all were invited to partake, and for which they were mainly indebted to the ladies of Norwalk.

The origin of the name "Fire Lands," is as follows: During the Revolutionary war, the British burned certain towns in Connecticut—as Norwalk, Fairfield and Danbury. At the close of the war, when Connecticut ceded her Western Reserve lands, the government granted five hundred thousand acres to those who had suffered by the burning of the towns above named. These lands

were located, by townships, in Huron and Erie counties, and were called, very appropriately, "Fire Lands."—*Cincinnati Gazette, Thursday, Nov. 26th, 1857.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (Officers, Vol. I. p. 81.—This society held its stated monthly meeting on Monday, November 9th, 1857, Dr. George H. Burgin presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary read a very interesting letter from Hon. N. P. Trist, accepting membership in the society, and giving at some length his views as to the objects of an Historical Society.

The Librarian read a list of donations to the library, since the last meeting, consisting of books and manuscripts.

Mr. Etting read two reports of a Committee appointed by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, to procure an appropriate residence for the President of the United States. They were presented to Councils Nov. 1st, and Nov. 22d, 1790.

Mr. George M. Conarroe read a paper, dated Feb. 19, 1777, in the handwriting of Samuel Huntington (signer of the Declaration of Independence, and President of Congress), which was interesting as an illustration of the slow eradication of old prejudices, even at the time when "liberty" was the popular watchword.

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, in 1721, as is well known, first introduced into America the practice of inoculation for small-pox, and rendered himself very odious to many in Boston and vicinity on that account; so much so, that, for a time, it was dangerous for him to travel in the evening. He died in 1766, and, according to some of his biographers, lived to see the prejudices against him entirely die away, and inoculation universally practised. That this was not entirely the case, seems to be shown by this paper, which recites the presentment by two grand jurors, for the County of New London, of Dr. Elisha Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., "for communicating the small-pox by inoculation to Elijah Lathrop and Benjamin Ward, both of Norwich, aforesaid, and sundry other persons, against the peace, and contrary to the laws of this State." And Dr. Elisha Tracy, pleading guilty before Samuel Huntington, Associate Justice, was held in a recognizance of sixty pounds to appear and answer before the County Court.

The Librarian stated, that the Executive Committee, to whom the Society had referred a resolution relative to the publication of a new volume, had passed the resolution with some modification, and that the subject was now before the Trustees of the Publication Fund.

Mr. Horatio G. Jones then read brief extracts

VOL. II.

3

from a paper he is preparing on the *Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley* and his connection with Dr. Franklin in his electrical discoveries.

Mr. Townsend Ward read an obituary of Hon. Richard Smith, author of the *Journal of Congress*, from 1775 to 1776; and also two letters to Judge Smith, one written by Dr. Smallett and the other by Francis Hopkinson.

The Society was then adjourned by the presiding officer.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, Vol. I. p. 180.)—The monthly meeting was held at the Capitol in Nashville, on Tuesday afternoon, November 3d. Prof. J. B. Lindsley stated that since the last meeting, Gen. William Moore had presented to the society the flag borne by the first company that marched to Nashville when war was declared with Great Britain in 1812. (See Vol. I. p. 370.) A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Gen. Moore for his valuable present. A large number of contributions were made at this meeting, for which the thanks of the society were presented to the donors.

Prof. G. S. Blackie and Randall W. McGavock, Esq., were unanimously elected members.

Letters from Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Dr. Samuel Hayward, of Philadelphia, and George Burt, Esq., of St. Augustine, Fla. accepting membership, and returning thanks for the compliment, were read by the Secretaries.

On motion of Prof. Lindsley, a committee consisting of A. W. Putnam, Dr. Felix Robinson, and A. Nelson, was appointed to memorialize the Legislature now in session, for aid to assist in carrying out the purposes of the society.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, December first.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

PAPER CURRENCY OF THE PROVINCE OF GEORGIA.—I have before me several specimens of the provincial paper currency of Georgia. They are interesting not alone from their blazonry of red and black, their quaint and ornate borders, elaborate with astronomical signs and printers' ornaments, and their rudely-executed cuts, perhaps among the first efforts of Georgia engravers; but also from the names they bear, of men whose

subsequent career in their country's service, has served to endear their memory, not alone to Georgians, but to all Americans.

Gray Elliot and Noble Wimberly Jones were among the representatives to the first provincial assembly, convened by Sir James Wright, the last royal Governor of Georgia. (M'Call's Hist. I, p. 285.) Captains Milledge and Powell were prominent actors in the stamp-act troubles. (Dr. Stevens's Disc. in Georgia Hist., Coll. II. p. 8.) Joseph Clay, William Young, N. W. Jones, and Samuel Farley were among the committee appointed in August, 1774, to receive subscriptions for the citizens of Boston, who were then suffering from the effects of the famous "Port Bill." (Stevens Disc. p. 22; M'Call II. 43.) We surely need

not further trace the names of Milledge and others who, with him, formed the council of safety; of Clay, who long and faithfully represented the province in Continental Congress; or of Jones, who was chosen one of the first delegates to the Provincial Congress, and afterwards distinguished himself as an able and experienced officer during the war. They have all a reputation not limited by the boundaries of their native state.

Should the republication of these interesting mementos of ante-revolutionary times call forth additional facts or documents concerning the signers of these notes, or serve to bring to light other and earlier issues of paper money in this province, they would prove of no little value, independently of their own rarity and interest.

[No. I. Size, 5½ by 4½ in.]

THIS CERTIFICATE of ONE POUND | Sterling, due from his Majesty's Province of | GEORGIA, for the Encouragement of SETTLERS and | rebuilding the COURT-HOUSE in SAVANNAH, shall pass | current, and be taken in all Payments to the Treasurer of | this Province, until the first Day of March, in the Year of | our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy- | one, and no longer. Dated the | Day of | Anno Domini, 1766. |

[Signed] Gr. Elliott.

SAVANNAH

COURT-HOUSE.

[The words, "This Certificate of One Pound Sterling," in the first and second lines; "Georgia" and "settlers" in line three; "Court House in Savannah," line four; "One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy," line seven; "Dated the Day of," line eight; and "Anno Domini," line nine, are printed with red ink. Between the two asterisks and the words "Court House," in the lower right hand corner, is a small cut of a building at the end of an avenue of trees, probably intended to represent the Court House at Savannah. The above bill and the two following ones have a border around them.]

[No. II. Size, 5½ by 4½ in.]

THIS CERTIFICATE of ONE | POUND STERLING, due from His | Majesty's PROVINCE of GEORGIA, for | rebuilding the LIGHT-HOUSE ON TYBEE | ISLAND, shall pass current and be taken in all | Payments to the Treasurer of this Province, until the | first Day of MAY, in the Year of OUR LORD, One | Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two, and no | longer. Dated the | Day of MAY, | ANNO DOMINI 1769. |

[Signed]

Gr. Elliott

N. W. Jones, | John Milledge. |

[The words "This Certificate of One," in the first line; "Light House on Tybee Island," lines four and five; and "Anno Domini," line ten, are in red ink. At the lower corner, on the right, is a cut of light-house.]

[No. III. Size 5½ by 4½ in.]

GEORGIA, 1773. [No.]* |
THIS CERTIFICATE entitles the Bearer to THE | SUM OF TWENTY SHILLINGS, being issued | for the Purposes mentioned in an Act entitled, "An Act for granting | to his Majesty the Sum of FOUR THOUSAND TWO | HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS, and | for empowering the Commissioners therein named to stamp, imprint, sign, | and issue, Paper Certificates, to the Amount of the said Sum of Four | Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-Nine Pounds, for the Uses and Pur- | poses therein mentioned," and is to be received in all Payments made to | the Treasurer of this Province only, and for any Person carrying the same | to the Treasurer to be exchanged for current Money, UNTIL THE | TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One Thou- | sand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, AND NO LONGER; and | if not brought in to the Treasurer to be exchanged by that Time, the | Publi^c of this Province will not be liable to make Provision for the same. |

[Signed.]

J. E. Powell,
W. Young,
N. W. Jones,

Joseph Clay,
Sam. Farley.

* These brackets are in the original; the others indicate matter added.

[The words "This Certificate," and "The sum of Twenty Shillings," in the second and third lines; "Four Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Pounds," lines five and six; and "until the Twenty-Ninth day of September," lines twelve and thirteen, and "and no longer," line fourteen, are in red ink.]

To the above I would add a specimen of the currency established for Georgia by the Trustees, while it was yet a colony, as given in Stevens's History (I. p. 311).

"GEORGIA BILL OF EXCHANGE, | } A. No. I. |
PAYABLE IN ENGLAND. | } Westminster, 24th July, 1735. |

Thirty days after sight, we, the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America, promise to pay this, our Sola Bill of Exchange, to James Oglethorpe, Esq., or his order, the sum of One Pound Sterling, at our office at Westminster, to answer the like value received by him in Georgia, on the issue hereof, as testified by indorsement herein, signed by himself.

£1 0 0.

"Sealed by order of the Common Council of the said Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America." S.

SEWALL. — In the "Pedigree of Sewall," published in the folio edition of Mr. Drake's History of Boston, the month and day of the death of Henry Sewall, of Coventry, Eng., (who died in 1628,) the earliest known ancestor of this family, appears to be wanting. By the following memorandum, made by Judge Sewall, while in England, in the year 1689, I learn that he died April 16, 1628, and that his will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London, June 30, 1628: —

"Henry Sewall, late of Coventry, Alderman, died April 16, quarto Caroli. Mr. Henry Sewall, his son, was then forty (*sic*) years old. As per Decree of the Court of Wards."

* * *
"Mr. Sewall's Will was proved Junij. ult., 1628. *Cur. Prærog., Cant., Lond.*"

The following memorandum, I suppose, refers to the years in which Mr. Sewall was Mayor of Coventry: —

"Hen. Sewall, 1587.
"Hen^d. Sewall, 1606."

PISCATAQUA.

FIRST "THANKSGIVING" IN NEW YORK. — The first Thanksgiving Proclamation issued in this State emanated from the splendid pen of Gov. De Witt Clinton (long be his memory green in our souls!), in the year of 1825. This was the introduction of that Annual Observance in the Empire State, which has since been religiously continued. — *Albany Journal*.

QUERIES.

TRANSLATION OF BRISSOT DE WARVILLE'S TRAVELS, BY JOEL BARLOW. — A translation of Brissot de Warville's "New Travels in the United States of America, performed in 1788,"

was printed at London (Jordan: 8vo. pp. 483), in 1792, and re-printed, with some omissions, at New York, the same year (T. & J. Swords, for Berry and Rogers; 12mo., pp. xxvi., 264). Has any bibliographer noted the fact that this translation was made by Joel Barlow?

The original work was published at Paris, 1791, in three vols. 8vo., the third volume being a new edition of Brissot and Clavière's "De la France et des Etats Unis," &c., first printed in 1787, and published in an English translation, London, 1788. The translation of 1792 comprises only the first and second volumes of the French. The preface is dated, "London, Feb. 1, 1792."

It appears, from a comparison of this translation with the manuscript one hereafter noticed, that Barlow made two copies of his work, one of which he disposed of in England, and the other was sent in the summer of 1791, to the United States, with the following letter to his friend, Nathaniel Barret, Esq., of Boston: —

"Paris, 13 July, 1791.

"I am going to offer you the trouble, my dear Sir, of disposing of a translation of Warville's Travels, to the best advantage for me. It appears to me to be a work that will be much read in America, both from the nature of the subject and the reputation of the traveller. A bookseller in Philadelphia could doubtless afford to give a higher price for the copy than one in any other part of America, partly because that town is at present more the centre of public attention, and contains more readers, and partly because the society of the Quakers, and other subjects relative to that part of the United States, occupy a great proportion of the work. If it were published at Philadelphia, it would doubtless have a more rapid sale; but, on the other hand, it will not answer to be too rigid in the bargain; because any printer who can obtain a copy in French, may easily obtain a translation, on paying the ordinary price for the labor of translating. The means that you will have in your hand to obtain a price beyond that

of the labor of translating, must arise from your having the work ready finished; for this purpose, it may be worthy of attention, to prevent any French copy from falling into the hands of any bookseller, or of any one who will be interested to furnish another copy.

"If you should think proper to offer it at Philadelphia, I should suppose that Mr. Carey would probably be the man. Should you not be at Philadelphia yourself in time to make the bargain, I would thank you to send it to my friend, Mr. Oliver Wolcott, Auditor, who will make the best terms possible for me.

"If either you or the bookseller should think it useful to let the name of the Translator be known, I have no objection to it; but I should not choose to have my name in the book, though I think the work will be useful.

"If any conveyance of the copyright should be thought necessary to the printer, I hereby convey the property of it to you, and you are consequently authorized to convey it as you think proper.

"I am, my dear Sir, with great respect and esteem, Your obliged friend and humble servant,
"NATHL. BARRET, Esq. JOEL BARLOW."

This letter, and the manuscript translation which accompanied it, are in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society, where they were deposited (among the Wolcott Papers) several years ago. Whether the work was disposed of to Mr. Carey, or other American publisher, does not appear. Probably, however, the receipt of printed copies of the English edition spoiled the sale of this, or enabled the New York publisher to anticipate the issue of a copyright edition. The manuscript bears the marks of careful revision, in corrections, erasures and notes by another hand than the translator's. These are most numerous in that part of the work which relates to the city of Philadelphia, to the Society of Quakers, their dress, manners, &c., and appear to have been made by Miers Fisher, Esq. (a member of that society). In Letter XXIX. (XXVII., p. 189 of New York edition), where the author introduces some observations of his "friend Myers Fisher, who endeavors to explain the characters of men from the physical circumstances that surround them," &c., the whole passage is marked out, and a note in the margin, "*He has altogether mistaken my meaning.*"

The Translator's Preface is the same with that of the New York re-print, with two additional paragraphs especially addressed to American readers; and is dated at "Paris, June 20, 1791."

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, Conn.

DE VILLIERS. — In M. Gayarré's Hist. of

Louisiana (French Domination), I., 100, reference is made to Nyon de Villiers, "a chivalrous officer, who had highly distinguished himself in battle against the English, and who had the honor to force Washington to capitulate at Fort Necessity on the 4th of July, 1756."

Passing by the misprint in the year, which was 1754 (not 1756), does not Mr. Gayarré confound Nyon de Villiers, the commandant of Fort Chartres, with his brother Coulon-Villiers, who was the officer to whom Washington capitulated 4th July, 1754, according to Sargent *Expedition of Gen. Braddock*, 49; *Duke de Choiseul's Memorial*, N. York, 1757, p. 103; *Pennsylvania Col. Rec.*, VI., 55. *†*

CAPT. CALLENDER. — In Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, there is an account of a Capt. Callender, of Massachusetts. There lived and died here, some years ago, a Capt. Thomas Callender, of your region, a very interesting man. He claimed to be a Continental officer, and was so recognized by my grandfather, a Major of the Continental Line of North Carolina. Was he the man referred to by Lossing? CAPE FEAR. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29, 1857.

DENISON. — Are any descendants, in the male line, of Maj. General Daniel Denison, formerly of Ipswich, Mass., now living? Of of Edward Denison, of Roxbury, his brother? C. H. D. WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 1857.

PUTNAM'S WOLF DEN. — Yesterday a party of students, for a vacation ramble, paid a visit to "Wolf's Den," the scene of Putnam's adventure with the wolf. In a sketch of Putnam's life, by Mr. Peabody, in Sparks's Am. Biog., the cave is thus described:

"It is entered by an aperture about two feet square, on the side of a huge ledge of rock. The pathway descends fifteen feet obliquely from the entrance, then pursues a horizontal direction for ten feet, and thence ascends gradually about fifteen feet to its extremity, being in no part wider than three feet, nor high enough to permit a man to stand upright."

Now, in reality, it is all of three feet square at the mouth, and descends at a small inclination for about twenty feet. Here the rocks are entirely closed up, and no opening could be found, though, for at least half an hour, we dug earnestly. The tradition among the people is, that it extends much farther into the side of the hill. The scene is wild and romantic. Can any correspondent give the first published account of the adventure?

S. C. E.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25, 1857.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE GERMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It appears from Thomas's *History of Printing* (II. pp. 56, 337—340), that a press for the German language was established in Philadelphia as early as 1755, "at the expense of a society in London," instituted for the purpose of "promoting religious knowledge among the German emigrants in Pennsylvania." The Rev. Dr. William Smith, subsequently Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, was the agent of the English society, and had the direction of the press, from which were issued "school books and religious tracts in the German language," and also a newspaper, printed by Anthony Armbruster. This paper, the title of which Thomas does not give, was in course of publication in 1758, as appears from allusions to it in the "*American Magazine*" for January of that year, and also in the *Journals of the Pennsylvania Assembly for 1757-8*.

I would like to obtain more definite information with regard to this society, its history, names of prominent members, &c.

I should also like a list of the religious and other books and tracts issued from its Philadelphia printing house; the names of authors, translators, or editors; dates, imprints, &c.

Also the title of the newspaper, the length of its publication, and any information concerning it, additional to that given by Thomas. P****.

BAILEY.—1. *Richard Bailey*, who died in Rowley, Mass., sometime between 1647 and 1649, left a wife Ednah, that soon after married Ezekiel Northend. What was the maiden name of Ednah? Their son called one Wm. Holstead, (who died previous to 1667,) his uncle. Dea. Joseph, son of Richard and Ednah Bailey, settled on the river Merrimac in that part of Rowley which was the east precinct of Bradford, and now is Groveland, had by Abigail, his wife, eight children, three of them sons; Richard, b. 1675, who was chosen deacon of that church, after his father died, settled on the homestead; Joseph, born 1683, settled in W. Newbury; and John, born 1692, settled in that part of Haverhill now called Methuen. What was the maiden name of Abigail? and who are the descendants of their daughter Sarah, born 1694, that married James Davis in Haverhill?

2. *James Bailey* settled in Rowley, where his descendants have since lived. Was he a brother to Richard above?

3. *John Bailey*, and son John, early settlers of Salisbury and Newbury, some of whose descendants still reside in those places, appear to have been not very near relation to Richard and James. Who can say whether they were or not?

4. Other races of the name of Bailey live in America. Who can give us any information in regard to the origin of each of them? A. P.

Haverhill, Mass.

AMERICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Banjo is strictly an American instrument, characteristic of southern life, being originally formed out of an old broomstick, attached to an empty gourd. The "serpent" is also of United States origin. It was very popular in its day; enlivening many processions, and cheering on the old revolutionists in their righteous struggles to maintain their hard-earned Liberty. I desire to know what other instruments owe their birth to this country? S. W. F.

New York, Nov. 14, 1857.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID IN METRE AS USED BY THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.—I have in my possession a small volume entitled, "The Psalms of David in Metre; Translated and diligently compared with the Original Text and former Translations. More plain, smooth, and agreeable to the text than any heretofore. Allowed by the Authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and appointed to be sung in Congregations and Families. Philadelphia: William S. Young, 173 Race-street; 1849."

When was the first edition of these Psalms printed in the United States? Are they exclusively used in public and private worship by any body of Christians in this country? S.

Coila, N. Y.

MITRE WORN BY AN AMERICAN EPISCOPAL BISHOP.—Bishop Meade, in his late work on the "Old Churches of Virginia," mentions the fact that the Right Rev. Dr. Claggett, for some time Bishop of Maryland, wore a mitre whilst officiating at the consecration of a church in Virginia. Query.—Was not this the only instance of the use of a mitre by a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country? L. (2.)

Rhinebeck, Nov. 16.

REV. WILLIAM LEVERIDGE.—In the sketch of this clergyman's life, in Thompson's *Long Island*, I., 480; II., 143, his death is stated to have occurred in 1692. Prime, who copies Thompson, though without any credit, likewise says that Mr. Leverich died in 1692, "as nearly as can be ascertained."—*Hist. of Long Island*, 301. Riker, on the contrary, says that he died in 1677.—*Hist. of Newtown, L. I.*, p. 98. Unfortunately neither of these writers gives his authority specially for his date. Which is the correct one? If either, on what authority? *†*

LE GRAND VOYAGEUR. — In the third vol., at p. 38 of the Catalogue des livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Duc de la Vallière, Paris, 1783, is the following title of a part of a work on America:

"Relation du grand Voyageur, de ce qu'il a vu de plus remarquable dans les principales parties de l'Amerique; avec les portraits des Rois, and des sujets des diverses contrées, in 8 fig."

To this title the editor adds the following note: "Ce Voyage est tiré d'un autre Ouvrage; il commence à la signature C."

What is the name of this other work, of which the above is said to be a part, and who was the "Grand Voyageur"? E.

GENERAL WILLIAM GOFFE, one of the Regicides, fled from England and came to Boston in 1660. Are any of his descendants in the United States? D. G. (2.)

MARION. — In some of our late papers has been announced the death of Madam Elizabeth Marion Richbourg, "at the residence of her son-in-law, East Tennessee. She was a daughter of Joseph Marion, and related to the Southern Marions, and died at an advanced age."

Was she related by parentage to the Joseph Marion, of Boston, of 1740? Who were her parents, and where did they reside? What is the name of her son-in-law in E. T.?

A SUBSCRIBER.

BOOK PRINTED IN 1446 WITH A DATE. (Vol. I. p. 337.) — In the proceedings of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, published in your November number, I notice that a book bearing date, 1446, is mentioned as having been exhibited by Mr. Pulsifer, at a previous meeting of that society.

Mr. J. Johnson, in his *Typographia* (London, 1824), Vol. I. p. 18, states that the *Codex Psalmorum*, printed in 1457, "is the most ancient book known to be printed with a date." He instances books bearing earlier dates, — one as early as 1400, — but he considers these dates spurious (pp. 95 and 96). As Mr. Pulsifer's book is dated eleven years earlier than the *Codex Psalmorum*, it would be interesting to know where and by whom it was printed. Will Mr. P., or some of his friends, be kind enough to furnish a full copy of the title? CAMBRIDGE.

REPLIES.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE SHORT STORY (Vol. I. p. 321.) — The first article in this month's No. of the *Historical Magazine*, signed "Hutchinson,"

may seem to require some notice at my hands. By its inquiry, as to the authorship of the Short Story, the writer may have gratified the public in furnishing a view different from mine; and, in the contest for truth, some benefit will result, if gentlemen and scholars shall prove that it is no "ignoble strife," nor merely a wordy war.

Between Hutchinson and myself, in the chief leading fact of the controversy, that "*the original volume* was not reprinted," there is perfect agreement; also, that the body of the same work came out with two, exceedingly unlike, title pages. All our inquiry, almost, is therefore confined to the point of priority betwixt those two. I have no doubt, that the very copious title, *A Short Story of the Rise, Reign and Ruin, &c.*, was first printed; and that the title, briefer by more than three quarters, *Antinomians and Familists condemned, &c.*, was an *after-thought*. Precisely opposite is the view entertained by Hutchinson's article.

He opens his case with the assumption that our two title-pages justify, or require us to regard the pamphlets as different editions, and that the first was Antinomians and Familists, &c., and soon after says: "While this first edition was yet damp from the press, a second was issued," with the title of "A Short Story," &c., containing a preface of fifteen pages, as also an address to the Reader, both by Thomas Welde. The writer next suggests that, as the "old title was replaced by Welde's new title, the work was frequently quoted as *his* Short Story."

I cannot spare time, nor could your Magazine spare room, for restatement of the matter of argument at great length, in my last edition of Winthrop's History, of which, however, the *sum* is fairly quoted by Hutchinson, with a slight verbal error, in *desired for derived*,* as I had printed; nor could I lessen his triumph at my admission, that Welde did not write the Magistrates' Brief Apologie, which a critical reader would decide to be much briefer than Hutchinson considers it, — any more than he wrote the petition in favor of Wheelwright; nor need I comment on the ingenuity of his making "the conclusion of the book" to be found at the beginning, instead of the end; nor would I disturb the serenity of his belief, "that Winthrop was the author of the whole Short Story," however strange such belief appears. When a writer asserts that the work "was published without Welde's agency or knowledge, and he met with the book with regret," he may be left to nourish his confidence.

By the catalogue of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Choules, on sale at New York, by auction, May, 1856, I learned with pleasure, that the Col-

[* This is a typographical error, for which "Hutchinson" is not responsible. — ED.]

lege copy, with what Hutchison calls the *first*, and I call the *substituted*, or *false* title page, that is, the work *without* preface and address to the reader, was not, as had been supposed, the only copy in the world. See note on my sec. edition of Winthrop, I., 249. That catalogue contained —

No. 1706, The Short Story, with preface and address, &c., in full.

No. 1707, Antinomians and Familists Condemned, &c., without preface, &c.

I sent to the auction office in New York and obtained a complete collation of the two pamphlets by a competent person, who had diligently examined here the college copy, and two or three copies of the *unmutated* copies of the Short Story. The result is: Abundant proof of the correctness of my opinion as to the priority of the title page for the Short Story, with preface, &c. It appears by thirty, forty, or more than fifty, if not one hundred, minute pieces of evidence. Of course, these must not be produced here, for space would fail. But the first-mentioned by my friend may profitably be given. Thus, the *authentic* copy of the Short Story, which contains the preface, &c. (No. 1706), at the bottom of page one, has the SIGNATURE C 2, and on page sixty-two the first sentence ends thus: "whom *shee* had so much *sleighted*," while the work, issued without preface (No. 1707), has the very same matter of page one with the *signature* B, and, on page sixty-two, that sentence ends thus: "whom *she* had so much *slighted*." Which, now, of these two, the *erroneous* or the *corrected*, was the later? No doubt, any printer's apprentice would decide that page one, with *signature* B, leaves an irresistible inference that many pages had preceded, and been suppressed or cancelled, as their phrase is.

Nearly at the same time, but rather earlier, was found in Boston a coarse copy of Short Story, &c., with the preface, &c., manifestly struck off before other copies, but especially before the Choules and the College copies, with *different* titles. It is part of the richest collection of books relating to America, of early date, to be found in any place, not excepting the British Museum; and exhibits many imperfections of the font, many blunders in spelling, and petty deformities, that are corrected in the only two known copies that have the substituted title.

Gladly would I presume that the writer of Hutchinson is as anxious as myself to ascertain the absolute truth in such matters; and I shall be much obliged if he will permit me to read the "notes of a detailed examination," made upon my "numerous allusions to Welde and the Short Story." If he be now unknown to me, it may be a pleasure to make his acquaintance; and should he desire to remain strictly incognito to all others,

I promise not to disclose his name to my dying day. Compensation, too, would willingly be afforded in reading to him what I had written more than a year and a half ago, and then read to three, if not four, gentlemen, of whom one was concerned much in the publication of the Magazine. The writer should be willing to enlighten me; and, on my part, I will show him, in a dozen pages, all the matter obtained since my notes in Winthrop, 1853, from discovery of the long-forgotten copies. Collision of minds may strike out sparks of truth, and, on such a point, between gentlemen, no other sparks could be expected. I honor his apparent affection for the reputation of Thomas Welde, and he must allow me to imagine that some regard for character is felt by his very obedient,
JAS. SAVAGE.

1 Temple Place, 23 Nov. 1857.

THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS. (Vol. I., p. 374.) — The statement in the Cyclopædia of American Literature, alluded to, is an error which has been corrected in a subsequent edition of the Cyclopædia, where the song will be found to be of modern origin, "attributed to the poet Whittier." He, or one of his friends, will doubtless, on this hint, give your correspondent, J. H. T., the information he desires as to the history of the composition, if, indeed, Whittier be the author. De Puy, in his "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76" (12mo., Buffalo, 1853), quotes the song (p. 405), and says "the author is unknown." I recollect a newspaper article, within a year or so, assigning the poem to Whittier, but cannot, at this moment, lay hands upon it.

HELA.

CANADA. (Vol. I., pp. 153, 188, 217, 315, 349.) — *A New Definition*. — As several explanations have been given of this word, I send you one given by Rev. Louis Lafêche, a Canadian missionary among the Algonquins.

Canada. — Without design from Pikonata, or P'konata, this word has no corresponding term in French. The half breeds always translate it by the expression *Sans dessein*. Ask a Cris, "What do you want?" If he does not know what to reply, he will say: "P'konata," that is to say, I came without any design. Ask him again, "What is your name?" or, "How do you call this place?" if he does not like his name, or is ignorant of the name of the locality, he will answer again, "P'konata." It is not improbable, then, that the first explorers of the country, able to communicate only by signs, took, as the name of the country, this word, which they must have frequently heard from the Indians, if the Algonquins of that day used it as frequently as the Cris

of ours." — *Rapport sur les Missions du diocèse de Québec, et autres qui eu ont ci devant fait partie. Québec, 1857, p. 105.*

PIPE LAYING. (Vol. I., p. 244.) — The origin of this election phrase will best explain its meaning, and show it to be different from that communicated by "Beta." It originated from circumstances attending an election in the city of New York in 1840. To swell the vote of certain candidates, a large number of men were sent from Philadelphia, under the plea that they were wanted for the public works in the former city, their credentials asserting that they were "experienced in laying all sorts of iron and lead pipe," and many of them were successful in getting their votes into the ballot-boxes. The phrase, therefore, applies to such political maneuvering as had for its aim the depositing of votes by parties residing elsewhere than within the election precincts where they offer to vote.

W. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12, 1857.

FATHER HENNEPIN. (Vol. I., pp. 244, 316, 346.) — The following is believed to be nearly a complete list of the several editions of Hennepin's books:

No. 1. Description de la Louisiane. 12mo. Paris, 1683. Meusel. Ternaux, No. 985.

2. The same. 12mo. Paris, 1684. Rich., in No. 403 of 1683.

3. Descrizione della Luisiana. 12mo. Bologna, 1686. Rib. Belg. Meusel. Ternaux, No. 1012. Translated by Casimir Frescot.

4. Description de la Louisiane. 12mo. Paris, 1688. Richarderie Faribault.

5. Beschryving van Louisiana. 4to. Amsterdam, 1688. Harv. Cat.

6. Beschreibung, &c. 12mo. Nurnberg, 1689. Meusel. Ternaux, No. 1041.

7. Nouvelle Decouverte. 12mo. Utrecht, 1697. Ternaux, 1095. "Nouvelle Description," Meusel. Faribault.

8. The same. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1698. Ternaux, No. 1110.

9. New Discovery. London, 1698. Ternaux, No. 1119, who calls it a 4to.; all the other catalogues an 8vo. J. R. B. says 2v.; but see Rich.

10. Another, same title. 8vo. London, 1698. J. R. B.

11. Nouveau Voyage. 12mo. Utrecht, 1698. Ternaux, No. 1111. 2v. Bib. Belg. Hennepin calls this his third vol.; No. 1. *sup.*, being his first, and No. 7 *sup.* his second. Rich.

12. An edition in Dutch. 4to. Utrecht, 1698. J. R. B.

13. Nouveau Voyage. Amsterdam, 1698. Faribault.

14. A New Discovery of a Vast Country, &c.

8vo. London, Bonwick, 1699. t. f. Ded. 4ff. Pref. 2ff. Cont. 8ff. Text, pp. 240 and 216, with tit., pref. and cont. to part II.; two maps, six plates. [Not in any catalogue.]

15. Relaçion, de un Pays, &c. 12mo. Bruselas, 1699. Ternaux, 1126. A translation into Spanish by Seb. Fern. de Medrano.

16. Neue Entdekungen vieler grossen Landschaften in Amerika. 12mo. Bremen, 1699. Ternaux, 1049, who gives the date incorrectly, 1690. Translated by Langen. Meusel, No. 6 of J. R. B., and an edition in German of No. 7.

Supra.

17. Voyage ou Nouvelle Decouverte. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1704. Meusel. Rich., No. 8.

18. The same. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1711. Meusel. Faribault says "Nouvelle Description."

19. The same. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1712. J. R. B.

20. A Discovery of a large, rich, &c. 8vo. London, 1720. Rich., No. 12.

21. Nouvelle Description. Amsterdam, 1720. Faribault.

22. Nouvelle Decouverte. 4to. Amsterdam, 1737. Richarderie. In Histoire des Incas. A translation of Garcilasso de la Vega by Rous-seler.

23. Neue Entdekungen, &c. Bremen, 1742. The same as No. 15, with a new title-page.

E. B. O'C.

Another Reply. — In your number for November, your correspondent, J. R. B., has given an interesting account of the publications of Hennepin, contained in a private library in Providence. The list may be enlarged, as you will perceive, by the annexed memorandum. The interest excited by the discoveries of this author must have been great, to have called for so many different editions in the course of forty years.

No. 1. Paris, 1683, should have a map, with the date of publication. It is wanting in many copies.

No. 1. A. Description de la Louisiane, Paris, Chez Amable Amoy, 1684. This is a re-issue of No. 1, with a new title merely. La veuve Huré had married Amable Amoy. The copy described is without the map, but probably should have it.

No. 3. A. Beschryvinghe von Louisiana, &c. Initsagers Beschryvinghe van Nord America, dour H. Denys, Amsterdam, 4to., 1688. (Dutch.) Ian ten Hoorn, pp. 158 and 200. Indices — engraved title, map and plates. [Not in Ternaux.]

No. 3. B. Ternaux, 1041. Beschreibung der neu entdeckten landschaft Louisiana. (German.) Nürnberg, 12m., 1689.

No. 4. A. Ternaux 1110. Nouvelle découverte d'un très Grand Pays. Amsterdam, 12mo., 1698.

Abraham Van Someren. Two maps and two plates.

No. 4. B. Not in Ternaux. Neue Reisc-Beschreibung, durch Villa Länder, weit grosser als ganz Europa. Ternaux, No. 1049, gives this title with the date 1690; but it is evidently a misprint for 1698. The original work, No. 4, was not printed until 1697. Übersetzt von I. G. Langen. Bremen, 12mo., 1398. Phil. Gottf. Sauermans, pp. 288, map and plates. Vide No. 6 for second volume.

No. 6. Bremen, 12mo., 1699. Map and three plates. This is a second volume of No. 4. B. It has a map and three plates.

No. 9. A. Relacion de un Pais — mas estendido que la Europa; Sacala a luz Don S. F. de Medrano. (Spanish.) Brusselas, 1699. 12mo. Marchant — pp. 86. Ternaux, 1126.

No. 9. B. A Dutch edition. Amsterdam, 1702. 4to.; with De Pointis's Expedition — pp. 220 and 47. Andries Van Damme. Maps and plates. Not in Ternaux.

No. 10. A. West Indien Voyagien, gedaen Door Christoffel Columbus, Americus Vesputius, en Lodewijk Hennepin. Leyden, 4to. Pieter Vander Aa. 1704. 4to., large paper, plates. Not in Ternaux.

No. 10. B. Aeumerkelyke Voyagie, Gedaen na't Noorde America — tusschen Nieuw Mexico ende Ys-zee — Door Lodewyk Hennepin. Leyden, 4to. Von Pieter Van der Aa, 1704. 4to., large paper, two maps and six plates. This is a portion of No. 10 A., with a particular title.

No. 10. C. Nouvelle découverte, &c. Amsterdam, 12mo., with Laborde's Voyage. Not in Ternaux, 1704, with Vander Aa's maps and plates.

No. 11. A. Relations de la Louisiane et du fleuve Mississipi. 12mo. 1720. Amsterdam. Barnard. This is vol. 5 of Recueil des Voyages au Nord; with a new title, pp. 408, map and plates. Not in Ternaux.

No. 12. Description de la Louisiane — par le Chevalier Bonrepos. Paris, 1720. 12mo., pp. 45. An abridgment of Hennepin.

No. 13. Beschreibung des Grosser flusse Mississipi. Dritte Auflage Leipzig, 1720. 12mo. Map, pp. 102.

I send you also a list of some of the publications relating to the discoveries of De la Salle, which are so often alluded to in the volumes of Hennepin. Ternaux, 1052. Histoire des Colonies Françaises et les fameuses découvertes, &c., — de la Louisiane — sous la conduite du feu M. De la Salle. Paris et Lyon chez Thomas Amauroy, 1692. 2 vols., 12mo. Vol. I, pages 559, and vol. II, 458 pages. This title was substituted for the following, which was strictly suppressed; the author's name being also omitted: — *La Premier*

établissement de la foi — et les fameuses découvertes de la Louisiane — sous la conduite de feu M. De la Salle — par Leclercq. 2 vols., Paris, 1691. Amable Amoy.

Ternaux, 1053. Leclercq. Nouvelle description de la Gasperie, &c., dite le Canada. Paris, 12mo., 1691. Amable Amoy. pp. 572, and Table.

Ternaux, 1096. Dernières déconventes de M. De la Salle dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. — Par le chevalier Tonte. Paris, 12mo., 1697. Gaignard, pp. 333, and Table.

Not in Ternaux. — An account of Mons. De la Salle's Expedition in America, with Montauban's Voyage to the Coast of Guinea. London, 8vo., 1698. J. Tousey, pp. 211 and 44.

Not in Ternaux. — Journal de M De la Salle. — Par Joutel. Paris, 12mo., 1713. Robinot. Map, pp. 386.

Not in Ternaux. — Journal of Monsieur De la Salle. London. A. Ball, 1714, 12mo. Map. pp. 205. A translation of the last work. L. NEW YORK.

GRANT TO DORCHESTER FREE SCHOOL. (Vol. I. p. 238.) — In a notice of the Dorchester Schools, in the proceedings of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, it was stated that a portion of the land given by the General Court to the town, towards the maintenance of a school, in 1659, in lieu of Thompson's Island, "was selected on the Bridgewater line," within the territory of Dorchester. This is a mistake. The tract was "beyond Lancaster," in Worcester county, in what was afterwards the town of Lunenburg. The land was sold in the year 1733 to Benjamin Bird for the sum of £400. The town of Dorchester, in 1657, appropriated one thousand acres of the land belonging to the town, for the benefit of the "free school." Seven hundred acres of this land was laid out as a school farm, in 1699. It went to Plymouth line, by Bridgewater road on the west; Plymouth line on the south; a brook called "the Half-way Brook" (half way between Boston and Taunton) on the north, &c. There were other divisions which it is unnecessary to mention.

The duplicate thousand acres has led to a little confusion in localities. W. B. T. DORCHESTER, Mass.

FIRST BOOK STEREOTYPED IN AMERICA. (Vol. I. p. 343.) — *The Larger Westminster Catechism*, revised by A. McLeod, D. D. New York, stereotyped and printed by J. Watts & Co., for Whiting & Watson, June, 1813. 12mo. Two copies of this work are in the New York State Library. J. H. H.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.

POETICAL EPISTLE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON. (I. 344 *et ante*.)—In the Philadelphia Library of this city, is a copy, "Reprinted and sold by George Kline, 1781." Y. Z.

COL. NINIAN BEALL. (I. 184, 345.)—The account given by your correspondent (345) corresponds to the tradition preserved in Col. Beall's family, namely, that he was one of the prisoners taken at Dunbar, whom Cromwell sold to the Plantations.

The name is pronounced *Beall*.

Ninian Bell Hambleton was one of the North Carolina Regulators on the Alamance, and probably was a descendant of Col. Beall.

Col. Beall, by his will, bequeathes to his son Charles, a book of Bishop Cooper's work, "The Acts of the Church, and the Chronicle of King Charles I. and King Charles II.," and obliges his sons, Charles and George, and his son-in-law, (Mr.) Belt, to send for a dozen books, entitled "Advice to Young, Old and Middle Aged, sett forth by one Mr. Christopher Ness," the books to be distributed among his grandchildren and god-sons. OPECQUON.

SON OF TOMOCHICHI. (Vol. I. p. 343.)—The following extract from "The History of Georgia, &c., by Capt. Hugh M'Call," (2 vols., 8vo. Savannah, 1811. Vol. I. page 181.) will furnish the answer to the query of Z., in the November number of the Magazine. The skirmish referred to was the defeat of a party of Spaniards, by Gen. Oglethorpe, near Frederica, July 7th, 1742.

"Tooanohowi, an Indian chief, was shot in the right arm by Captain Mageleto; he drew his pistol with the left, and shot the captain dead upon the spot."

The Gentleman's Magazine is in error in speaking of Tooanohowi as the son of Tomochichi, as appears from a foot-note to the page of Capt. M'Call's History, from which the above extract is made when he is spoken of as the nephew of the chief, and a reference made to his visit to England with his uncle and Gen. Oglethorpe in 1734; and also from the list of the party who visited England, as given in Stevens's History of Georgia, Vol. I. page 117. P***Y.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Reply.—Tomochichi, Micco, or King of Yamacraw, near Savannah, had no son living in Oglethorpe's time. It was his favorite nephew, Tooanohowi, (son of his brother, micco of another tribe,) whom the general carried to England, in 1734.

Tooanohowi had command of one hundred Creek Indians, in the engagement of General Oglethorpe with the Spaniards at St. Simons, near

Frederica, (the battle ground ever since known as *Bloody Marsh*.) on the 7th July, 1742. In the action, he was shot through the right arm by a Spanish captain, *Mageleto*, whom the young warrior instantly killed by a pistol shot from his left hand. I. K. T.

ABNAKI. (Vol. I. p. 319.)—The word *Abnaki*, or *Wanbanakki*, is stated by Ventromile, the author of the Indian Good Book, to signify "Aurora Borealis." The word *Borealis* is superfluous. The Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, a resident among the Indians for forty-three years, spells the word *Woapanachki*. The literal translation is, "white light," (*woap* is white,) and he says that the Indians called themselves by this name, thereby implying that they came from the east, or "rising of the sun," morning light, aurora, &c. M. S. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

CINNAMINSON. (Vol. I. p. 313.)—The word *cinna* signifies a stone; *minshi* is a tree; *cinnaminshi*, a stone-tree. This name the Indians applied to the sugar-maple tree, probably because the sap, on being boiled, became hard. *Sinne* was not only intended for a stone, but oftentimes for hard; for instance, a person hard to deal with, is called *Achsinne*. M. S. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

REV. TIMOTHY SYMMES. (Vol. I. p. 222.)—"Winslow" is wrong in his conclusion that "he did not migrate to New Jersey at all."

After leaving East Haddam, he is said to have preached on Long Island. "He met with the New Brunswick Presbytery, May 24, 1744, and was sent to the vacancies in West Jersey." In May, 1747, he is mentioned as a member of New York Synod, and is said to have been settled at Springfield and New Providence, in East Jersey, from 1746 to 1750. (See Webster's Hist. of Presbyterianism.) S. J.

WORCESTER.

LARGE PAPER COPIES OF MATHER'S MAGNALIA. (Vol. I. p. 28.)—A copy is in the Library of the New York Historical Society. X. (6.)

WOODBIDGE. (Vol. I. p. 244.)—I find in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1747, p. 393, the following lines:

"An Epitaph in Barbadoes, on the Wife of the Rev. Mr. Dudley Woodbridge.

"If the remembrance of whate'er was dear
Deserves the pious tribute of a tear,
Bestow it on the dust that sleepeth near:"

That precious dust, which, living did comprise
 The fair, the good, the graceful and the wise.
 Bestow a tear; nor think thy sorrow lost,
 Another and another should it cost;
 The real worth of virtue ne'er is known
 Till ravish'd from before our eyes, and gone."

The above Rev. Dudley Woodbridge was probably a descendant—perhaps a son—of Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, who emigrated from New England to Barbadoes, as stated in the H. M. Rev. Mr. Woodbridge married again to a lady whose Christian name was Ruth. The wills of both husband and wife are on record at Boston, Mass. (*Suffolk Prob. Rec.*, Bk. 42, p. 51, and Bk. 43, p. 214); by which it appears that the former was rector of "the Parish of St. Philip, in the Island of Barbadoes," and that he died between March 15, 1747–8, and July 20, 1748. His widow, Ruth, seems to have been living in Boston, N. E., at the date of her will, Dec. 23, 1748, and to have died before the 9th of January, following. No children are mentioned in either will.

It is not so clear that the following person was a descendant of the emigrant to Barbadoes, though the probability is that he was. Says the Boston Evening Post, for Nov. 6, 1769: "Tuesday last, died here, after a tedious illness, the Hon. William Woodbridge, Esq., President of the Council of Dominica. He was a gentleman of Fortune, and greatly esteemed by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance. His remains were interred last Thursday under Trinity Church."

Mr. Norton, of New York, lately offered for sale (*Catalogue of Autographs*, 1857, p. 12) a letter of William Woodbridge, dated at "Guadeloupe, October 9th, 1764." I presume he was the gentleman who died at Boston in 1769.

DELTA.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. (Vol. I. p. 309.)—The New York Historical Society will soon possess a set of these valuable publications from the beginning to the present time, collected by George H. Moore, Esq., the librarian of that institution. It may add to the interest of this collection, to state that, from 1701–2 to 1820, they are all copies in quarto. X. (6.)

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. (Vol. I. pp. 280, 316.)—In the Magazine for September, "E. P. S.," of Chillicothe, states that the "Gymnasium and Library Association" of that city, claim that the "Recorder," published at Chillicothe, from 1814 to 1817, was "the first religious newspaper ever published in this country, or in the world." And in the following number of the Magazine, "Retsilla," of Philadelphia, suggests that the "Religious Remembrancer" was the

first of the kind; or, rather, judging from the editor's preface, he thinks "there never had before been a Religious newspaper, or, at least, none in" that "city." Now, without attempting to decide who published the first religious newspaper in the world, I can decide that the claims put forth for the "Recorder" and "Remembrancer" are erroneous. The "Recorder" was not the first "religious newspaper ever published in this country, or in the world;" and there had been a religious newspaper published, in the world, and in the city of Philadelphia, before the "Remembrancer."

Elias Smith published the first number of "The Herald of Gospel Liberty" at Portsmouth, N. H., September 1, 1808. Mr. Smith commenced the publication of "The Christian's Magazine," at Portsmouth, May 3, 1805, and this quarterly was so well received by the liberal portion of the community, that he was induced, in 1808, to commence the publication of a newspaper. Mr. Smith thus describes the origin of the "Herald": "While at Little Compton (R. I.), Isaac Wilbur, Esq., who was then a member of Congress, proposed to me to conduct a religious newspaper, that should give a description of that religious liberty that is in harmony with civil liberty. He stated that people in this country had better understanding of *civil* than *religious* liberty; and he thought that a work of this kind would be very useful to the people of the United States. The next winter he, while at Congress, sent to me a proposal of the publication before-mentioned, and the plan contemplated by him and other members. The plan was liberal, and several of my particular friends thought, as I was poor, this would afford me some help, while benefiting others. So it appeared to me at first; but after mature deliberation, I concluded the plan, though liberal, would not do for me. I had endured the loss of property and friends, with much persecution, to obtain my freedom. I thought that, to undertake a work of this kind, under the direction of others, would confine me. They might wish some things published which I should not like; and I might wish to publish some things disagreeable to them, and therefore concluded to undertake it at my own risk. Their liberality I acknowledged in a letter, sent to Washington, and soon after issued proposals for printing "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," and published the first number in September 1, 1808."—Smith's Life, Vol. I. p. 374.

Again, speaking of his paper, Smith says, "On the first day of September, 1808, the first number of the Herald was published at Portsmouth, N. H., which, perhaps, was the first religious newspaper ever published. Only two hundred and seventy-four subscribers were obtained. In September, 1815, they had increased to fifteen hundred." In February, 1810, Mr. Smith moved to Portland,

Me., and the Herald was published in that town until July, 1811, when it was removed to Philadelphia, Mr. Smith having settled in that city. The Herald was published in Philadelphia until January, 1815, when it was removed to Portsmouth, the place of its original publication, Mr. Smith having again taken up his residence in that town.

P.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H.

Another Reply.—In 1814, a paper devoted chiefly to theological discussions and the dissemination of religious intelligence was issued by John Andrews, at Chillicothe, Ohio, then the seat of government. The first number appeared on the 5th of July, 1814. It was a small quarto sheet, heavy type and coarse, dark paper, at two dollars a year. It was called "The Weekly Recorder." Its motto was, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." I have seen the forty-ninth number, dated June 7th, 1815. I think it can be fairly shown that the idea of a journal devoted to theological discussion and the dissemination of religious intelligence, was first clearly developed by Mr. Andrews at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1814.

W. T. C.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5.

HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER INTO THE MOHAWK LANGUAGE. (Vol. I. pp. 13, 312.)—The Rev. John Stuart, D. D., styled by Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, "The father of the Church in Upper Canada," was recommended to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, as Missionary to the Mohawks, by Sir William Johnson, and arrived at Fort Hunter December 2, 1770. In 1774, Sir William died, "by whose advice and encouragement it was," according to Hawkins, (Historical Notes of the missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies. 8vo. London, 1845. Page 320), "that Mr. Stuart was induced to prepare a Mohawk translation of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with a compendious history of the Bible, and an exposition of the Church Catechism in the same language." Mr. Hawkins's very accurate work is compiled "chiefly from the manuscript documents of the Society for the Prop. of the Gospel," of which he is secretary, and his statements are therefore entitled to great credit.

Anderson (Colonial Church III. 313), who copies closely from Hawkins in this portion of his work, also ascribes the translation of this Gospel to Stuart; but, in the course of a few pages he inadvertently, upon the authority of Allen's Biographical Dictionary, gives the credit of translating both the Common Prayer and the Gospel of St. Mark to Brant.

Turning from these later authorities to original sources of information, the following extracts from the Abstracts of the Propagation Society and the Preface of the book itself, will doubtless convince any one that the labor of translation was shared by both Capt. Brant and Mr. Stuart, and that the credit of the execution of the task was given sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other.

"The Rev. and worthy Mr. Stuart acquaints the Society that the Indians continue their regular attendance on divine service, and that their morals are much improved since his residence among them. But he can seldom preach to them for want of a constant interpreter; and such he is unable to procure. The Liturgy, and the several offices of baptism, marriage, &c., he can read to them, and can converse tolerably well with them on common subjects in their own language; but such is the sterility of it (though the most copious of any Indian language upon the continent), that a person, who is not entirely master of it, cannot convey to them any distinct ideas on divine subjects.

"The Indians frequently complain of the want of books in their own language. In order to supply their want, he was engaged by the late Sir William Johnson to undertake a translation of a part of the New Testament, which Sir William promised to print at his own expense; and, with the assistance of an Indian, who understands English, Mr. Stuart hath prepared a Mohawk translation of St. Mark's Gospel, a large and plain Exposition of the Church Catechism, and a compendious History of the Bible. But having now lost the generous encouragement of this and every good work, he applies to the Society for their assistance, and will not fail of obtaining it, when they are assured of the fidelity of the translation."—Abstract of the Charter and of the Proceedings of the Soc., &c., from Feb. 18, 1774 to Feb. 17, 1775, pp. 33, 34.

The Preface of the Edition of 1787, after speaking of the increased value of the present over former editions, makes the following statement with regard to the matter in question:

—"But, besides this addition (i. e. of the English on alternate pages), the Gospel of St. Mark is here inserted, with a translation of it into the Mohawk language by Captain JOSEPH BRANT, a Mohawk by birth, and a man of good abilities, who was educated at one of the American colleges."

The Abstract of the Proceedings of the S. P. G. for 1778-9, in speaking of this translation, makes the following further allusion to Captain Brant:

"He understands English so perfectly, that he is the best interpreter from that into the Iroquois language, into which he has translated a great part of the New Testament."

The copy of the edition of 1787, which I have consulted, is in the library of Harvard College, and bears the following statement under the seal: "The gift of Colonel Joseph Brant, Chief of the Mohawk Nation of Indians. Recorded June 5, 1789." W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

Retropections, Literary and Antiquarian.

STEWARD'S, ALIAS TRUMBULL'S INDIAN WARS. — No. II. — *To the Editor.* — You thought well enough of a paper I sent you upon certain Indian war publications, to print it in the December number of your excellent periodical.

In that paper, in speaking of Steward's Indian Wars, and the transformation of "The Rev. James Steward, D. D.," into Henry Trumbull, in 1812, I remarked that there might be editions of the work between that, with the name of Steward to it, and that of 1812, with the name of Trumbull as author. Since writing that article, I have met with a copy, printed, or purporting to be printed, in 1810. To this, no name of author is given; but in place thereof, we have, "*By a CITIZEN of CONNECTICUT.*" In all other respects, this, and the work by Steward are identical; and I am now of the opinion, that the publication of 1810 was the next after that by Steward, published without any date. I am the more confirmed in this belief, as they are not only page for page, and letter for letter, typographical errors and all, but the paper seems to be of the same quality. Therefore, it is quite certain, that a larger edition was first printed than could be sold in a reasonable time (and before the practice of stereotyping, it was a common custom to print larger editions of works than it was after that art was employed), and a new title-page was printed, and the work again issued as a new publication.

It may be thought I have taken up more space upon a worthless publication, or publications, than was necessary, but, if any apology is necessary, I would observe, that, it is my belief, that the literary history of our country cannot be traced, unless the wiles of the typographical craft are exposed. Here we have three, apparently distinct works, on Indian wars, and, unless their history is traced, they will be inserted in the Catalogues of our Institutions as three *distinct* works by three *distinct* authors; and, from these Catalogues, the *Bibliotheca Americana* must be compiled, and without the means of correcting the errors of such Catalogues; for there is, as yet, no attempt in America to collect American literature,

in any one place, where the compiler of its history might examine the works of which he undertakes to give the history.

For the benefit of the bibliographer, I will here note the early editions of the work under notice:

1st. Brooklyn (L. I.), by the Rev. James Steward, D. D., without date.

2d. Norwich: Published for the Author (with privilege of Copyright), 1810.

[It should have been mentioned above, that, in this edition appears, for the first time, the engraving of the "Death of General Butler."]

3d. Norwich: Printed by James Springer for the Author, at his office, 1812.

There were doubtless other editions between 1812 and 1822, but I have not met with them.

Thus, I have, as I believe, cleared up the history of one publication. And, although this publication is, of itself, of the least possible value, yet by the popularity of its title, it has found its way into all of the principal libraries in the country, public and private, and is much read, even at this day, by young people. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. By GRIFFITH J. Mc REE [of Wilmington, N. C.] Vol. I. New York: Appleton & Co. 1857. 8° pp. 564.

We have perused this volume with pleasure, and with feelings of gratitude to the compiler for his industry and zeal in rescuing from destruction such a mass of materials for national and state history. Gov. Iredell was certainly one of the most remarkable of the many great men that the Revolution produced. Born in England and educated in the refined and intellectual society that then graced the fashionable cities of Bath and Bristol, he so devoted himself to his studies as, at an early age, to become a finished scholar. The health and fortune of his father having become impaired, it was found necessary for the son to make some exertions for their support; and, being allied to some of the leading aristocracy by consanguinity and social position, he obtained a place in the Custom House at Edenton, N. C., and at the early age of seventeen crossed the ocean and took up his residence there. His fine gentlemanly address and education, combined with his remarkable talents, immediately commended him to the best society in that part of the province; and no where, on this continent, was there a higher social standard than in that region during the dozen years that preceded the Revolution. Always attentive to the amenities

and polite requirements of the neighborhood, he still found, so far as the duties of his office—which proved no sinecure—permitted, by a judicious division of his time and an unwonted industry, leisure to pursue a course of study that enabled him, before he had attained his majority, to enter the legal profession.

Soon after he made his appearance at the bar, he won the heart and hand of a lady, whose family ranked among the highest in the province, and who numbered among her suitors a wealthy English Baronet. The course of Iredell was now onward. As Attorney General and Judge his talents were of great service to the state at a time when war, treason, and confiscation had brought about almost a chaos in the Courts of Justice. His unparalleled labors, while traversing the province in its then unsettled condition, and bringing to justice the hordes of Tories and robbers that infested it, were appreciated. His integrity won the confidence of all, and every prominent office in the gift of the state was offered to him. As Governor and United States Senator, he attained a high reputation among the statesmen of that day.

The volume is mainly composed of his Correspondence: much of it of family letters—some of which were written in England—whose style and sentiment render them quite interesting. Its greatest value, however, will be found in the admirable documentary papers, drawn up by Iredell just previous to the Revolution. Here are most ably discussed the complaints against the Mother Country with the polished style of Burke and the force of Patrick Henry and John Adams. In the almost total absence of newspapers and printing presses throughout the southern provinces, these papers were circulated in manuscript among the leading men, and were read aloud at the Muster grounds and Court Houses throughout that region. Here we have explained the great secret of the revolutionary spirit, that, when the news of the massacre at Lexington reached them, seemed to spring spontaneously from the breasts of the men of this section. Their minds had been prepared for the event in this way only; for every reader of American history knows that they had but slightly felt the iron heel of British power and oppression, and, while the northern colonies had ever been viewed with a jealous eye by England, the southern ones had always been treated with favor.

We commend the book to the reader of revolutionary history. It furnishes new facts which in these times it is well to ponder. Mr. Mc Ree has performed a good service for his state and country. He has combined the grace of the scholar with the zeal of the patriot. His dedication and many passages also throughout the book show that his heart has guided his pen. We trust he may be induced to continue his labors of love and give

to the world additional information on southern life as well as its revolutionary history. K.

Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book. Expedition of the British and Provincial Army, under Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 1759. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. London: Trübner & Co. 1857. Small 4° pp. xi, 220.

The preface to this work signed by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Rosehill, Tivoli, N. Y. informs us that the manuscript from which it was printed was found among the papers of his grandfather, Frederic de Peyster, Esq., who had in his possession a large collection of original matter illustrating the history of the province and city of New York. The province, in the words of Gen. de Peyster, was "long the principal theatre of the contest between the Mother Country and France for the possession of North America"; and the value of this manuscript, as furnishing details of a portion of this contest, were so evident that he determined to place it beyond the reach of destruction. One hundred copies accordingly were printed.

The work is edited with care and ability. A brief Introduction furnishes the chief incidents in the Campaign of Gen. Amherst and of those that immediately preceded it. Notes are also given, containing condensed biographies of the persons of note mentioned by the Commissary. The labor of collecting minute particulars of nearly one hundred individuals can best be appreciated by those who have engaged in similar undertakings.

The book is elegantly printed with the antique style of type, and is illustrated by a map of the country around Lake George. Like other books from Mr. Munsell's press that we have had occasion to notice, the execution is faultless. We perceive by a catalogue lately issued by that gentleman that he proposes to publish in this style a series of papers relating to American history. We trust he will find encouragement to add many volumes like this to the series.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Observations on Mexican History and Archaeology, with a special notice of Zapotec Remains, as delineated in Mr. J. G. Sawkins's Drawings of Milla, etc. By BRANTZ MAYER. Washington City; Published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1856. 4° pp. 33.

Whatever tends to dispel the shadows which obscure the ante-Columbian history of America, and to exhibit the degree of civilization attained by the Aztecs and other occupants of the country at the period of the Spanish conquest, commends itself to the consideration of the philosopher, the historian, and the scholar. Of such a character is

the work before us. In his observations on Mexican history and Archæology the author treats of recent explorations and their deficiency in definite historical results; the intellectual and social progress of nations; the necessity of fixing the world's attention to the actual state of the aboriginal nations at the period of the conquest in order to estimate their relative condition at that time; traditions, picture writings, reports of early Spanish writers and other sources of information in regard to early Mexican history; and the geographical position of the country, its physical peculiarities, and the effects of the climate and soil upon the social character of its inhabitants. Architecture is also considered as indicating the comparative progress of mankind toward a state of civilization and refinement; and a general description is given of the "architectural, image, and utensil remains" of the Mexican States.

From the description of the Zapotec ruins of Mitla, and Mr. Sawkins's illustrations of these remarkable antiquities, we should infer a high state of civilization in the people by whom they were produced, and a degree of artistic skill in the workmanship which would compare favorably with the specimens of ancient art revealed by the explorations at Nineveh and on the banks of the Nile.

The work is alike creditable to the author, the artist, and the institution under whose auspices it is published.

Records of the Revolutionary War; Containing the Military and Financial Correspondence of Distinguished Officers; names of the officers and privates of regiments, companies, and corps, with the dates of their commissions and enlistments; General Orders of Washington, Lee, and Greene, at Germantown and Valley Forge; With a list of distinguished Prisoners of War; the time of their capture, exchange, etc. To which is added the half-pay acts of the Continental Congress; the Revolutionary Pension Laws; and a list of the officers of the Continental Army who acquired the right to half-pay, commutation, and lands. By W. T. R. SAFFELL, Counsellor, and Agent for Revolutionary Claims. New York: Putney & Russell, 1858. 12° pp. 554.

The title-page, which we have quoted in full, gives a very clear idea of the contents of the volume before us. The work will prove a valuable reference book, not merely to those whose relatives are entitled to compensation from government for services during the revolutionary war, but also to those who wish to become familiar with the details of that interesting period of our country's history. A very satisfactory account of the Society of the Cincinnati will be found here.

A History of the Presbyterian Church in America from its origin until the year 1760. With Biographical sketches of its early ministers. By REV. RICHARD WEBSTER, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mauch Chunk, Pa. With a Memoir of the Author. By the REV. C. VAN RENSSELAER, D. D. Published by authority of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson, 1857. 8° pp. 720.

The author of this work possessed qualities, which in an eminent degree fitted him to become the historian and biographer of the church, to the advancement of whose interests his life and talents were devoted. Of his qualifications for the performance of this important work, the Rev. Dr. Junkin says, "No one had collected such rich and extensive materials for a history of American Presbyterianism; and, indeed, some of the histories already published are indebted to his researches and his liberality in imparting information." In his investigations he manifested patience, perseverance, and impartiality, qualities of the utmost importance to the historian, and which greatly enhance the value of the work under consideration. His biographer informs us that his modesty "interfered with his merit and prevented an extensive appreciation of the value of his researches." The following anecdote will serve to illustrate this trait, and to convey some idea of the thoroughness of the work. Being asked when his history would be ready for the press, he replied, "Never; I am all the time making corrections and additions."

Considering that this was a new field of research it is surprising that the author has collected so full details of the history of Presbyterianism in this country. His work is divided into two parts, — history and biography. The history is quite full and satisfactory; and, of the biography, it is sufficient to say that here are sketches, more or less complete, of the lives of about two hundred of the early Presbyterian ministers in America.

We are pleased to learn that the work is properly appreciated. In less than a year from its first publication an edition of two thousand copies has been disposed of, and a second edition is already issued. We hope this fact may induce some one to continue the history to the present day, for which the materials, we presume, are abundant.

The Pioneer History of Illinois; Containing the Discovery in 1673, and the history of the Country to the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen, when the State Government was organized. By JOHN REYNOLDS. Belleville, Ill.; N. A. R. 1852. 12° pp. 347.

The publications of Ex-Gov. Reynolds are uable additions to the historical literature West. In a former number we noticed and Times, and his Sketches. We have

fore us a previous publication — his first, we believe — the *Pioneer History of Illinois*. Much of the later portion of this work is devoted to the lives of the pioneer settlers of the Illinois country. The preservation of these memorials of the hardy founders of one of the foremost states in the West will be better appreciated by future generations than by the present inhabitants of that region. Many of the facts in this work since the year 1800, the author tells us, came within his personal observation.

A Semi-Centenary Discourse, delivered in the First African Church, Philadelphia, on the fourth Sabbath of May, 1857: with a history of the church from its first organization; including a brief notice of Rev. John Gloucester, its first pastor. By REV. WILLIAM T. CATTO, pastor. Also, an Appendix, containing sketches of all the Colored Churches in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson, 1857. 8° pp. 111.

From this discourse we learn that the First African Presbyterian Church was founded in 1807, principally through the labors of Rev. John Gloucester who was liberated from slavery by his owner, Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Tennessee, in order that he might engage in the work of the ministry. It contains much valuable information concerning the state of religion among the colored population of Philadelphia.

Literary and Historical Record.

PERIODICALS.—The seventh volume of the *Presbyterian Magazine* has just been completed. This is a monthly periodical published at Philadelphia, at one dollar a year, by Joseph M. Wilson, and devoted to "inculcating sound doctrinal and practical instruction, and diffusing information of men, books, and things, with special reference to the Presbyterian Church." The work is edited by Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., and is very ably conducted. One feature of the work is particularly deserving of notice in the H. M. Each number contains a biographical sketch of some Presbyterian minister, an historical account of a church, or some other article bearing upon the history of the denomination. In the seventh volume are portraits of Rev. Drs. Thornwell and Murray; and for the eighth, which will commence with the new year, those of Rev. Drs. Moore and Scott are promised.

The December number of *De Bow's Review* is before us, containing interesting papers upon the South and the Union, Central America, Texas, A Southern University, Slave Laws of the South,

the Present Financial Crisis, Cotton grown in Foreign Countries, California, Mississippi, etc. The work was established January, 1846, and the present number therefore completes the twenty-third semi-annual volume, presenting a favorable opportunity for new subscribers to record their names. It is adapted primarily to the Southern and Western States of the Union, and includes statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise. Its offices are at Washington City and New Orleans. The first thirteen volumes are condensed into a work in three volumes, entitled "*Industrial Resources of the South and West*;" price \$6. Subscription price of the Review, \$5. The publisher states that back numbers can be supplied.

The American Educational Year Book, published in Boston, will contain some new features in this year's issue. One of these is the addition of a list of as many of the literary, historical, and scientific societies in the United States, as can be ascertained, with their present officers, and a brief abstract of their history. The editor, A. M. Gay, Esq., would be happy to receive reliable information from those connected with such societies. The work will appear early in February.

HISTORICAL WORKS.—We learn from the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* that the proprietors of the "*Newberry Rising Sun*" have undertaken the publication of the *Annals of Newberry*, with various other interesting articles from the pen of Judge O'Neill. It will make an octavo volume of 200 or 300 pages, and is intended to embrace not only local information concerning the district, but to give also various biographical sketches of the most prominent men of the place in times past, including the revolutionary period, with more modern notices.

NECROLOGY.—George R. Gliddon whose archaeological works are well known to our readers, died at Panama Nov. 16, 1857, aged 50. He was formerly United States Consul in Egypt. Says the Boston Daily Advertiser:—"He was an Englishman, but passed a large part of his life in Egypt, where he became an enthusiastic explorer of the archaeological remains of the country, and made valuable contributions to craniology. Mr. Gliddon was the author of an essay on the production of cotton in the Valley of the Nile, and of an appeal to Europe against the destruction of Egyptian monuments by Mehemet Ali. His last literary effort was the production of the "*Types of Mankind*," in conjunction with Dr. Nott of Mobile. At the time of his death he occupied the post of Deputy-Agent of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad Company, and he was on leave of absence from the works of that Company, when he was attacked at Panama by fatal illness."

THE

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[No. 2.]

General Department.

THE RECORDS OF THE LONDON COMPANY FOR THE FIRST COLONY IN VIRGINIA.

The records of the Commercial Companies in England for the colonization of America constitute the Genesis and Exodus of our English-American history; and the publication of these original documents would be a splendid and invaluable service to American History, worthy of our National Government.

Passing Cabot's patent of March 5, 1496, Gilbert's of June 11, 1578, and intermediate documents, we come to the incorporation April 10, 1606, of certain "adventurers" for colonizing "that part of America commonly called Virginia." They were divided into two companies, one of which, the London company, had the southern portion of the territory. This corporation kept a record of its transactions till its virtual suppression by proclamation, July 15, 1624.

James Stuart's darling project of a Spanish match for his son Charles was then on foot, and he was persuaded by Gondomar, the unscrupulous, but faithful minister of Spain, to destroy this great commercial company, in order to conciliate the Spanish court, and secure the coveted marriage.

The most active of these "adventurers" was Nicholas Ferrar, a London merchant, associated with Sir Thomas and Sir Hugh Middleton, in the commerce of both the East and West Indies. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Edwin Sandys, and their compeers were frequent guests at his table. His third son, Nicholas, born Feb. 23, 1592, was the friend of George Herbert, specially remembered in Izaak Walton's life of the poet. Izaak mentions two other names in this memoir, interesting to New England readers. One is Dr. Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the friend of John White of Dorchester, — illustrious men — named by Hugh Peters as the two who "occasioned, yea founded that work" of colonizing Massachusetts. So zealous was Lake in the great scheme, that he de-

clared to White "he would go himself but for his age." The good Bishop died May 4, 1626, so that he must have intended to join the colony while at Cape Anne, under the heroic Governor Conant, for it was not till the Fall of that year, that Conant removed the Colony to Salem.

The other character referred to is Mr. Herbert Thorndike, Fellow of Trinity College, Prebendary of Westminster, and one of the editors of the Polyglot Bible. His works on the "Church" are standard authorities. His brother Mr. John Thorndike, an early settler of the Massachusetts Colony, was one of the founders of Ipswich, and the ancestor of a worthy New England family. Mr. Thorndike died in England, and the graves of the Church prebendary and his Puritan brother are side by side in Westminster Abbey.

But to return to Nicholas Ferrar, Junior; after several years of travel on the Continent, among the learned and great, he returned to England in 1618, and died Monday Dec. 2, 1637. Some years later, about the year 1654, materials for a memoir of this gentleman, were prepared by his brother Mr. John Ferrar, who had been Deputy Governor of the Virginia Company, for some three years. These, with materials from other sources, were edited and published by the Rev. Dr. Peter Peckard of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1790; and this volume is the sole depository of much of the history of the Virginia Company, especially while under the control of Lord Southampton, Sir Edwin Sandys, and Mr. Ferrar, Jun., — 1617 to 1624 — who placed its affairs in the most prosperous condition. — Nicholas Ferrar deserves our grateful remembrance, and demands our highest regard, as the very *Soul* of that Colonization scheme. The republication of this work would open a new volume of our earliest existence, a most valuable chapter in Anglo-American History, in its moral and social aspect, a phase, though most important, yet most difficult to preserve, because of its evanescent character; it is not, cannot be, set forth in records and in diplomacy — always and necessarily, more or less deceptive, — and its spirit is only feebly discerned by the most elaborate analysis of the wisest student; in this view the life of Ferrar is of un-

paralled interest. We commend it to the attention of the Virginia Historical Society. Ferrar was the author of all the various letters of instruction to the Colonial Governors, to the Colony, of the defences against the chicanery and assaults of Gondomar, at the Council table, and in Courts; to him all went for advice and information, and in him centred all the Company's affairs. In one of the hearings against the Company at the Council Chamber the Marquis of Hamilton said, "That there was one letter which he prayed might be read over again, on which he should desire to make a few observations; which being accordingly done, Well! said he, my Lords, we have spent many hours here, in hearing all these letters and instructions, and yet I could not help requesting to hear this one letter over again; because I think that all your Lordships must agree with me that it is absolutely a masterpiece. And indeed they are all in a high degree excellent. Truly, my Lords, we have this day lost no time at all. For I do assure you that if our attendance here, were for many days, I for my part would willingly sit them out to hear so pious, so wise, and indeed politic instructions as these are. They are papers as admirably well penned as any I ever heard. And, I believe, if the truth were known, your Lordships are all of the same opinion." The Earl of Pembroke said, "They all deserve the highest commendation: containing advices far more excellent than I could have expected to have met with in the letters of a trading company. For they abound with soundness of good matter, and profitable instruction with respect both to Religion and Policy; and they possess uncommon elegance of language.... That these papers before us are the production of one pen is very plainly discernible."

Foreseeing that Gondomar, by means of the King, and the Spanish party at Court, would probably ruin the Company, and take away all their records, registers, and instructions, and all other writings of the Company, Mr. Ferrar, at his own cost, and at an expense of above £50, procured a fair copy of them, carefully collated with the originals, and attested upon oath by the examiners to be true copies. After the seizure of the original documents, Mr. Ferrar informed Sir Edwin Sandys, and other of his intimate friends, of these treasures in his possession, evidence of the late company's honorable and upright proceedings, disproving Gondomar's charges of their bad faith, and intended plans against the Spanish colonies and mines. The papers were then deposited with Lord Southampton, but soon after, apprehensive for their safety, he placed them in the custody of Sir R. Killigrew, who, upon his death left them to the care of the Earl of Dorset, in whose keeping Mr. John Ferrar supposed them to be, at the

time of his writing, about 1654. At the request of Dr. Peckard, about 1790, the Duke of Dorset's library was searched for these records, but only some detached papers of the Virginia Company were found, extracts from which were printed by Peckard.

Here we leave the memoirs of Ferrar, and turn to Virginia for further information about these natal records of a State—rather of a Nation. Stith, the excellent Historian of Virginia, writing in 1747, hands down to us the following account of them, which he had "received *many years ago*, in conversation with Col. Byrd and Sir John Randolph." Col. Byrd's father being in England in 1667, at the time of the death of the Duke of Southampton, purchased these Records of that Nobleman's Executors for sixty guineas. Stith also states that "this copy was taken, by the order, and for the use of the Earl of Southampton, the Company's treasurer at that time;" but it appears that not to him but to Ferrar belongs the credit of preserving these invaluable records. Stith says they "are a journal of the Company's proceedings, from day to day; and are written in two large folio volumes, on a kind of elephant paper, generally in a very fair and legible hand. Each page is subscribed by *Edward Collingwood*, the Company's secretary; thus, *Com. Collingwood*; which is, as I take it, *Compared, Collingwood*. Besides which there is a Testification at the end of each volume. At the end of the first, under the hands of *Edward Waterhouse* and *Edward Collingwood*, Secretaries of the two Companies for *Virginia* and the *Somer-Islands*, that they had compared that with the original Court-book, and found it to be a true and perfect copy of the same, except the omission of one court and part of another. The second volume is signed by the said Secretary *Collingwood*, and *Thomas Collet* of the Middle Temple, Gentleman, testifying the same thing, except in a few immaterial points, where were wanted some original papers: These volumes only contain the Company's proceedings for a little above five years, viz. from April 28, 1619 to June 7, 1624; including the whole time of Sir Edwin Sandys's and the Earl of Southampton's administration. However, they are not a brief and summary entry of the principal points and matters concluded upon, according to the common methods of courts, but give, at length, the chief speeches, reasons and debates, that happened in their courts during that time. And as it was a period of vast contest and dispute, they often recur back to former times and transactions, and thereby give us a *clear idea, and account of the chief matters and proceedings of the Company, almost from its first Institution and Foundation*."

Stith made but partial use of these records for reasons which we give in his own words: "I once

intended (as Bishop Burnet has done, in a very useful and satisfactory manner, in his History of the Reformation) to have added several other very curious papers and original pieces of record. But I perceived to my no small surprise and mortification that some of my countrymen, (and those too, persons of high fortune and distinction) seemed to be much alarmed, and to grudge that a complete history of their own country would run to more than one volume and cost them above half a pistole. I was therefore obliged to restrain my hand, and only to insert these few most necessary instruments for fear of enhancing the price, to the immense charge and irreparable damage of such generous and public spirited gentlemen."

Stith, the author of this spicy sentence, was a grandson of William Randolph of Henrico County, whose brother Isham Randolph had grandsons, Thomas Jefferson and James Pleasants.

The Records were afterwards found among Sir John Randolph's papers, and though claimed by Edmund Randolph, they are said to have come to Congress as part of Jefferson's collections and are now in the law library at Washington. They are written in the style peculiar to official records of that period.

The first volume begins with April 28, 1619, "a Quarter Court held for Virginia at Sir Thomas Smith's house in Philpott Lane," and ends 8th of May 1622, and the copy is attested by Ed. Waterhouse and Ed. Collingwood. The second volume, a continuation of the first, commencing May 20, 1622, and ending April 28, 1624, is attested by Thomas Collet and Ed. Collingwood.

There is also a volume of Virginia Company papers and Records, 1621—1625, of about 160 pages, containing letters, proclamations, patents, in 1622, 1623; correspondence 1625, transactions in council, assembly, their petition, and his majesty's answer.*

They are alluded to in the Preface to the Virginia Statutes at large, and Conway Robinson cites them in his jurisprudence of Virginia.

As these volumes are of National rather than of local interest, reaching back to the very *foundation of the English companies for colonizing America*; as they have escaped the chances and mishaps of two centuries, on either side of the Atlantic; as they have not been used by our Historians,—lying virtually unknown; and as Providence has now placed them in the keeping of our National Congress,—*is it not our National duty to have them appropriately edited and published?*

J. W. T.

* Richard Randolph, Esq., of Hanover, Virginia, from whose obliging hand, several of these particulars are obtained, informs me that there is a series of early manuscript volumes, in Richmond, of an important his-

AN HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENCE SOCIETY.

BY AN ENGLISH ANTIQUARY.

As an English antiquary taking a deep interest in Anglo-American history, permit me to ask, whether some means cannot be devised by which the Historical students of America and those of England may be brought better acquainted with each other, and their means of rendering mutual assistance and encouragement in literary pursuits much increased? It is needless for me to point out that the American inquirer must look to England for the ancestors of the families whose pedigrees he would trace, and for the origin of the laws, customs, and superstitions, whose history he would chronicle. It may not, however, be so obvious, but it is quite as true that no philosophic student of our local history can proceed far in his investigations without finding some of the threads of the skein he is unravelling cross the ocean from the old England to the New. The two countries are so bound together, that to be acquainted with one, the other must be known. For proof of this, if proof be wanted, see Mr. Thompson's History of Boston in Lincolnshire: many parts of that valuable work owe as much to the author's American sojourn, as they do to local investigation.

As we are separated by the Atlantic, and live under different forms of government, the students of each country have comparatively little intercourse. Excepting in the case of some few American gentlemen, and alas they are very few, who are members of our antiquarian, archæological, architectural, and other societies, having the elucidation of history for their object, and of the still fewer Englishmen who belong to similar societies, in the United States, very few persons know what is passing in the antiquarian world of the sister land, and fewer still would know how to proceed, did they wish for information, that could only be procured across the ocean. American investigators must, I think, have felt this especially when, perhaps, a copy of an inscription on an old tombstone, an extract from a parish register, a few lines from a church warden's account-book, or even the carved initials on a crumbling stone over some old cottage door in an English village, are alone wanted to prove a fact which all the learning and diligence in the world can never prove without them. As these facts must be self evident to every one who has thought on the matter, I wish to inquire if there be not a possibility of forming a Society with members in each country, to be called the *Historical Correspondence Society*, or

torical character. A minute description of them is desirable.

some such name, into which any one should be admitted on the payment of a small yearly subscription, on the understanding that he shall answer such questions as shall from time be put to him by other members, relating to matters within the sphere of his own knowledge or in his own neighborhood; of course a proper set of rules would require drawing up, and circulating with the annually printed list of subscribers, and among them it would have to be stipulated that no member should be expected to expend money in fees for consulting documents; for be it known to all American antiquaries, that we, their English brethren, suffer extremely, not only from the carelessness and neglect of those who keep our archives in provincial towns and villages, but are also heavily burdened by paying fees to the said negligent keepers, the fees usually being in the inverse proportion to the care which is taken of the documents in their custody. I am aware that this idea of mine is a very crude one, and wants "careful mending" before it can be made of any use to any one, even the owner; but I cannot resist the temptation to send you the rude sketch my fancy has pictured, with a hope and belief that, in other and better hands something may be made of it.

There is another matter too on which I would speak if you will let me.—You Americans are accumulating libraries on a magnificent scale—libraries that for printed books, at least, will soon rival those of the old world. Of these institutions we literary men in England know nothing: would it not, therefore, be well, if the library committees or whatever may be the name of the body or person who manages each institution, were to send a copy of the printed catalogue of each to some of our large libraries, such as the Cheatham at Manchester, the public library at Liverpool, the subscription libraries at Newcastle, Hull and Bristol. If I wanted any information about the United States libraries or to see any of their catalogues, I should not know where to look, except, perhaps, in the British Museum Library, and even there, it is doubtful if they are to be found. These catalogues if we had them would, I am sure, be very interesting to us; but I do not I hope speak entirely from a selfish motive. I believe many book collectors and others would be induced to present duplicates from their own shelves where they saw the work was wanting on those of a valuable institution in the New World; and there are many books which are, speaking in a money point of view only waste paper here, which are not to be found at all in some of your largest and best selected libraries. These books are I know generally worthless; but their absence from the shelves is, now and then, felt very painfully by a student who urgently requires them.

One more question and I have done. What is the principle or system on which the American Historical Societies collect MSS. relating to England. I see by the reports in this journal that that they are collected and highly prized. I think we English do not quite understand what would be valued over the water. It seems to me that if we were made better acquainted with your requirements, we could sometimes furnish you with copies of documents that would be very useful. Suppose one of your societies were to consider this matter; and, having done so, publish in the Historical Magazine a clear statement of what they would like and value, with a request to the English Notes and Queries and other literary journals to re-print the same. I believe good would come of it.

THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPHS.

The following article from the Petersburg Express was written by John R. Thompson, Esq., the Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger. I have frequently seen the subject of it; and no man acquainted with the peculiar associations that clustered around him and his now extinct family, on beholding his remarkable appearance, could fail to experience a strange and melancholy interest in him. The account is singularly appropriate in all respects, and if compatible with your interests, I hope it will find a place in your columns.

W. P. P.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19, 1857.

We announced yesterday that St. George Randolph died at the Court House of Charlotte county, on Friday the 4th inst., [December.] A peculiar and melancholy interest attaches to the clouded fortunes of this remarkable man. He was the eldest son of Richard Randolph, of Bizarre, where he was born about 65 years ago, and nephew of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, who regarded him always with an affection as sincere as it was in his wayward nature to feel towards any human being. St. George had peculiar claims upon the tenderness of his family, for he came into the world without the faculties of hearing and speech, and could only manifest the quickness of his intellect in that untaught but expressive pantomime which is instinctively acquired by the deaf-mute. Losing his father at an early age, he was most assiduously watched and gently nurtured by the nearest relations.—With the view of facilitating his intercourse with society, of giving exercise to the powers of his mind, and impressing moral truth upon his heart, they sent him to France, for such education as could not be given him at that time in the United States. Under the care of the Abbe Seguin—one of the earliest instruct-

ors of the deaf and dumb, and if we mistake not, the inventor of their alphabet—St. George Randolph made rapid progress in all the branches of polite learning, and acquired a familiarity with the grammar, and written idiom of several languages,—he, who could not utter an articulated sound. Upon his return to America, he resided at the family residence, until a dreadful calamity fell upon him and the whole household. At the very moment that his younger brother, Theodoric Tudor Randolph, a youth of rare promise, who had been prosecuting his studies at Harvard University, was pronounced hopelessly consumptive, St. George Randolph went mad. We have seen some letters of John Randolph, of Roanoke, written about this time, in which the most pathetic expression is given to the sorrow which overwhelmed him and the family at Bizarre, at these severe dispensations. "Within three short months," he writes to a friend in South Carolina, "my elder nephew has been visited by the heaviest calamity that flesh is heir to—the sorest and sharpest ill with which Providence has ever yet suffered his creatures to be afflicted—and his brother, the last remaining stay of our family, has fallen into, I fear, a fatal decline!" This fear was only too certainly justified by the result. Tudor did not live to see Virginia again, having died, soon after the date of the letter from which we have quoted, at Morrisania, in New York. This dark year for the Randolphs was 1814. From that period down to last Friday, December 5th, 1857, St. George Randolph never knew a lucid interval.

Yet there was a certain nobility in the appearance of the old man, as we have seen him wandering about the fields around Charlotte C. H., with his lencine beard falling in white masses over his bosom, and his fine restless eye imparting animation to a countenance of singular and striking interest even in its gloom. No stranger could see him and fail to observe the evidences of refined and gentle culture, which he exhibited after so many years of wandering reason, of blighted sympathies, of joyless seclusion from the world in that long night of insensibility to sounds and ideas, which Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, permitted to enshroud him. All that the most affectionate solicitude, and the most considerate kindness could do to render comfortable the poor, darkened, bereft and crazy being to whom earthly happiness was impossible, was performed, by those in whose charge he has of late years been placed. Wyatt Cardwell, Esq., of Charlotte C. H., who was his immediate guardian and protector, bestowed upon him a paternal care, which, in his poor way, the lunatic requited with a clearly distinguishable gratitude.

St. George was the last of his line in the family

of the Randolphs. By his death, a great lineage becomes extinct, and a large patrimony is divided. The occasion is a favorable one for us to preach the old moral of the vanity of earthly hopes, and the emptiness of human ambitions. But we have no intention of moralizing over the event, which we have above recorded, and the *Sic transit gloria* which will occur to every intelligent reader, is too obvious a sentiment to be enforced by any rhetorical flourishes of our pen.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

BY WILLIAM DARLINGTON.

From the Directory of the Borough of West Chester.

Everybody has heard of the remarkable *Line*, which bears the names of the surveyors, and forms part of the southern boundary of our ancient Bailiwick; but every body—even in Chester County—does not know its exact history,—nor how that curious little peak, on the maps of our territory, happened to run tapering down to a mathematical point, between the curved line of New Castle County and the right line of Maryland. It is one of our geographical celebrities; and deserves to be understood by all intelligent persons residing in its vicinity. The phrase, "*Mason and Dixon's Line*," has been echoing in our ears ever since 1820,—when, during the excited debate in Congress, on the question of excluding Slavery from Missouri, that eccentric genius, John Randolph of Roanoke, was continually harping on the words; and those words were as constantly reiterated through every newspaper in the land. The phrase thus became as common and familiar among the people, as that other, used by old Felix Walker, of North Carolina, on the same occasion,—who, when the "question" was impatiently demanded, declared that his constituents expected to hear from him, and that before the vote was taken, he must "make a speech for *Buncombe*"—one of the counties of his district.

This is not the place, nor is the writer of this note the person, to furnish a complete, detailed account of the memorable controversy between the Lords Baltimore and the family of Penn,—which lasted from 1682 until 1767: yet a full history of it, with all its romantic, and sometimes riotous, border incidents—notwithstanding the interesting Memoirs already written—is still a *desideratum*; which, no doubt, the accomplished pen of Mr. Latrobe could well supply, if his engagements permitted.

The object here, however, is merely to attempt a synoptical view, or condensed sketch of the protracted contest,—and especially of the operations of the two men who carried out, as nearly as they could, the *final agreement* of the contending Par-

ties, after an inveterate and costly dispute of more than three quarters of a century.

At the first planting of British colonies, on the Atlantic slope of this continent, the whole territory seems to have been comprehended under the names of *Virginia* and *New England*,—including some settlements of Dutch and Swedes on the shores of the Hudson and Delaware—then called the North and South rivers. The States which now intervene, had no existence at that day.

In 1632, Charles the First granted to Cecelius Calvert, Lord Baron of Baltimore, "all that part of the Peninsula, or Chersonese, lying in the parts of America between the ocean on the east, and the Bay of Chesapeake on the west, divided from the residue thereof by a right line drawn from the promontory or headland, called Watkin's point, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river of Wigheo [Wicomico?] on the west, unto the main ocean on the east, and between that boundary on the south, and that part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England terminates."

Under this grant, Lord Baltimore and his descendants claimed the whole Peninsula, from the above mentioned "right line" to the fortieth degree of latitude; but his title, in strictness, only extended to that portion of it hitherto unsettled or uncultivated (*hactenus inculta*),—and the Dutch and Swedes had previously settled on the Western margin of the Delaware. The Duke of York subsequently conquered not only the Dutch settlements east of the Delaware (now parts of New York and New Jersey),—but also those on the western shore, and exercised sovereignty over them, until 1682,—when he transferred his claim on the western shore, and Bay of Delaware, to William Penn, who had early perceived the importance of owning that side of the river all the way from his Province to the Ocean; and hence the annexation of the "three lower counties on Delaware," now constituting the *State* of that name.

The title being contested, and the late owner being now King James the second, it was ordered by a decree of his council, in 1685, "that for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts, by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania by charter,—and that the one half thereof lying toward the Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea, be adjudged to belong to his majesty, and the other half to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter."

The decrees of royalty not being as debatable just then, as they have been since,—of course, the recent conveyance of the eastern half of the

Peninsula to William Penn by his majesty, while Duke of York, was regarded as entirely valid. This decree, however, did not remove the difficulty existing between the Proprietaries; for the true situation of Cape *Henlopen* was still uncertain, and the middle of the Peninsula was yet to be ascertained.

The occurrence of death among the parties, and the existence of a litigious spirit, protracted the dispute until the 10th of May, 1732,—when an agreement was entered into by the sons of William Penn and Charles, Lord Baltimore, great grandson of the original patentee of Maryland. They mutually agreed, "that a semi-circle should be drawn at twelve English statute miles around New Castle, agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn, in 1682; that an east and west line should be drawn, beginning at Cape Henlopen—which was admitted to be below Cape *Cornelius* [the present Cape Henlopen]—and running westward to the exact middle of the Peninsula; that from the exact middle of the Peninsula, between the two Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and, the end of the line intersecting it in the latitude of Cape Henlopen, a line should be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semi-circle at New Castle, drawn with the radius of twelve English statute miles, whether such a line should take a due north course or not; that after the said northwardly line should touch the New Castle semi-circle, it should be run further northward until it reached the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles due south of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia; that from the northern point of such line, a due west line should be run, at least for the present, across the Susquehanna river, and twenty-five miles beyond it,—and to the western limits of Pennsylvania, when occasion and the improvements of the country should require; that that part of the due west line not actually run, though imaginary, should be considered to be the true boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania;" * * * * and "that the route should be well marked by trees and other natural objects, and designated by stone pillars, sculptured with the arms of the contracting parties, facing their respective possessions."

This important document, though seemingly so free from ambiguity, was afterward the subject of much litigation; but was finally carried into complete effect, in all its parts. It accounts for the remarkable boundaries of the "three lower Counties,"—which counties, however, would not stay annexed to Pennsylvania, but took an early occasion to set up for themselves (something like the Free-Soilers of Kansas, at Topeka); and at the Revolution, became the valiant little *State of Delaware*.

The quiet of the Provinces continuing to be interrupted, by the conflicting claims of settlers along the border, — both parties applied, in 1737, to the King's Council, for some order which should lessen or allay these ferments. An amicable *temporary* arrangement, however, was in the mean time effected by the parties; and they agreed "that all the vacant land not now possessed by, or under either of them, on the *east* side of Susquehanna River down as far as *fifteen miles and a quarter* south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the *west* side of Susquehanna, as far south as *fourteen miles and three quarters* south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia, should be subject to the temporary and provisional jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and that all vacant land not possessed by or under either, on both sides of the Susquehanna, south of the said temporary limits, should be subject to the jurisdiction of Maryland, until the boundaries were finally settled, — but to be without prejudice to either party." And when this Convention was reported to the Council, his majesty was pleased to order, that the Proprietaries of the said respective Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution.

The order was accordingly promulgated by proclamation in the Provinces, and commissioners were the following year appointed to run the temporary line; Richard Peters and Lawrence Growden, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Col. Levin Gale and Samuel Chamberlaine, on that of Maryland. These commissioners commenced their active operations in the spring of 1739 (their place of *beginning* does not appear) — and after proceeding as far as the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, were interrupted by the departure of Col. Gale, on account of death and sickness in his family, and the declaration of Mr. Chamberlaine, that he had no authority to continue operations without the attendance of his colleague.

The Pennsylvania commissioners, deeming their power to proceed limited to a joint operation with those of Maryland, were thereupon instructed by Gov. Thomas, to proceed alone. They accordingly did so; and ran the line westward of the Susquehanna, "to the most western of the Kittochinny Hills," which now forms the western boundary of the County of Franklin. The course run, by these Commissioners, formed the famous "*temporary line*," — so well known to the lawyers and early settlers along the southern border of Pennsylvania.

The controversy, nevertheless, still continued; the cause got into Chancery, on the construction of the Agreement of May 10, 1732, and was not decided until 1750. On the hearing,

Lord Baltimore's counsel contended that it could not be carried into effect, by reason of its vagueness, uncertainty, &c. The Lord Chancellor (Hardwicke), however, overcame all the objections, urged in a long-winded argument of five days duration, — and decreed a performance of the articles of agreement. He directed that new commissioners should be appointed within three months after the decree, who, should commence their operations in November following. He further ordered, that the centre of the semi-circle should be fixed as near the centre of the town of New Castle as may be, — that it should be described with a radius of twelve English statute miles, "so that no part of the town should be further than that distance from the periphery; and that Cape *Henlopen* should be taken to be situated as it was laid down in the chart accompanying the articles of agreement" i. e. at *Fenwick's Island*, about fifteen miles southward of the present Cape Henlopen.

The commissioners were appointed agreeably to the decree, and met at New Castle on the fifteenth of November, 1750. They fixed upon the court house in New Castle as the centre for drawing the semi-circle; but Lord Baltimore's commissioners conjured up a new and unexpected difficulty, by insisting that the radii of the semi-circle should be measured superficially, without allowing for the inequalities of the ground, — regardless of the absurd consequences resulting from such mode of measurement in creating inequality in the radii, and the consequent impossibility of describing any thing deserving the name of a semi-circle. Yet, as the objection was persisted in, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania were again under the necessity of a further application to Chancery; and, in 1751, obtained a decision in favor of horizontal measurement.

The commissioners again proceeded in their task. Having run the semi-circle in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree, and marked it on the ground, they commenced their operations at the point then known as Cape Henlopen.

The fixing of the southern boundary of the "three lower counties" at *Fenwick's Island*, requires explanation, — inasmuch as the chart adopted by the Proprietaries, in their agreement of 1732, gives to the cape opposite Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, the name of Cape *Cornelius* (afterward, for a time, called Cape *James*), and to the point, or "false cape," at *Fenwick's Island*, the name of Cape *Henlopen*; while the charts of the present day *transpose* that order. How, or why the *names* became thus transposed, on the charts and maps of our time, seems not to be clearly understood; but that they have changed positions since 1732, is an unquestionable fact.

As the Lord Chancellor had decided that *Cape*

Henlopen should be taken to be where it had been agreed to be, nineteen years before,—the ingenuity of the Commissioners of Maryland could devise no further objections in that particular; and they proceeded, in conjunction with those of Pennsylvania, to run the line across the Peninsula, and to ascertain “the exact middle,” as a point from whence to run the Northwardly line to form a tangent with the semi-circle at New Castle.

The line between the two Bays, in the latitude of the Cape *Henlopen* of that time, was then run; and after some further delay, and cavilling about the distance, by his commissioners, Frederick, Lord Baltimore—wary of the controversy—entered into articles of agreement with Thomas and Richard Penn, July 4, 1760, which at length effectually closed their tedious and irksome altercations. By this agreement it was covenanted, that the semi-circle, as already run, should be adopted; that the distance across the Peninsula, in the latitude of Cape *Henlopen*, should be taken to have been rightly run, at sixty-nine miles and 298½ perches from the stone pillar east of “the Mulberry tree, at Fenwick’s Island,” marked with the arms of the contracting parties; that the middle of such line should be ascertained, and a stone pillar should be fixed at that point; that from such point a Northwardly line should be run, whether the same should be due north or not, so as to form a tangent with the semi-circle at New Castle, drawn with a radius of twelve English statute horizontal miles from the court house in that place,—and past the said point of contact further north till it reached the latitude of fifteen miles south of the most southern part of Philadelphia; that from fifteen mile point, a line should be run due west—to the utmost longitude of Pennsylvania; that all claim should be released to the Territory within those limits then to be ascertained,—and that the Penns should appoint commissioners to run the lines as yet unfinished.

“The commissioners appointed under the deed of 1760, addressed themselves, at once, to the completion of the peninsular East and West line, and to tracing the twelve mile circle—appointing to this end the best surveyors they could obtain. The mode of proceeding was to measure with the common chain, holding it as nearly horizontal as they could,—the direction being kept by sighting along poles, set up in what they called *vistos*, cut by them through the forest. * * * But the progress made was very slow; and at the end of three years, little more was accomplished than the peninsular line and the measurement of a radius.”

This left to be ascertained and established, “the tangent, from the middle point of the peninsular line to the tangent point,—the meridian from

thence to a point fifteen miles south of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia—with the arc of the circle to the west of it—the fifteen miles distance—and the parallel of latitude westward from its termination.”

It remains now, simply, and as succinctly as practicable, to relate, that on the fourth of August, 1763, the Penns, Thomas and Richard, and Frederick Lord Baltimore, then being together in London, agreed with CHARLES MASON and JEREMIAH DIXON, “two Mathematicians and Surveyors,” “to mark, run out, settle, fix and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines, and boundaries, as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions, and were not yet completed;” that Messrs. Mason and Dixon arrived in Philadelphia, November 15, 1763,—received their instructions from the Commissioners of the two Provinces, December 9, 1763, and forthwith engaged in the work assigned to them; that they ascertained the latitude of the southernmost part of the city of Philadelphia, (viz: 39 deg. 56 min. 29.1 sec. north—or more accurately, according to Col. Graham, 39 deg. 56 min. 37.4 sec.), which was agreed to be in the north wall of the house then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, on the south side of Cedar Street; and then, in January and February, 1764, they measured thirty-one miles westward of the city (probably from the margin of the river Delaware), to the forks of the Brandywine, where they planted a quartzose stone—known then, and to this day, in the vicinage, as the “Star-gazers’ Stone”—on Joel Harlan’s land, a short distance west of the Chester county Alms House, in the same latitude as the southernmost part of Philadelphia (which stone is 6 miles 264 perches west of the Meridian of the court house in West Chester; and a due east line from it intersects said meridian 446½ perches, or nearly a mile and a half south of the court house, in a field of Amos H. Darlington); that in the spring of 1764—after a satisfactory “stargazing,” in the forks of the Brandywine—they ran, from said stone, a due south line fifteen English statute miles (in the first mile, crossing the West Brandywine *three times*), horizontally measured by levels each twenty feet in length (and this was remeasured in like manner nearly three years afterward), to a post marked *West*, ascertaining there, also, the latitude of the place (then computed at 39 deg. 43 min. 18 sec., now, more exactly calculated to be 39 deg. 43 min. 26.3 N.); that they then repaired to a post, marked *Middle*, at the middle point of the peninsular west line running from Cape *Henlopen* (Fenwick’s Island,) to Chesapeake Bay,—and thence, during the summer of 1764, they ran, marked and described the tangent line, agreed upon by the Proprietaries. Then, in the autumn of 1764, from the post marked

west, at fifteen miles south of Philadelphia, they set off and produced a parallel of latitude westward, as far as to the river Susquehanna; then they went to the tangent point, and in 1764-5, ran thence a meridian line northward until it intersected the said parallel of latitude, at the distance of five miles, one chain, and fifty links — thus and there determining and fixing the northeast corner of Maryland: next, in 1765, they described such portion of the semi-circle round New Castle, as fell westward of the said meridian, or due north line from the tangent point. "This little bow, or arc" — reaching into Maryland — "is about a mile and a half long, and its middle width 116 feet; from its upper end, where the three States join, to the fifteen mile point, where the great Mason and Dixon's line begins, is a little over three and a half miles: and from the fifteen mile corner due east to the circle, is a little over three quarters of a mile — room enough for three or four good Chester County farms. This was the only part of the circle which Mason and Dixon ran."

The surveyors appear to have moved about considerably, and to have repeated their operations at several points, — but finally they proceeded with the intention of continuing the west line, beyond the Susquehanna, to the end of five degrees of longitude from the river Delaware, in the parallel of said west line, — and in the years 1766-7, they extended the same to the distance of 230 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links, from the beginning of said line, at the northeast corner of Maryland (or 244 miles, 38 chains, and 36 links, from the river Delaware), near to an Indian war-path, on the borders of a stream called the Dunkard Creek; but were there prevented, by the *aboriginal Proprietaries*, from continuing the said line to the end of five degrees of longitude (the western limits of Pennsylvania) — which, in the latitude of said line, they found — and the commissioners agreed — to be 267 miles, 58 chains, and 90 links; at the rate of 53 miles, 167.1 perches, to a degree. Col. Graham, however, estimates the length of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania at 266 miles, 24 chains, and 80 links.

The line thus run was subsequently (viz.: November 9, 1768,) certified by the commissioners to have been marked, described and perpetuated, by setting up and erecting therein stones at the end of every mile, from the place of beginning to the distance of 132 miles, near the foot of a hill called and known by the name of Siding Hill, — every five mile stone having on the side facing the north, the arms of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved thereon, and on the south side the arms of Lord Baltimore. Those stones were imported from England, and were hewn from that variety of calcareous rock known as *Oolite*, or *Roe-stone*.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

6

The line thus marked, is stated to have been measured horizontally, — the hills and mountains with a sixteen and a half foot level; and the vista, cut through the forest eight yards wide, was "seen about two miles, beautifully terminating to the eye in a point."

The residue of the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania — something less than twenty-two miles — was afterwards (viz.: in 1782), run by other surveyors: it was not, however, completed and permanently marked, until 1784.

The interference of the Indians having arrested the further proceedings of Mason and Dixon, those gentlemen returned to Philadelphia and reported the facts to the commissioners; when they received an honorable discharge on the 26th of December, 1767, — having been engaged in the service about four years.

They were allowed twenty-one shillings each, per day, for one month, from June 21, of the last year, — and the residue of the time, ten shillings and six pence each, per day, for the expenses, &c., and no more until they embarked for England; and then the allowance of ten shillings and six pence sterling, per day, was again to take place, and continue until their arrival in England. The amount paid by the Penns, under those proceedings, from 1760 to 1768, was thirty-four thousand two hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency.

Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, in an Introduction to the Observations of Mason and Dixon, in the Philosophical Transactions, remarks — "In the course of this work, they traced out and measured some lines lying in and near the meridian, and extended, in all, somewhat more than one hundred miles; and, for this purpose, the country in these parts [i. e. on the Peninsula,] being all overgrown with trees, large openings were cut through the woods, in the direction of the lines, which formed the straightest and most regular as well as extensive vistas that, perhaps, ever were made.

"Messrs. Mason and Dixon perceived that a most inviting opportunity was here given for determining the length of a degree of latitude, from the measure of near a degree and a half. Moreover, one remarkable circumstance very much favored the undertaking, — which was, that the country, through which the lines run, was, for the most part, as level as if it had been laid out by art."

The astronomical observations for determining the length of a degree of latitude, were begun on the 11th of October, 1766, and continued to the sixteenth of that month. The degree of latitude measured 363,763 feet, — about 68.9 miles. Colonel Graham says, "their measurement for determining the length of a degree of latitude," was performed "in the year 1768, under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, after they had

finished the marking of the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and were discharged from the service of the commissioners." The difference of latitude, of the *Stone* planted in the forks of Brandywine, and the *Middle Post*, in the Western Peninsular line — or the amplitude of the celestial arch, answering to the distance between the parallels of latitude passing through these points — has been found by Sector to be 1 deg. 28 min. 45 sec.

Until a more comprehensive and complete account of this celebrated controversy shall be given — with all the proceedings and occurrences connected therewith, — the lover of historic particulars will find much to interest and instruct him, in the scientific *Report* of the labors of Mason and Dixon, in volume fifty-eight of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, published 1769; in the lucid *Memoir*, by James Dunlop, Esq., read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1825; in the able *Report* of Col. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who revised the surveys at the junction of the three States, in 1849–50; and in the eloquent *Address*, before the said Historical Society, by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Maryland, November 8, 1854.

A copy of the *final agreement*, between Lord Baltimore and the Penns., is preserved in the fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives, printed in 1853; there is much of their correspondence, also, concerning their difficulties, in our Colonial Records, recently published; and there is a manuscript copy of the *Minutes* of the commissioners who directed the operations of Mason and Dixon, in the library of the American Philosophical Society. To these valuable documents, the compiler of this crude and imperfect Note has been chiefly indebted for his materials.

POSTSCRIPT. — Since the foregoing sketch was prepared, and the printing commenced, the writer has had the pleasure of a hasty perusal of the admirable *History* of the line in question, by James Veech, Esq., just published at Pittsburgh. It appears to comprehend the substance of everything which it is material to know, or likely to be written, on the subject of our border difficulties; unless, indeed, some Walter Scott should arise to embellish the story — or some Babington Macaulay to distort it.

The works here referred to are exceedingly interesting; and, taken altogether, may now be regarded as sufficiently complete. Nevertheless, a consolidated, or *E Pluribus Unum* edition, would be a very acceptable performance. There are a few typographical errors in Mr. Dunlop's *Memoir*; and in Mr. Latrobe's *Address*, the printer, at page eight, puts Charles in place of Charles the First; while in Mr. Veech's *History*, page

thirty-seven, the *baptismal names* of Messrs. Mason and Dixon have been *transposed* by the compositor, after the manner of the names once applied to the Capes *Henlopen* and *Cornelius*.

West Chester, Pa., September 30, 1857.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY CURRENCY IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Read before the Historical Society of Maryland,

BY S. F. STREETER.

The principal production of Maryland, as well as of Virginia, for a long period after their first settlement, was tobacco; and this also formed their principal article of currency. While settlers and servants were few in number, and the price of the article was high, there was but little difficulty; but as the population, and consequently the production, increased, and the value of tobacco suffered a marked diminution, the resources and comforts of the colonists were seriously abridged, and their progress impeded.

At the time of the settlement of Maryland, the Virginians had already begun to feel the inconvenience of thus relying upon an article of fluctuating and diminishing value as currency; and in August, 1633, the assembly of that Colony passed a law requiring all contracts, bargains, pleas, and judgments to be made in money, and not in tobacco; since the exclusive use of the latter "had bred many inconveniences in trade, and occasioned many troubles, as well to the merchants as the planters and inhabitants among themselves." In January, 1640, "tobacco, by reason of excessive quantities made," had become so cheap, that it was decided to burn all the bad and half the good tobacco in the country; require all creditors to take forty pounds in the hundred, and to demand for all tobacco made during the year one shilling per pound, and two shillings for the next year's crop. These measures, however, do not appear to have increased the quantity of specie in circulation; for the next year a law was passed making money debts not recoverable or pleadable, on account of the "manie and great inconveniencies which do dayly arise by dealing for monie." In March, 1643, "for the encouragement of the owners of horses, mares or sheepe," an exception was made in their favor, and they were allowed to require and receive cash for the sale of those animals.

At the same session was confirmed an agreement which had been made with the Governor of Maryland, on the 3d of June, 1642, allowing the people of the two colonies to trade or barter for all kinds of commodities raised within their ro-

spective territories (servants and goods imported, and horses, mares and sheep excepted), provided tobacco was not used as a medium of exchange; yet the last act of this assembly brought the circulating medium nearer to that appropriate for a primitive condition of society than had been recognized since the establishment of the colony. The troubles in England between Charles the First and his Parliament had cut off the supplies of Sir William Berkeley, his majesty's governor, and a levy was therefore made of two shillings a head on every tithable person in the colony, to be paid in provisions, at fixed rates. Among these were,—"corn at 10s. per barrel; wheat at 4s. per bushel; beef at 3¹/₂d. per lb.; good hens at 12d.; capons at 1s. 6d.; calves at six weeks old, 25s.; butter at 8d. per lb.; good weather goats at 20s.; piggs to roast at three weeks old, at 3s. per pigg; cheese at 6d. per lb.; and geese, turkeys, and kidds at 5s. per peece." These articles were deposited at places appointed, and transported in boats to James City, where they were deposited in the governor's grand larder or treasury. About the same period, tavern-keepers were by law forbidden to take more than ten pounds of tobacco for a meal, and to sell any wines or strong liquor, excepting strong beer, for which they were allowed to charge "eight lbs. of tobacco per gallon, and no more; and ratably for smaller quantities." The tonnage duties upon vessels arriving at this time were payable in powder and shot, "one halfe pound of powder per every tunne burthen, and three pound of leaden shott or lead."

In November, 1645, the "Governor, Council, and Burgesses, having maturely weighed and considered how advantageous a quoine current would be for the colony, and the great wants and miseries which do daily happen unto it by the sole dependency upon tobacco," resolved to take Spanish pieces of eight at six shillings, and other Spanish coins in proportion; and to introduce a coin of copper from a colonial mint into circulation. The people were therefore forbidden to use tobacco any longer, as a circulating medium, and it was determined to coin pieces of the value of two, three, six, and nine pence for general use, to be redeemed by the public in case it should become, from any cause, not current. On each coin there were to be two rings, one for a motto, and the other to receive an impression, which was to be changed every year. The appointment of a mint-master-general, to superintend this formidable emission of copper, completed this grand financial measure of the day. Whether it was ever carried into effect, we are not informed; but if it was, the conflicting legislation, the various expedients, and the depressed condition of the colony in after years, show that the new issue neither supplied the place of tobacco, nor met all the wants of

the community for purposes of convenience and traffic.

Maryland, from the first period of her settlement, suffered similar difficulties, in reference to a circulating medium, to those experienced in Virginia. Indeed, the establishment of a new settlement engendered an additional competition, which tended to depress the value of tobacco, and thus made it less available than before as an article of currency. The amount of money, therefore, which found its way into the colony, or which remained there, was but small; the rents of land being payable in tobacco at a fixed value, and traffic for goods being carried on in the same article, or with such furs as were obtained by traders licensed to deal with the Indians.

During one period of great distress and civil difficulty, his lordship's cattle were made to fulfil the office from which one of our terms indicating money is derived, and discharged a pecuniary obligation due to certain soldiers, who were somewhat mutinous, on account of not receiving their pay; and in 1650, instead of a money tax, a levy of half a bushel of corn per poll was made upon the inhabitants of Ann Arundel, St. Mary's, and Kent counties, for the support of Governor William Stone. Powder and shot were also common articles of currency, and formed, as in Virginia, almost the only medium in which ship duties were paid; when, at the suggestion of some of the leading colonists, his lordship began to entertain the idea of providing a currency for his colony, which would greatly diminish the obstacles then existing in the way of trade, and, it was hoped, prove profitable to him, as well as advantageous to the colony.

He accordingly had the dies prepared in London, and specimens of the coins which he proposed to put in circulation struck off, which, with letters to the governor and council, and to his brother, Philip Calvert, he despatched on the 12th of October, 1659. The nature of these communications will appear from the following extracts from the original records of the council:—

"At a Councill held at Bushwood, Mr. Syles howse, in St. Mary's County, on Saturday, the 3d of March, 1659-60,

"Present,—The Gov. Josias Fendall, Esq.; Philip Calvert, Esq., Secretary; Thomas Gerrard, Esquier, Coll. John Price, Robert Clarke, Esqr., Col. Nathaniell Utye, Baker Brooke, Esqr., Doctor Luke Barber.

"Then was read his L'd's Letter, directed to his Lieutenant and Councill, dated 12th of October, and directed to the Secretary, touching the Mint, as followeth, viz:—

"After my hearty commendations, &c. Having with great paines and charge, procured Necessaries for a particular coyne to be currant in Maryland, a sample whereof, in a peece of a shil-

ling, a sixpence, and a groate, I herewith send you, I recommend it to you to promote, all you can, the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make currant within Maryland, for all payments upon contracts or causes happening or arising after a day to be by you limited in the said Proclamation: And to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall counterfeit the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe, according to the form of an act recommended by me last year to my Governour and Secretary; or as neere it as you can procure from the Assembly, and to give me your advice next year touching what you think best to be further done in that matter touching coyne; for, if encouragemnt be given by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it the next yeare."

With this communication was also forwarded the following letter to his brother Philip, then Secretary of State.

"To my most affectionat loving brother, PHILIP CALVERT, Esqr., at St. Mary's, in Maryland.

"I sent a sample of the Maryland money, with directions for the procuring it to pass, because I understood by letters this yeare from the Governor and you and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it, which if we find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply you all there with money enough; but though it would be a very great advantage to the Colony that it should pass current there, and an utter discouragment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a certain establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and currant there, yet it must not be imposed upon the people but by a Lawe there made by their consents in a Generall Assembly, which I pray faile not to signify to the Governor and Councell there together from me, by shewing them this Letter from

Your most affectionat Brother

"London, 12 October, C. BALTEMORE.
1659."

Ten days after the reception of his lordship's letters, and the discussion in council of the question of the best mode of introducing his new coinage among the people, governor Fendall, with a part of the council, attempted to revolutionize the province, and, throwing off all dependence upon Lord Baltimore, to concentrate all power in themselves. They were probably incited to this by the unsettled state of affairs in England; but they soon found there was no hope of success, and were glad to give in their submission to the newly restored king, and to Lord Baltimore, as the lawful proprietary of the province.

The confusion that followed this wild attempt of Fendall and his party, of course, rendered it

impossible to carry out the proposed plan in reference to a specie currency. According to his lordship's prudent and just instructions, the coins were not to be forced upon the people; on the contrary, he would not consent to their introduction, until the people, by their representatives, had not only expressed their assent, but had even invited their emission.

Philip Calvert received his commission to act as governor in November, 1660, and complied as promptly as possible with the wishes and instructions of his brother. In April following, an assembly, was held in St. John's, and, at his instance, an act was drawn up and passed, "for setting up a mint within the Province of Maryland."

After a preamble, setting forth the fact that the want of money is a great hinderance to the advancement of the colony in trade and prosperity, the Burgesses agree to the following enactments:—

I. That his lordship be petitioned to set up a mint for the coining of money within the province.

II. That the money coined therein be of as good silver as English sterling money.

III. That every shilling, so coined, weigh above ninepence, in such silver; and other pieces in proportion.

IV. That the offences of clipping, scaling, counterfeiting, washing, or in any way diminishing such coin, be punishable with death, and forfeiture of lands, goods, &c., to the Lord Proprietary.

V. That his lordship receive said coin in payment for rents and all amounts due to him.

These proceedings were transmitted to the proprietary in England; upon the receipt of which he prepared to send to the colony a sufficient quantity of coin to supply its wants. The main object was now to throw a considerable amount at once into circulation; and to this end the aid of the assembly was again invoked. At the session of April, 1662, an act was passed, requiring every householder and freeman "to take up ten shillings per poll of the newly issued coin, for every taxable under their charge and custody, and pay for the same in good casked tobacco, at two pence per pound, to be paid upon tender of the said sums of money, proportionably for each respective family."

The effect of this measure was to cause a forced exchange of sixty pounds of tobacco by every tithable for ten shillings of the new coinage; and, as there were at least five thousand tithables then in the province, this act alone, if it were carried fully into effect, must have thrown into circulation coin to the amount of twenty-five hundred pounds sterling.

It is probable that the new emission proved acceptable to the people, as it must have greatly facilitated exchanges; yet it by no means superseded tobacco as an article of currency. That

still continued largely in use, especially in important transactions; and many of the public dues were still collected in tobacco, and not in coin. What was the amount of this new currency in circulation at any time after, we have no means of ascertaining; neither do we know when it began to be disused.

Nearly ten years after, (as we learn from Ogilby's *America*, a rare and valuable publication of the date of 1671,) there were in circulation in the colony, "besides English and other foreign coyns, some of his Lordships own coyn, as Groats, Sixpences, and Shillings, which his Lordship, at his own charge, caus'd to be coyn'd and dispers'd throughout that Province. 'T is equal in fineness of silver," says the same writer, "to English Sterling, being of the same Standard, but of somewhat less weight. It hath on the one side his Lordships coat of arms, stamp'd with this motto circumscrib'd '*Crescite et Multiplicamini*'; and on the other side, his Lordships Effigies, circumscribed thus: '*Cæcilius, Dominus Terræ Mariæ, &c.*'"

From the title of the act of assembly of 1661, in Bacon's laws of Maryland, some have inferred that a mint was established, and that the coinage was actually done in Maryland; but it appears more probable that the coins were struck in England, under the supervision of the lord proprietary, and transmitted to the governor, as circumstances made it necessary or convenient. The operation was a profitable one, inasmuch as the shilling contained but about seventy-five per cent. of its nominal value in silver, and was exchanged, in the first instance, for tobacco at the ordinary price.

Specimens of this coinage, so interesting in the commercial and pecuniary history of Maryland, have been placed in the cabinet of the Maryland Historical Society, through the liberality of George Peabody, Esq., of London, one of its honorary members.

HISTORICAL WORTHIES OF NEW YORK.

Passages from Dr. John W. Francis's *Anniversary Discourse*, before the New York Historical Society, November 17th, 1857.

HUGH WILLIAMSON.

Hugh Williamson was a peculiarity in appearance, in manners, and in address. Tall and slender in person, with an erect gait, he perambulated the streets with the air of a man of consideration; his long arms and his longer cane preceding him at commanding distance, and seemingly guided by his conspicuous nose, while his ample white locks gave tokens of years and wisdom. Activity of mind and body blessed him to the last of his long life. His speech was brief, sententious, and emphatic. He was often aphoristic, always pertinacious in opinion. There was rarely an appeal

from his decision—he was generally so well fortified. He had great reverence for the past, was anecdotal in our revolutionary matters, and cherished with almost reverential regard the series of cocked hats which he had worn at different times, during the eight years' crisis of his country. His History of North Carolina has encountered the disapprobation of many, and is deemed defective and erroneous, yet he was a devoted disciple of truth. No flattery, no compliment would ever reach his ear. Witness his curt correspondence with the Italian artist, Carracci: look at his testimony in the case of Alexander Whisteloe. To a solicitation for pecuniary aid in behalf of an individual whose moral character he somewhat doubted, when told that a reform had taken place: "Not so," replied the doctor, "he has not left the stage,—the stage has left him." His punctuality in engagements was marvellous; no hour, no wind or weather, ever occasioned a disappointment on the part of the old man, now over eighty years of age; and in his own business transactions, of which from various incomes he derived his ample support, one might apprehend the requirement of much time, he let not the setting sun close upon him without their entire adjustment. He died, if I remember rightly, about the hour of four o'clock of the afternoon, while in a carriage excursion to the country, from excessive solar heat, in June; yet it was found that his multifarious accounts and correspondence had all been adjusted, up to the hour of two on that same day.

Some of my most gratifying hours in early life were passed with this venerable man; it was instructive to enjoy the conversation of one who had enriched the pages of the Royal Society; who had experimented with John Hunter, and Franklin, and Ingenhouze in London, and had enjoyed the soirees of Sir John Pringle; who narrated occurrences in which he bore a part when Franklin was postmaster, and in those of subsequent critical times; one, who, if you asked him the size of the button on Washington's coat, might tell who had been his tailor. A more strictly correct man, in all fiscal matters, could not be pointed out, whether in bonds and mortgages, or in the payment of the postage of a letter. I will give an illustration. He had been appointed in colonial times to obtain funds for the Seminary at Baskenridge, N. J. He set out on his eastern tour, provided with an extra pair of gloves, for which he paid seven shillings and sixpence: on his return he revisited the store in Newark, where he had made the purchase, had the soiled gloves vamped anew, and parted with them for six shillings. In his items of expenditure, he reports one shilling and sixpence for the use of gloves, investing the six shillings with the collection fund. Such was Hugh Williamson, whose breastplate was honesty, the

brightest in the Christian armory. If I mistake not, I think I once saw him smile at the trick of a jockey. Dr. Thacher, the author of the "Military Journal," told me he had listened to him, when he was in the ministry, in a sermon preached at Plymouth; but his oratory was grotesque, and Rufus King, the senator, who noticed him in our first congress, said his elocution provoked laughter. Yet he spoke to the point. Take him altogether, he was admirably fitted for the times, and conscientiously performed many deeds of excellence for the period in which he lived. Deference was paid to him by every class of citizens. He holds a higher regard in my estimation than a score of dukes and duchesses, for he signed the Constitution of the United States. His Anniversary Discourse for 1810, you have secured in your publications. The portrait of Dr. Williamson, by Colonel Trumbull, is true to the life and eminently suggestive.

ANTHONY BLEECKER.

Anthony Bleecker, who deserves an ample memoir, was a native of the city of New York; he was born in October, 1770, and died in March, 1827. He was a graduate of Columbia College, reared to the profession of the law, and was a gentleman of classical acquisitions, and refined belles-lettres taste. As a member of the Drone Club, a social and literary circle, which had at that time an existence of some years among us, and which included among its members, Kent, Johnson, Dunlap, Edward and Samuel Miller, and Charles Brockden Brown, he proved an efficient associate in our ranks. He was for many years a prolific contributor to the periodical press, in elegant literature, and wrote for the Drone in prose and verse. Well stored in historical and topographical matters, not a small portion of our library, which contains our early literature, was due to his inquisitive spirit. His sympathies were ever alive to acts of disinterested benevolence, and as proof we may state that from the crude notes, journals, and log-books which Capt. James Riley furnished, Bleecker drew up gratuitously that popular "Narrative of the Brig Commerce," which obtained so wide a circulation both in this country and abroad. He was almost unceasingly engaged in American records of a literary nature, and was just such a scholar for a contributor as the English "Notes and Queries" would have solicited for their work. He wrote to Bisset, the English writer of the reign of George III., to correct the error which he had promulgated, that Henry Cruger, the colleague of Burke, had circumscribed his speech to the enunciation of three words, "I say ditto;" and which Bisset finally cancelled in subsequent reprints. The productions of Mr. Bleecker's pen were such as to make his friends

regret that he did not elaborate a work on some weighty subject. He died a Christian death, in 1827, aged 56 years. His habits, his morals, his weight of character, may be inferred from the mention of his associates, Irving, Paulding, Verplanck and Brevoort. The bar passed sympathizing resolutions on his demise, and John Pintard lost a wise counsellor. The portrait of Mr. Bleecker in the N. Y. Society Library, is a life-like work of art.

CITIZEN GENET.

I have spoken of Genet with severity: he labors under reproach by every historian who has recorded his deeds, and by none is he more chastised than by Judge Marshall; yet withal, Genet possessed a kindly nature, was exuberant in speech, of lively parts, and surcharged with anecdotes. His intellectual culture was considerable; he was master of several living languages, a proficient in music as well as a skilful performer. To a remark I made to him touching his execution on the piano, he subjoined: "I have given many hours daily for twelve years to this instrument, and now reach some effective sounds." He had a genius for mechanics, and after he had become an agriculturalist in this country, wrote on machinery and on husbandry. He assured me (in 1812) the time would arrive when his official conduct as minister would be cleared of its dark shades. To other shoulders, said he, will be transferred the odium I now bear. In a conversation with him on the vicissitudes and events of the French Revolution, he said, "Their leaders were novices: had they been versed in Albany politics but for three months, we would have escaped many trials, and our patriotism been crowned with better results." It is to be regretted that the papers of Genet have not yet seen the light: they embrace letters from Voltaire and Rousseau, and years' correspondence of eminent American statesmen down to the close of his eventful life. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1834, aged 71 years.

LORENZO DOW.

There is one other subject I must place within the background of this picture of past times, and that is street preaching. The older inhabitants tell us we had much of it in the earlier condition of this city, shortly after the inauguration of the first president of the United States. I remember well repeated examples of this sort of edification in the public ways. I shall specify but one, and that was to be found in the person of Lorenzo Dow. Dow was a Wesleyan, of rare courage and determined zeal. He scarcely ever presented himself without drawing together large multitudes of hearers, in part owing to his grotesque appearance, but not a little arising from his dexterous elocution

and his prompt vocabulary. He was faithful to his mission, and a benefactor to Methodism in that day. His weapons against Beelzebub were providential interpositions, wondrous disasters, touching sentiments, miraculous escapes, something after the method of John Bunyan. His religious zeal armed him with Christian forbearance, while his convictions allowed him a justifiable use of the strongest flagellations for besetting sins. Sometimes you were angered by his colloquial vulgarity; but he never descended so low as Huntington, the sinner saved, the blasphemous coal-heaver of England. He was rather a coarse edition on brown paper, with battered type, of Rowland Hill. Like the disciplined histrionic performer, he often adjusted himself to adventitious circumstances; in his field exercises, at camp meetings, and the like, a raging storm might be the forerunner of God's immediate wrath; a change of element might betoken paradise restored, or a new Jerusalem. He had genius at all times to construct a catastrophe. His apparent sincerity and his indubitable earnestness sustained and carried him onward, while many ran to and fro. Repartee, humor, wit, irony, were a portion of his stock in trade, the materials he adroitly managed. Sometimes he was redundant in love and the affections, at other times acrimonious and condemnatory. Altogether, Lorenzo was an original, and a self-sustained man, and would handle more than the rhetorician's tools. His appearance must have occasionally proved a drawback to his argument, but he was resolute and heroic. His garments, like his person, seemed to have little to do with the deterrent influence of cleanliness. With dishevelled locks of black flowing hair over his shoulders, like Edward Irving of many tongues, and a face which, like the fashion of our own day, rarely ever knew a razor, his piercing gray eyes of rapid mobility, infiltrated with a glabrous moisture, rolled with a keen perception, and was the frequent index of his mental armory. I have implied that he was always ready at a rejoinder; an instance or two may be given: A dissenter from Dow's Arminian doctrines, after listening to his harangue, asked him if he knew what Calvinism was? "Yes," he promptly replied:—

"You can and you can't,
You will and you won't;
You'll be damned if you do,
And you'll be damned if you don't."

"That, sir, is Calvinism, something more than rhyme." I, who have rarely left New York for a day during the past fifty years, was in the summer of 1824 at Utica with an invalid patient. It so happened that Dow, at that very time, held forth in an adjacent wood, having for his audience some of the Oneida and Reservation Indians, together

with a vast assemblage of the people of Utica and the neighboring villages. Mounted on an advantageous scaffolding, he discoursed on the rewards of a good life and pictured the blessings of heaven. Upon his return to the hotel, there were found among the occupants a Mr. Branch and old General Root, so familiarly known for the opprobrious name of "the Big Ditch," which he gave to Clinton's Canal. These two gentlemen addressed Dow, told him they had heard him say much of heaven, and now begged to ask him if he would describe the place. "Yes," says Dow, with entire ease. "Heaven is a wide and expansive region, a beautiful plain, something like our prairie country—without anything to obstruct the vision—there is neither Root nor Branch there." Dow had one great requisite for a preacher; he feared no man. There were but two houses of public worship of the Methodist Society when I first heard him, the first erected in John Street, with old Peter Williams, the tobacconist, as sexton. The old negro was then striving to sustain a rival opposition in the tobacco line with the famous house of the Lorillards. The other meeting-house was in Second, now Forsyth street. In this latter I have listened to Dow from the pulpit, with his wife Peggy near him, a functionary of equally attractive personal charms. A reciprocal union of heads and hearts seemed to bind them together. We are not to forget that Moorsfield was mad when Lorenzo Dow was an itinerant spiritual instructor with us; and who shall now estimate the advance of that vast denomination of Christians from that period, with the solitary and starveling magazine of William Phœbus as the exponent of its doctrines, up to its present commanding condition, with the venerable names of Hedding, Fisk, Durbin, Olin, Simpson and Stevens, among its recorded apostles, with its rich and affluent periodical literature, its well-endowed schools and colleges, its myriad of churches, its soul-sustaining melodious hymns, its astounding book-concern, with its historian Bangs, and its erudite M'Clintock among its great theological professors and authors.

UNITARIANISM IN NEW YORK.

If my memory fails me not, in the month of May, 1819, arrived in this city William Ellery Channing, with a coadjutor, both distinguished preachers, of the Unitarian persuasion, of Boston. They were solicitous to procure a suitable place of worship. They made application at churches of different denominations of religious belief, to be accommodated at the intermediate hours between the morning and afternoon service, but in vain. They next urged their request at several of the public charities where convenient apartments might be found, but with the same result. Like the two saints in Baucis and Philemon—

"Tried every tone might pity win,
But not a soul would let them in."

Still not wholly disheartened, a communication was received from them, through a committee, addressed to the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay street. The board was forthwith summoned, and the special business of the meeting fully discussed, but with some warmth of feeling. This communication read as follows:—

"May 11, 1819.

"TO DAVID HOSACK, M. D.

"SIR:—It may be known to you that there are individuals in this city who have been accustomed to receive religious instruction from pastors who are not associated with the regular clergy of this place. Some of those gentlemen would be gratified to have it in their power to improve the opportunities for a continuance of this instruction, which are occasionally afforded by the temporary visits of the clergy of their acquaintance to this city.

"The subscribers would, on this occasion, particularly mention that the Rev. Wm. E. Channing, of Boston, is expected to pass the next Sunday with his friends in New York.

"Emboldened by a consciousness of the liberality which distinguishes your enlightened profession, they take the liberty to desire you to lay before the Board of the Medical College their request, that the lecture-room of that institution may be used for the purposes above alluded to. They would confine their request for the present to the use of the room on the next Sunday, but would venture to suggest that there may probably be future occasions when a repetition of the favor now asked, would be gratefully received, and in such case they would be happy to comply with any terms as to compensation which the college may deem proper.

We are, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

I. G. PEARSON.

H. D. SEDGWICK.

H. D. SEWALL.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1819."

"*Proceedings of the College.*

"Letter from I. G. Pearson, H. D. Sedgwick, and Henry D. Sewall, was read:

"Resolved, That this College grant permission to the Rev. W. E. Channing, of Boston, to perform divine service in the Hall of this University on the ensuing Sunday, as requested in the above communication.

"The Registrar of the college, John W. Francis, was authorized to furnish a copy of said resolution to said committee, duly signed by the President of the Board and the Registrar."

On the following Sabbath, Dr. Channing entered the professorial desk of the larger lecture-room, and delivered, in his mellowed accents, a discourse to a crowded audience, among whom were his associate brother preacher, and several professors of the college. But two or three days had transpired, from the occurrence of this first preaching of Unitarianism, before it was loudly spoken of, and in terms of disapprobation not the mildest. The censure on such a pernicious toleration came strongest from the Presbyterian order of clergy. I heard but one prominent Episcopalian condemn the whole affair, but that condemnation was in emphatic phraseology. There doubtless were others. Inquiries were made what individuals had constituted the meeting: and as a majority happened to be the professors of the college, they were particularly destined to receive the hardest blows. Some three days after that memorable Sunday, I accidentally met the great theological thunderbolt of the times, Dr. John M. Mason, in the bookstore of that intelligent publisher and learned bibliopole, James Eastburn. Mason soon approached me, and in earnestness exclaimed, "You doctors have been engaged in a wrongful work; you have permitted heresy to come in among us, and have countenanced its approach. You have furnished accommodations for the devil's disciples." Not wholly unhinged, I replied, "We saw no such great evil in an act of religious toleration; nor do I think," I added, "that one individual member is responsible for the acts of an entire corporation." "You are all equally guilty," cried the doctor, with enkindled warmth. "Do you know what you have done? You have advanced infidelity by complying with the request of these skeptics." "Sir," said I, "we hardly felt disposed to sift their articles of belief as a religious society." "There, sir, there is the difficulty," exclaimed the doctor. "Belief: they have no belief—they believe in nothing, having nothing to believe. They are a paradox; you cannot fathom them: how can you fathom a thing that has no bottom?" I left the doctor dreadfully indignant, uttering something of the old slur on the skeptical tendencies of the faculty of physic. Such was the beginning of Unitarian public worship in this city.

If there be present any of that religious association within the sound of my voice, I throw myself upon their clemency, that they be not offended by my ecclesiastical facts. I aim at a veracious historical narrative of times long elapsed, and I feel that my personal knowledge of many members of that religious persuasion will secure me from inimical animadversion by so enlightened and charitable a denomination. Unitarianism had indeed its advocates among us long before the pilgrimage of Channing in 1819. Everybody at all versed

in the progress of religious creeds in this country, will, I believe, assign to Dr. James Freeman the distinction of having been the first Unitarian minister of the first Unitarian church in New England. He promulgated his faith from the pulpit of King's Chapel, in Boston, which church, however, had been vacant for some time, owing to political circumstances growing out of the American Revolution. He thus became the means of converting the first Episcopal church of the New England States into the first Unitarian church. Having been refused ordination by Bishop Provoost of New York, Freeman received a lay ordination by his society alone, as their rector and minister, in 1787. I knew nothing of him personally; but the old and the young tell us he was of spotless integrity, of a sweet demeanor, and heavenly minded. He was an active promoter of the Massachusetts Historical Society; he was a correspondent of Lindley and of Belsham. The distinguished Channing, who had been a rigid Calvinist, was converted by Freeman into a Unitarian. Kirkland, so long the admired President of Harvard University, impressed with like theological doctrines, was sedulous in his calling, and earnest in making known the "Light of Nature," a work of curious metaphysical research from the acute mind of Abraham Tucker, published under the assumed name of Edward Search.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. i. p. 235.) At the monthly meeting, Dec. 1st., Mr. C. J. Hoadly read from the proof sheets of his forthcoming (second) volume of the New Haven Colony Records, some notices of early proceedings in trials for witchcraft, and communicated some amusing and interesting facts in relation thereto.

A manuscript volume of sermons, from the society's library, was referred to, and exhibited. It is in the hand-writing of Rev. Samuel Parris, of Salem Village (Danvers) Mass., and contains abstracts of sermons preached by him from his ordination, in November, 1689, to May, 1694,—including the period of the "Salem Witchcraft" delusion, in which Mr. Parris was so prominent an actor. The sermons are carefully and neatly transcribed, in a 12mo. volume, of some 300 pages. One of them, delivered March 27, 1691, (when the church, at Mr. Parris's instance, first recorded their solemn testimony against witchcraft, and received the sorrowful confession of "sister

Mary Sibley," for having innocently employed "diabolical means" for the discovery of suspected witches,) is entitled "Christ knows how many Devils there are in his church, and who they are," and is noted by the writer as having been "occasioned by dreadful witchcraft broke out here a few weeks past, and one member of this church, and another of Salem, upon a public examination by civil authority, vehemently suspected for Shee-Witches, and upon it committed;" and another was delivered, Sept. 11th, 1692, before the excommunication of the unfortunate "sister M. K." [Martha Cory.]

LITCHFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A meeting was held in the Mansion House, Litchfield, on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857, the President, Hon. Seth P. Beers, in the chair. Letters were read from Hon. F. A. Tallmadge of New York, and William Paver, Esq., of York, England.

P. K. Kilbourne, Esq., reported in behalf of a committee, to whom had been referred the subject of the birthplace of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory, (the published statements of his birthplace being contradictory,) that Dr. Allen's Biographical Dictionary gives *Roxbury* as his native town; Pease and Niles's *Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island*, *Cornwall*; Dr. Blake's Biographical Dictionary, *Salisbury*; Sparks's *Life of Allen*, and Barber's *Connecticut, Litchfield*; while Cothren, in his *History of Woodbury*, occupies some four or five pages in an ingenious argument to prove that he was born within the former limits of that town. The committee find that Joseph Allen, the father of Ethan, resided in Litchfield, continuously from 1728, until his removal to Cornwall, in 1740, when his son Ethan was about two years old. The birth of Ethan is recorded on the Litchfield Records, January 10, 1737-8. His mother, Mary Baker, belonged to Woodbury, but there is no evidence that her son was born there.

Mr. Cothren also claims Ephraim Kirby as a native of Woodbury; but the birth of "Ephraim Kirby son to Abraham and Eunice Kirby" is recorded at Litchfield, "Feb. 23, 1757", and there seems to be *prima facie* evidence that he was a native of that town.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) The annual meeting for the choice of officers was held the 17th of November, the President, William H. Brown, Esq., presiding.

The correspondence of the Society was duly reported, as also the monthly acquisitions to the library, consisting of 229 bound books, sixty-seven

unbound books and pamphlets, and three maps and charts.

The following were then elected by ballot to fill the various offices and committees for the ensuing year:—*President*, William H. Brown, Esq.; *Vice Presidents*, Hon. William B. Ogden, Walter L. Newberry, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Samuel D. Ward, Esq.; *Recording Secretary and Librarian*, Rev. William Barry; *Assistant Librarian*, Col. Samuel Stone; *Corresponding Sec'y*, Dr. Charles H. Ray.

Committees of Business. On By-laws, Messrs. J.N. Arnold, V. H. Higgins, and F. Scammon; Publication, Messrs. W. Barry, M. Skinner, and H.A. Johnson; Finance, Messrs. W. B. Ogden, E. J. Pinkham and W.H. Brown; on the Library, &c., Messrs. L. Haven, V. H. Higgins and J. H. Burch; Nominations, Messrs. G. Manierre, J. D. Webster and S. D. Ward.

Committees of Research and Correspondence.—On Aboriginal History, &c., Messrs. J. V. Z. Blaney, W. B. Ogden, and J. H. Kinzie; European Discovery, &c., Messrs. W. Barry, M. D. Ogden, and J. H. Burch; Civil History, Messrs. J. M. Willson, J. Y. Scammon, and E. B. McCagg; Ecclesiastical, Messrs. W. Barry, R.W. Patterson; Science, &c., Messrs. J. V. Z. Blaney, H.A. Johnson, and J. D. Webster; on Newspapers, &c., Messrs. C. H. Ray, S. D. Ward, and C. L. Harmon; on the city of Chicago, Messrs. J. Y. Scammon, J. N. Arnold, G. F. Rumsey, and J. H. Kinzie.

The character, and services to this state, of the late Hon. Ninian Edwards, Territorial Governor and, for many years a U. States Senator from this state, were considered by the meeting, resulting in the initiation of arrangements for procuring a suitable memorial of his life and public services for publication by the society. After the transaction of other business, the meeting was adjourned for one week.

Nov. 24th. The society re-assembled at the house of J. H. Burch, Esq., with the attendance of a number of invited guests; at which time were submitted and read, the reports of the treasurer and the secretary.

The report of the treasurer exhibited a total of receipts the past year of \$1,250, including donations in money to the amount of \$550, and a total of expenditure of \$1,233,62, leaving, with the balance at the beginning of the financial year, an amount now in the treasury of \$129,33. The whole amount of receipts, since the society's organization, about eighteen months since, is \$1,580, and of expenditures for the same period, \$1,450, 67. The entire amount paid for the purchase of books is \$523,89.

The semi-annual report of the secretary gave a sketch of the society's operations in the three departments of its labors; viz: 1. The State Arch-

æology of Illinois, in which allusion was made to the first attempt hitherto made to subject our American archæological literature, heretofore miscellaneous, to the analysis, order and generalization of science, in the elaborate publication of Mr. S. F. Haven, of Worcester, Mass., printed by the Smithsonian Institution, in 1856; and the importance of a state scientific survey of the numerous antiquities of Illinois, was urged upon the attention of the society and the public. 2. The Modern History of Illinois, from the period of its first discovery by Europeans, in which the report gave a synopsis of the history of the discovery and settlement in New France and Louisiana, with historical allusions to the extinct Indian tribes of the Illinois territory, the civil connection of that territory with the colonies of New France, and Louisiana, and the important geographical position of Chicago, its harbor, river, and portage, to the Des Plaines—well known to the aborigines. The derivation of the name of Chicago, from that of the ancient chiefs of the Illinois, of the family of the Tamaroas, who are known to have borne that name for several generations, was regarded by the secretary as an established historical fact. Valuable additions of MSS., papers and books were reported as received from J. H. Kinzie, Esq., including documents left by his father, being a respected Indian Agent of the U. States, (as was the son) in the north west, from which important and authentic information may be acquired, to illustrate the early modern settlement and trade of Chicago, from the year 1804. On the third topic of the report—the Library—it was announced, that the entire collection enumerated on the list of donations was 11,354, nearly one half of which being bound books and yearly files of newspapers and periodicals, and the residue consisting of unbound books, pamphlets, charts, &c. The aggregate collections for the last four or five months have been 2,548.

At the conclusion of the report, arrangements were made for increasing the supply of early standard works of American History, especially of such as are connected with the French possessions on the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

ILLINOIS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — (Officers below.) The society met at Alton, Dec. 2, 1857, Dr. James in the chair. It being an adjournment of the annual meeting, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Coon, the society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—

President, John James, M. D.; *Vice Presidents*, Hon. Cyrus Edwards, Hon. John Reynolds, Hon. D. J. Baker, H. W. Billings, Esq., and George T. Brown, Esq.; *Curators*, Hon. Robert Smith, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D., Benjamin F. Long, M. D., Rev. R. R. Coon, Prof.

Washington Leverett, and M. G. Atwood; *Corresponding Secretaries*, M. G. Atwood, N. N. Wood, and John Russell; *Recording Secretary*, John Atwood; *Librarian*, John Dye; *Treasurer*, N. N. Wood.

A vote was passed, approving of the Historical Magazine, and appointing Rev. N. N. Wood, D.D., corresponding editor thereof, on the part of this society.

After the transaction of other business, the society adjourned to the first Wednesday in January, at two o'clock, P. M.

In the evening a public address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Upper Alton, on the "Historical Aspects of the Nineteenth Century," after which short speeches were made by the president of the society, by Rev. Dr. Wood, and H. W. Billings, Esq. A highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, Vol. I. p. 77.) — A monthly meeting was held in Baltimore, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, 1857, Brantz Mayer, Esq., in the chair. A large number of donations were announced. The committee on Natural History reported that they had made considerable progress in collecting and arranging specimens, and that their prospects were quite encouraging. Mr. Mayer announced his intention of depositing with the society, at a future time, his large and valuable collection of Mexican and other antiquities.

On motion of Mr. Norris, it was voted that the library room be kept open one evening in each week.

Mr. Mayer called the attention of the members to a movement now on foot, having in view the establishment of a medal department, in connection with the mint of the United States. It had been shown by J. Ross Snowden, Esq., Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, that of all the medals issued by the United States government, in commemoration of the exploits of individuals and of great national events, at least sixty per cent. have been destroyed. In view of this fact, and of the historical value of such medals, the preservation of which should not rest with a single issue, Mr. Mayer desired to have the society add its weight to applications by memorial, about to be made to congress. He therefore offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the president be requested to memorialize congress, at its next session, in the name of this society, to authorize the establishment of a Medal Department in the U. S. Mint

at Philadelphia, which shall be directed to make copies, in appropriate metals, from the medal dies provided in the mint, as well as from those which may be hereafter recovered or ordered by the government.

Resolved, That congress be requested to supply, through the director of the mint, the cabinets of each state, of each Historical Society, and of such other permanent associations as it may name, with complete series of all the United States medals, as gifts perpetuating the memory of the individuals or of the actions they were intended to celebrate. And further, that the director of the mint be authorized to dispose of copies of said medals in silver, gold, or bronze, to individuals or societies, under such regulations and at such rates as he, with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

The committee of arrangements gave notice that the society's first soiree would be held on Thursday evening, November 19th.

The society then adjourned, by invitation of the committee on Natural History, to the room appropriated to that department, to examine the progress made by them in the collection and arrangement of specimens.

A meeting was also held on Thursday evening, December 3, the president, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

Messrs. W. F. Burns, Charles G. Nicholson, Thomas Whitridge, Moor N. Falls, Jno. A. Strophe, and J. Alexander Shriver, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

Charles Campbell, of Petersburg, Va., was nominated as a candidate for corresponding membership.

Mr. Streeter, from the sub-committee on the library, reported the number of books taken from the library for the last six months, during a part of which time it had been in effect closed by the repairs of the building, in progress during the summer.

It was also announced that the library room was to be lighted with gas, and the soirees would hereafter be held on that floor.

The president asked the sense of the members as to the evening on which the library room should be opened in each week; and on motion of Rev. Dr. Morris, Monday evening was fixed upon.

The president read a letter from John H. Alexander, Esq., dated in London, asking the action of the society for the purpose of inducing the legislature to renew an appropriation formerly made, but not used, to obtain from him a copy of an Indian vocabulary, supposed to have been sent to the College of the Propaganda by the early missionaries of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Streeter, it was resolved that

the president be requested to address a memorial to the legislature for the purpose of obtaining the appropriation mentioned in Mr. Alexander's letter.

A paper was read by Mr. Streeter, on "The Susquehannocks in 1658."

The society then adjourned to the first Thursday of January, 1858.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers Vol. I. p. 148.)—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held Thursday, December 10, 1857, at Boston, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the president, in the chair.

The president communicated a valuable ancient manuscript relating to an assessment of taxes in Massachusetts, of the date of 1693, from J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York.

Hon. C. F. Adams presented a subscription list, dated Aug. 15, 1774, of contributions made in Virginia to relieve the "distressed inhabitants of Boston;" and accompanied it with a warm eulogy on the largest subscriber, Thomas Nelson, jr. His subscription is 100 bushels of wheat; and in addition the initials of his name appear on the list in a manner to indicate that he was influential in obtaining the subscriptions. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a gentleman of independent fortune, fine education and lofty patriotism. He lived in York. The subscription list has forty-four names. It is headed by Dudley Digges, who was also a prominent Virginia patriot. One of the signers delivered his "three barrels of corn" as late as April 1, 1775, showing that up to the date of the beginning of hostilities, there was flowing from Virginia the means to sustain the people of Boston, who were distressed by the Port Bill.

Col. Aspinwall contributed a copy of an interesting paper, written by Gen. Gage, in reply to ten queries addressed to him by George Chalmers, the well known British author of the "Political Annals." Both the queries and the answers are from autographs in Col. Aspinwall's possession. They are exceedingly interesting, and give the views of Gen. Gage as to the failure of Braddock's expedition, and as to revolutionary transactions in Boston. The sixth query of Chalmers is, whether the hands of Gen. Gage, when he was sent over in 1774 as governor, were not so tied by instructions as to prevent efficient action? To which the general replies that the instructions given were in accordance with the laws: the destroyers of the tea were to be prosecuted according to the forms of law; and—these are Gage's words—"What is worthy of remark is, that of the thousands concerned in that riot, or who were spectators of it,

only one witness could be procured to give testimony against them, and that one, conditionally, that the delinquents should be tried in England."

In the ninth query, Chalmers asks General Gage whether the colonists were not instigated to revolt by certain persons in Great Britain? To which General Gage replies: "It was very apparent that the people in the colonies were instigated by persons in Britain, who sent them the earliest and best intelligence. A letter from Bristol to Dr. Cooper, signed with a fictitious name, was intercepted, encouraging them to take arms, and giving assurance of a rising in England the moment blood should be shed in America. An instance of the intelligence sent them is that on the arrival of two vessels at Marblehead, on the 8th of April, 1775, an unusual hurry and commotion was perceived among the disaffected (i. e. the patriots). It being on a Sunday morning, Doctor Cooper, a notorious rebel, was officiating in his meeting house, and on notice given him, pretended sudden sickness, went home and sent to another clergyman to do his duty in the evening. He, with every other chief of the faction, left Boston before night and never returned to it. The cause, at the time unknown, was discovered on the 14th of said month, when a vessel arrived with government despatches, which contained directions to seize the persons of certain notorious rebels. It was too late. They had received timely notice of their danger and were fled." This will serve to show the nature of the replies of the general to the queries of the historian. The whole will appear in the society's forthcoming new volume of collections, and will be curious historical material.

When Col. Aspinwall had concluded the reading of this paper, the venerable Josiah Quincy rose and remarked that an anecdote about those days might be amusing. There was a time when Governor Gage refused to let the people of Boston leave the town; but his grandfather was acquainted with the governor, who gave him the requisite permission. The family went out of Boston in a carriage, and he, Mr. Quincy, *was in that carriage*. He remembered distinctly the occasion. On arriving outside of the Boston line, they were all made to alight, go into a small house (guard house), where there was a fire and a platform before it, and a person was throwing in brimstone into the fire. They all passed round on this platform, and were then smoked to prevent spreading the small pox, which was then in the town.

Hon. James Savage presented two "crow's feet," which were used formerly for defence against the approaches of cavalry. They are made of iron, and so framed that one prong will always present a sharp point rather ugly to step on.

Stated meetings of this society were also held

in October and November, notices of which were accidentally omitted in our record. Amongst the communications on these occasions was an interesting paper from Hon. Emory Washburn, relating to the scene and memorials of Braddock's defeat, and a learned "Notice of the *Sieur D'Aulnay of Acadie*," by Rev. Dr. Jenks.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) An adjourned meeting was held in Boston, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, 1857, Rev. Martin Moore, in the chair. Papers were read by Dr. H. G. Barrows, On the means of promoting the interest and extending the usefulness of the society; by Dr. W. M. Cornell, On the Unity of the Races; by F. Kidder, Esq., On the Meade Family, of Virginia; and by J. S. Loring, Esq., On the Antiquity of the Loring Family. The papers were all quite interesting, and copies were requested for the archives.

At a meeting of the directors, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858, Edward Holden, of Roxbury, was chosen corresponding editor of the *Historical Magazine*, for 1858, on the part of this society.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858. Andrew H. Ward, Esq. of west Newton, was called to the chair.

The library committee, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and nominating committee, made their several reports.

A ballot being taken, the ticket presented by the nominating committee was unanimously elected. A vote of thanks was passed to William Whiting, Esq., Hon. Timothy Farrar, and Messrs. John Ward Dean, and Thomas Bellows Wyman, jr., who held last year the offices of president, vice-president, recording secretary, and librarian, but absolutely declined being candidates for re-election.

Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northboro', read a paper of great research, entitled "Sketches of the History of the Marlboro' Association." This was an association of congregational ministers, established in 1725, by seven clergymen, in and around Marlboro', Mass., which, after a prolonged and useful existence, was dissolved in 1814. Dr. Allen, gave brief notices of the founders of the association, and their contemporaries; and traced the history of that body down to its dissolution. He enlivened his paper with descriptions of the manners and anecdotes of the men of past times.

The officers of the society for 1858, are:—**President**, Samuel Gardner Drake, Esq., of Boston; **Vice Presidents**, Massachusetts—Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston; Maine—Hon. William Willis, of Portland; New Hampshire—Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover; Vermont—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Burlington; Rhode Island—

Hon. William R. Staples, of Providence; Connecticut—Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven.

Honorary Vice Presidents, New York—Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo; New Jersey—Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark; Pennsylvania—Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia; Maryland—S. F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore; North Carolina—Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington; South Carolina—Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., of Charleston; Ohio—Hon. Elijah Hayward, of McConnellsville; Michigan—Hon. Lewis Cass, of Detroit; Indiana—Hon. Ballard Smith, of Cannelton; Illinois—Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; Wisconsin—Cyrus Woodman, Esq., of Mineral Point; Iowa—Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Samuel H. Ridgel, of Boston; **Recording Secretary**, William M. Cornell, M. D., of Boston; **Treasurer**, Mr. Isaac Child, of Boston; **Librarian**, Mr. Edward Holden, of Roxbury; **Historiographer**, Joseph Palmer, M. D., of Boston.

Standing Committees.—On Publication—Rev. William Jenks, D. D., and Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston; Hon. Timothy Farrar, of Dorchester; Messrs. John Ward Dean, and William H. Whitmore, of Boston. On Finance—Messrs. Sylvester Bliss, of Roxbury; and William E. Baker, Jacob Q. Kettelle, C. Benjamin Richardson, and Isaac Child, of Boston. On the Library—Messrs. Thomas J. Whitemore, of Cambridge; William Makepeace, and Horace G. Barrows, of Boston; Edward S. Rand, jr., of Cambridge; and Edward Holden, of Roxbury.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) This society held its annual meeting on Monday evening, Jan. 4., the President, Hon. J. Daggett, in the chair. The first business was the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—

President, Hon. John Daggett, Attleboro'; **Vice President**, Rev. Mortimer Blake, and Hon. S. L. Crocker, of Taunton; **Directors**, A. M. Ide, John S. Brayton, Charles Foster, and Timothy Gordon, Esqrs., of Taunton; Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton; Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River; **Corresponding Secretary**, Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Taunton; **Recording Secretary**, Edgar Reed, Esq., of Taunton; **Treasurer**, Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton; **Librarian**, Amos Kelton, Esq., of Taunton.

The recording secretary exhibited the original deed confirming the purchase of the territory of Taunton, old township, to the proprietors, by William Bradford, in behalf of the Plymouth Company of Adventurers, granted in 1687. It is engrossed on parchment, in most elegant chirography,

and is in excellent preservation. It was written by Shadrach Wilbore, an inimitable penman and clerk of Taunton, who was imprisoned by Sir Edmund Andros, for refusing to give up the records, and amused his prison hours by transcribing papers, which would otherwise have been illegible or perhaps lost. The deed is in the archives of the society.

Rev. Mr. Blake exhibited a fine autograph of Gov. John Hancock; a deed drawn upon stamped paper; a counterfeit bill of the United States Bank, dated 1792; a muster roll and alarm list of the town of Norton, probably, previous to the Indian war of 1740; and also the original answer of Rev. Ebenezer White to the call of the second congregational church in Norton, dated, 1736.

The president described certain Indian deeds, of the town of Seekonk and Attleboro, in his possession, granted by Alexander to his "loving friend, Thomas Willett."

It was voted to hold meetings, for historical enquiry and conversation during the winter, topics for investigation being previously assigned.

Voted that the following be the theme for the opening meeting:—"The origin of Bristol county, and of the names of the towns of localities within the county."

MICHIGAN.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 276.) A stated meeting was held in Detroit, on Thursday, evening, Dec. 3, 1857. Among the donations, were many documents, valuable as elucidating the local history of Michigan. One was an Indian deed, dated, Feb. 4, 1797, signed by six Chippewa chiefs, conveying a large tract of land near Lake St. Clair, a very curious and interesting relic. There were also specimens of bills on nine wild cat banks, of Michigan, issued in 1836 and 1837, and quite a number of printed works relating to the history of the state and country.

A meeting was held on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858, the president, Judge Witherell, in the chair. The following gentlemen were nominated for membership, viz:—

Perrin M. Smith, Centerville; James Eastman Johnson, White Pigeon; Charles F. Heyerman, Detroit; Richard Butler, Mt. Clemens; Joseph G. Narand, Monroe; Col. John Winder, Detroit; Dr. H. Norton, Newark, N. J.; Simon Poupard, Hamtramck.

After the announcement of a large number of valuable donations, James A. Girardin, Esq., read a very able paper, relative to the life and public services of Father Gabriel Richard. As we understand that Mr. G. contemplates issuing it in pamphlet form, we forbear reporting it.

The president stated that, at the next regular meeting of the society, which would be on the first Thursday of February, an interesting paper would be read.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY. (Officers below.)—The annual meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held December 3d, in the small chapel of the University. The reports of the council and of the various committees were presented and accepted. The society is in a most flourishing condition, although its interests have been to some degree affected by the financial pressure. There are at present 549 members belonging to the society. The different reports were referred to the council, with liberty to print them, which will probably be done at an early day. The following officers for the coming year, as recommended by the committee on nominations, were balloted for and unanimously elected:

President, Francis L. Hawks, D.D. LL.D.; *Vice Presidents*, John C. Fremont, Henry Grinnell, Archibald Russell; *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*, John Jay; *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*, Geo. Folsom; *Recording Secretary*, J. C. Adamson; *Treasurer*, Frederick A. Conkling; *Librarian*, Marshall Lefferts; *Council*, Hiram Barney, Alex. W. Bradford, Henry V. Poor, Jas. R. Thompson, D. D., R. A. Witthaus, Egbert L. Viele, Henry E. Pierrepont, M. Dudley Bean, P. Dinsmore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers below.)—The annual meeting was held at the society's new building, in New York, corner of Tenthstreet and Second Avenue. The attendance was pretty large. Hon. Luther Bradish, the president, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The president announced the donation to the society, by Col. James B. Murray, of a bust of the late reform leader in England, Joseph Hume.

The donation was accompanied by a letter, which was read and referred to the committee on fine arts.

Mr. Moore read the annual report of the treasurer, according to which the balance on hand,

On Jan. 1, 1857, was	\$1,778 84
Which, with the total receipts for the year, of	5,476 75
Made an aggregate of	\$7,255 59
The entire outlay for the same period was	6,839 37
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$416 22
From members there was still due	1,620 00
Making a total balance on hand, including unpaid fees, of	\$2,036 22

The report was referred to an auditing committee.

The librarian announced the presentation, by Dr. Ellis, of a portrait of James Rivington, editor of the *Royal Gazette* during the war.

The keg which contained the water that was conveyed from Lake Erie to the Atlantic on the opening of the Erie Canal was exhibited to the society as a present from Mr. John Spiers. Mr. Spiers received a vote of thanks for his gift.

A communication was received from a former officer of the old public school society, recalling the fact that on the dissolution of that body it donated its records to the Historical Society. This communication was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Moore read the librarian's report, an admirably compiled document, which was received with applause.

The reports on nominations of the executive committee were read and adopted.

The president (Mr. De Peyster being in the chair) presented a report from a social committee, recommending certain modifications in the by-laws. He suggested the propriety of reading all the rules for the government of the society.

Mr. Josh. Blunt moved that they be printed, and that the matter be postponed to a future meeting.

A motion to have the entire code of rules read was made and carried.

The president accordingly proceeded to read.

His report, as read, was accepted and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Schell read the annual report of the executive committee, which, with the other annual reports, was referred to the executive committee, for such disposition as they might deem advisable.

Mr. Hiram Ketchum alluded to the propriety of acknowledging the legacies of \$10,000 to the society by Mr. Seth Grosvenor, and of books and portraits by Rev. R. W. Griswold, and moved that the matter of placing a bust or portrait of the former in the society's building be referred to the executive committee. Carried.

The paper of the evening, on "General Washington's Life Guard," was read by Mr. Benson J. Lossing.

This was a very interesting account of the corps immediately at the service of Washington, from the first voluntary organization of that kind, known as the "Connecticut Rangers," under Captain Knowlton, until the formation, under the specific directions of the commander-in-chief, of the "Life Guard," which was commanded by captain Colfax.

One of the earlier guardsmen, an Irishman named Hickey, was tried and convicted of conspiracy and sedition, in having traitorously yielded to the temptations of British gold, in having, under

the promptings of governor Tryon, corrupted a fifer and another member of the corps, in order to effect Washington's assassination, and in having deliberately attempted Washington's death, by poisoning a dish of green peas, of which Washington was passionately fond. He was found guilty on the evidence mainly of the female domestic who waited on the commander-in-chief, and whom he made his confidant, and was shot in New York, in April, 1777. This was the first execution in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Lossing gave an interesting biographical sketch of sergeant Seth Knapp, the last survivor of the "Life Guard," whom he knew personally, and whose death took place in Newburg a few years ago.

The thanks of the society were unanimously voted to Mr. Lossing, on the motion of Dr. Hawks, who expressed his satisfaction in finding that the details of the conspiracy in New York confirmed his belief that governor Tryon was an unparalleled scoundrel.

Professor G. W. Greene directed the society's attention to the death of Mr. Crawford, the sculptor. He delivered a high eulogium on his genius, and paid a touching tribute to his memory. A resolution offered by him to the effect that the committee on fine arts be directed to submit to the society a suitable mode of perpetuating Mr. Crawford's name, and testifying to his genius and merit, was seconded by Dr. Osgood, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on lectures, announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of lectures before the society, by a number of eminent gentlemen whom he named, and stated that the first would be given on next Tuesday night, by Rev. Dr. Bethune—subject, "Common Sense."

General Wetmore moved the thanks of the society to the president and other officers of the society during the past year.

The annual election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted in a unanimous reelection of the officers of the past year.

President, Luther Bradish; *First Vice President*, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; *Second Vice President*, Frederick De Peyster; *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D.; *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Andrew Warner; *Treasurer*, Wm. Chauncey; *Librarian*, George Henry Moore.

The president then announced the names of the executive committee, viz:

Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. George Folsom, Benjamin H. Field, Esq., Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., J. Romeyn Brodhead, Erastus C. Benedict, and Benj. Robert Winthrop, Esqrs.

The society then adjourned to the supper room,

to partake of the usual refreshments provided for the occasion.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers Vol. I. p. 49.) The monthly meeting of this society was held on the evening of December 2d, at the cabinet in Providence.

Professor James B. Angell, of Brown University, read a very interesting paper on the subject of German emigration to America. He traced the history of German settlers in this country, from the early comers, who were found more than two centuries ago on the banks of the Hudson and the Delaware, and the companies that founded Germantown, in Pennsylvania, and Germanna, on the present site of Fredericksburg, Virginia, down to our own time. Many of these colonies bore the names of religious sects, such as the Mennonites of Germantown and Lancaster county, Pa., the Zunkers, &c. The first known settlement of Germans in New England was in 1739, at Waldoborough, Maine. The paper of Professor Angell spoke also of the services of Germans and their descendants in the revolutionary war; and of the large immigration in late times, and closed with an eloquent sketch of their characteristics at the present day, and their influence on the land of their adoption. We give a few sentences from the closing reflections of this valuable essay.

"If the Germans in America will only be true to the higher and more generous impulses of their nature, if they will cultivate those tastes and perpetuate those customs which lend so many charms to social life in Germany, they may prove of essential advantage to the land which has ever extended to them the hand of friendship and hospitality. Already they are elevating our musical taste. If they will kindle within us an appreciating love of heaven-born art, they will atone for many of the excesses by which they have awakened our solicitude. Well will it be if we can unite to our resistless energy something of their unyielding and unfaltering patience. Well will it be, if we can temper our burning passion for the acquirement of wealth by something of that genial and refreshing spirit which stops in its hastiest flights after riches and honor to admire an image of the True and the Beautiful."

Many donations were announced; among them a journal of the expedition to Quebec in 1775, by James Melvin, from Charles Congdon of New York; the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, received with other pamphlets from that society; and a certified copy, obtained from the state archives of Connecticut, of a very curious original letter of

Roger Williams, relating to his famous controversy with George Fox in 1672. This letter was obtained by Governor Dyer, and by him presented to the Historical Society. We publish it in full.

Mr Wms Q against ye Quaker

To George Fox or any other of my Countrymen at Newport on Roade Island who say they are the Apostles or Messengers of Christ Jesus:

In humble confidence of ye help of ye Most High J offer against commers to maintaine in publike these 14 Propositions following, viz., ye first 7 of them at Newport: & ye other 7 of them at Providence, For ye time when J refer jt to George Fox: and his friends at

1 Newport: Only J desire to haue 8 days Notice before ye day you fix on

2 That without Interruption: or many speaking at once: & ye conference may continue from njne in ye morning, till about 4, in ye afternoone

3 yt if any of ye 7: Propositions: benot finished in one day, ye Conference may contine some hours ye next day following

4 yt either of vs disputing may haue free vninterrupted Liberty: to speak (in answer & replies, as much and as long as we shall Please at once, and then to give ye opposite ye same liberty

5 yt the whole may be managed with yt Humanitie & Ingenujty as such an Exercise by such Persons in such coditions at such a tyme might be Managed and performed

The positions or points are these following

First That ye people called Quakers are not true Quakers according to ye holy scriptur

2 ly That ye Christ yt they profess is not ye true Lord Jesus Christ

3 ly That ye spirit by which they are acted is not the spirit of God.

4 That they doe not owne ye holy scriptures.

5 That their Religion is not onely an Heresie in matter of worship: &: But also in ye Doctrine: of Repentance Faith, &c —

6 ly That their Prinsipels: & profession are full of Contradictions and Hypocrisies —

7 ly That their Religion is but a Confused mixture of poperie Arminianisme Socianisme Judaisme &

8 ly That the people called Quakers in effect hold no God no Christ no spirit no angels: no Deuill no Resurrection no Judgement no heaven no hell but what is in man.

9 ly All yt their Religion requires (in internals and Externals to make Conuerts & proselites) amounts to no more than what a Reprobate may easily attain to & performe.

10 ly That ye Popes of Rome do not swell with & exercise a greater pride, than ye Quakers spirit hath exprest and would aspire vnto: Thought,

many humble soules may be captivated amongst them, as be in other religions

11 That ye Quakers Religion is more obstructive and destructive to ye conuention; & saluation of men, then most of ye religions this day extant in the world

12 ly That ye sufferings of ye Quakers js no true Euidence of ye truth of their religion

13 ly. That their many Bookes & writings are extramly poore lame and naked swelled vp only with high Titles & words of boasting and vapour

14 ly That ye spirit of their Religion tends mainly to reduce persons from ciuility to Barbarisme: To an arbitrary Gouernment, and ye dangerous dictates and decrees of yt sudden spirit yt acts them: yea to a sudden cutting off of people yea Kings and Princes yt shall oppose them: yea to as fierce and fierie persecution for matters of Conscience as hath beene or can be practised by any persecutors or Hunters in ye world

vnder these forementioned Heads, if ye spirit of ye Quakers dare but ciuilly argue will be opened many of ye Popish Protestant Quakers and Jewish positions, which can not here be mentioned. Jn ye Dispute, if God please they shall be alleadged, & examined and left to euery persons conscience to judge, as they will answer jt to God, at their perill in ye Great day approaching

ROGER WJLLJAMS.

Providence ye 15th of ye 5: 1672

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, Vol. I, p. 305.) The regular quarterly meeting was held at Charleston, on Monday, November 30, 1857. In the absence of the president, Ogden Hammond, Esq., was called to the chair. Several names were added to the list of membership, among which was that of the executive chief magistrate; and considerable business of detail transacted. The corresponding secretary made his official report, showing good progress in his labors, and his characteristic devotion to the society. He presented also a copy (MS.) of a very curious and very rare pamphlet, now in print only in one copy, preserved in the British Museum, which bears date 1706 and refers to the eventful epoch of the quarrels of the dissenters in South Carolina, concerning the church establishment acts of 1704 and 1706.

The interesting volume of the collections of the society will be fully and finally delivered to the publishing committee in a few days, and members, as well as those who should be members, are accordingly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by a special adjourned meeting,

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

8

which will be held on Saturday Dec. 5th.—*Charleston Courier.*

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, Vol. I, p. 180.) The December meeting was held at the capitol in Nashville, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, 1857, Dr. Felix Robertson in the chair.

A long list of donations of valuable articles from various sources was announced. The thanks of the society were tendered to the contributors.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Lindsley, the corresponding secretary was requested to write to different members of congress, and to the Smithsonian Institution, to ask them to favor the society with their donations, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States, in relation to public publications and autographs of our distinguished men, in the secretary's office.

The society adjourned to the first Tuesday in January.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. (Officers, Vol. I, p. 49.) A stated meeting of the executive committee was held at Madison, Nov. 17, 1857, Hon. J. P. Atwood in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Draper, announced thirty-six letters from societies and individuals received since the last meeting. That from Mons. A. Vattemare, of Paris, France, acknowledged the receipt of fifteen boxes of books, &c., and stated that five cases had been forwarded to Gov. Bashford, a portion of which would probably be granted this society. Additions to the library, by purchase and donation, amounting to 101 volumes, of which two were folios and fifteen quartos, were announced.

The fine portrait of Dr. Kane, the arctic explorer, painted and presented by the chevalier Fagnani; and the portrait of Dr. Percival, painted by Flagg, obtained by purchase, were examined with much pleasure and interest by the members of the society.

It was unanimously *Resolved*, that the thanks of this society be returned to the chevalier Fagnani for the spirited portrait of the arctic explorer, Kane, which he has painted from his original picture, and generously presented as an addition to the society's picture gallery.

The thanks of the society were also voted to Hon. G. Bancroft, W. H. Prescott, C. W. Elliot, J. R. Phillips, Gen. De Peyster, and the other donors to the library; after which several corresponding members were elected, and Geo. P.

Winter, as an honorary member, when the meeting adjourned.

A stated meeting was also held Dec. 22, Edward Hsley, Esq., in the chair.

Twenty letters were announced; among them letters from Hon. J. Scott Harrison, renewing his promise of some personal memorial of his father the late President Harrison; from Dr. W. De Hass, relative to scientific exploration to Yucatan; from S. M. Brookes forwarding the picture of the Pecatonica battle field, painted and presented by Brookes and Stevenson. This picture completes the views of the battle localities in Wisconsin, of the Black Hawk War.

A memorial of the general government in behalf of the contemplated scientific and archaeological expedition to Yucatan was adopted.

The annual meeting of the society, to receive the reports of the executive committee, treasurer and librarian, and for the election of officers, was appointed to take place on the evening of January 1st, ensuing, at the rooms of the society.

The secretary and librarian, Messrs. Draper and Durrie, were designated to prepare the annual report of the executive committee.

The thanks of the society were voted to Messrs. Brookes and Stevenson, for their valuable picture gift, and also to the several donors to the library and cabinet.

James D. Wright, of Terre Haute, was elected an honorary member of the society, and several corresponding members were also chosen; when, after allowing several accounts, the society adjourned till Friday evening, January 1st, ensuing.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—The following once popular ballad is re-printed from a broadside in the possession of Col. Swett, who has printed a portion of it in the appendix to his History of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I have also before me a manuscript copy of the song, furnished Col. Swett by his friend, Col. Marston, which agrees very nearly with the printed copy, except in the omission of one or two stanzas. The variations, though mostly unimportant, are preserved in foot notes. Accompanying the song, is a letter from Col. Marston, which I have prefixed to it.

DELTA.

Quincy, 17th, April, 1826.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your request, I send you a copy of the British song, on the battle of Bunker Hill. I will not vouch for its perfect correctness. It has been copied so many times,

for the last fifty years, there are probably some mistakes and omissions. You will observe a word is wanting at the end of the fourteenth verse, to rhyme with "danger." I believe the meaning of the word wanting is, *coward* or *cowardice*. It was a favorite object of the British to represent us as cowards, and that we could not fight except behind stone walls and breast-works. This reminds me of a recollection: a member of the British Parliament was apologizing in the House of Commons for the retreat of Lord Percy, at Lexington, and asserted that the rebels could only fight behind stone walls. Mr. Burke, in reply, asked the gentleman whether there were not *two sides* to the stone walls in America?

I am extremely anxious that the real number of the British troops engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill should be truly and fairly represented. Nothing can be farther from the truth than General Gage's letter, as published by the Ministry. The means for detecting its fallacy is *within itself*. Gen. Gage could never have written that letter. He never could have made such gross errors. I must refer you to one of my "Recollections," inserted in the Centinel, of the 15th of June last, one of which I enclose for your perusal.

I was told by a member of the House of Commons, when I was in England, in 1783, that Burke was the author of those "Observations" on Gage's letter; but another gentleman told me that he believed them to have been written by Horne Tooke.

With much respect, your humble servant,
JOHN MARSTON.
Col. Samuel Swett, Boston."

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Composed by a British Officer (1) after the engagement. (2)

It was (3) on the seventeenth, by break of day,
The Yankees did surprise us
With their strong works they had thrown up,
To burn the town and drive us.

But soon we had an order come
An order to defeat them,
Like rebels stout they stood it out,
And thought we ne'er could beat them.

About the hour of twelve that day,
An order came for marching,
With three good flints and sixty rounds;
Each man hoped to discharge them.

We marched down to the Long Wharf,
Where boats were ready waiting;

(1) A sergeant in the British army, says Col. Swett.

(2) "A song on the battle of Bunker Hill, composed by one of the British army, June, 1776. Tune—'When Sawney up to London came.'"—Marston's copy.

(3) Marston's copy omits "It was."

With expedition we embark'd,
Our ships kept cannonading.

And when our boats all filled were,
With officers and soldiers;
With as good troops as England had,
To oppose, who dare controul us. (4)

And when our boats all filled were,
We rowed in line of battle;
The showers of ball like hail did fly,
Our cannon loud did rattle.

There was Copp's Hill battery, near Charlestown,
Our twenty fours they played;
And the three frigates in the stream,
That very well behaved. (5)

The Glasgow frigate cleared the shore,
All at the time of landing;
With her grape shot and cannon balls,
No Yankee e'er could stand them.

And when we landed on the shore,
We drew up all together;
The Yankees they'd all man'd their works,
And thought we'd ne'er come thither.

But soon they did perceive brave Howe,
Brave Howe, our bold commander;
With grenadiers and infantry,
We made them to surrender.

Brave William Howe, on our right wing, (6)
Cried, boys fight on like thunder;
You soon will see the rebels flee,
With great amaze and wonder.

Now some lay bleeding on the ground,
And some full fast a running,
O'er hills and dales, and mountains high,
Crying, zounds, brave Howe's a coming.

They 'gan (7) to play on our left wing,
Where Pigot he commanded;
But we returned it back again,
With courage most undaunted.

To our grape shot and musket balls,
To which they were but strangers;
They thought to come with sword in hand,
But soon they found their danger.

And when their works we got into,
And put them to the flight, sirs;
Some of them (8) did hide themselves,
And others died of fright, sirs. (9)

And when their works we got into,
Without great fear or danger;
The works they'd made were firm and strong,
The Yankees are great strangers. (10)

(4) Marston's copy reads, "controul them."

(5) This stanza is omitted by Marston.

(6) "Her right wing," in printed copy.

(7) "They began," in printed copy.

(8) "Then some of them,"—Marston.

(9) Marston places the next stanza before this.

(10) The word *strangers* is wanting in Marston's copy. See his letter.

But as for our artillery,
They all behaved dinty;
For while our ammunition held,
We gave it to them plenty.

But our Conductor he got broke,
For his misconduct sure, sir;
The shot he sent for twelve-pound guns,
Were made for twenty-fours sir.

There's some in Boston pleased to say,
As we the field were taking;
We went to kill their countrymen,
While they their hay were making.

For such stout Whigs I never saw,
To hang them all I'd rather;
For making hay with musket balls,
And buck-shot mixt together.

Brave Howe is so considerate,
As to prevent all danger;
He allows us half a pint a day—
To rum we are no strangers. (11)

Long may he live by land and sea,
For he's belov'd by many;
The name of Howe the Yankees dread,
We see it very plainly. (12)

And now my song is at an end,
And to conclude my ditty;
It is the poor, and ignorant,
And only them, I pity.

But as for their king, JOHN HANCOCK, (13)
And ADAMS, if they're taken;
Their heads for signs shall hang up high,
Upon that hill call'd Beacon.

SIZE OF PAMPHLETS — BINDING PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS, &c. — Whoever is in the habit of having pamphlets bound, experiences the inconvenience of there being so many different sizes and shapes. This often prevents those which are on kindred subjects from being bound in the same volume. The usual octavo might, on the whole, be the most suitable, the portion of each page covered by the printing being about seven by three and three-quarter inches. It would be very desirable to have a uniform size, which printers might designate, the "pamphlet size," — the size thus called to be the *rule*, any other size the *exception*. It is my custom to have two or three leaves of dark blue paper bound in between the several pamphlets. In this way it is easy to open the volume at or near the pamphlet that is wanted, the pamphlets being numbered in succession, and a list written at the beginning.

The covers of *periodicals* are generally torn off by the binder, unless he is particularly in-

(11) This stanza is omitted by Marston.

(12) In Marston's copy, the couplets are transposed, so that the stanza commences, "The name of Howe the Yankees dread." &c.

(13) Marston's copy reads, "As for their king Hancock."

structed not to do so. Now, the covers contain advertisements and other matters, reference to which is often useful. Magazines published many years ago, are, at this day, usually deemed more valuable *with* the covers than *without* them. These covers may be rumpled and dog-eared: no matter,—they are still desirable. Your Historical Magazine, the first year of which is just finished, would be scarcely complete if bound without the covers and the leaves of advertisements. They may make the volume somewhat bulky; but this inconvenience may be borne.

The covers of *pamphlets* too, are generally torn off by the binder, unless express instructions in writing are given to preserve and bind them. It is often the case that the covers contain the autograph of the author, with name of the presentee,—such endorsements ought to be preserved; but the binder, or his employee, detaches the covers, at the beginning of his operations, and consigns them to the stove. Should it not be the *rule*, in every binder's establishment, to bind in the covers of periodicals and pamphlets, unless, indeed, which is not very likely, the owner should order their being destroyed? Authors of pamphlets, in presenting copies to their friends, almost always write at the very top of the cover or title. In binding them up, this writing, or the most of it, is generally shaved off by the binder's knife. Would it not be better to put the writing at least one inch from the top, and the same distance from the outer edge?

Formerly the paper on which books were printed was sufficiently sized to bear writing ink.—Such, however, is not the paper used now. There is therefore no opportunity of making memoranda or corrections, except with the pencil, the lines from which are soon worn off, or become almost past reading. This is a serious inconvenience, to remedy which, in some degree, the fly-leaves, at the beginning and end of *every* book, should be of paper that would take the ink from the pen without spreading. This need not add to the cost of binding, for expensive paper is not required. Inferior and cheap descriptions would be sufficient. It is my custom, when getting books bound, to have the fly-leaves put in of such paper, and they are found to be very useful, for notes or remarks.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1857. RETSILLA.

QUERIES.

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. JACOB DUCHÉ, M. A., CURATE AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, IN PHILADELPHIA, AND FIRST CHAPLAIN TO THE CONGRESS OF 1774.—Inserted in a copy of the first volume of "Discourses on various Subjects,

by Jacob Duché, M. A.," (8°, London, 1779,) now on sale in Philadelphia, is an oval portrait, without lettering, purporting, on the authority of a MS. note, to be a likeness of the author. The engraving merely bears the words, "Pelham, Pinx't —I. Clarke, Sculp't."

Can any one furnish some more reliable assurance, than that of the pencil note referred to, that this is really a portrait of Mr. Duché, and also give me the date, and place of its publication?

W—.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE EARL OF ESSEX.—I am collecting materials for publishing an edition of "The list of the ARMY, raised under the command of his Excellency, ROBERT, "Earl of Essex, and Ewe, Viscount Hereford, "Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Bourchir, and Lo-vaine, appointed Capitaine General of the army, "Employed for the defence of the Protestant Religion, the safety of his Majesties Person, and of "the Parliament; the preservation of the Lawes, "Liberties, and Peace of the Kingdom, and protection of his Majesties Subjects from violence and "oppression. With the Names of the severall "Officers belong to the Army. London. Printed "for John Partredge, 1642." Small qto., containing twenty pages. I wish, if possible, to give slight biographical memoranda concerning each person, although there are many, I fear, of whom no record whatever is left. It is highly probable that some of the persons whose names are given afterwards settled in America. Any information, concerning such persons, or any others, whose names are on the list, will be very gladly received by me.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

BOTTESFORD MANOR, near Brigg,
Lincolnshire, England.

MAJOR GEN. GREY.—One of the most cruel and blood thirsty of the British officers, during the American Revolution, was *Major General Grey*, who conducted the famous "*Massacre at Paoli*," in Chester County, Penn., on the night of September 20, 1777; and again distinguished himself, in the night of September 27, 1778, by superintending the *Massacre of Baylor's Regiment*, in which he ordered "*no quarter to be given*" to unarmed men, who were begging for their lives. On the 11th of January, 1783, it was announced, in London, that "the King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General *Sir Charles Grey*, Knight of the Bath, to be General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, lying upon the Atlantic Ocean, in the room of Sir Guy Carleton." Was this the *same General Grey*, so signalized for massacres? Can any

one give us his subsequent history? It would be curious to learn the entire career and end of the "*no flint general*," as he was called after the Massacre at Paoli.

W. D.

"together with the invaluable Political Legacies of Washington," should the first volume be favorably received by the public. Was another volume ever published?

B. J. L.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1857.

NAMES DERIVED FROM MONEDO OR MANITO.

—The American Indians believed all places and things to be pervaded or animated by spirits. This polytheism has left its impress on the names of many of our islands, lakes, rivers, &c.;—thus from *Manito*, a spirit, we have the Manitou, and Manitowoc rivers, the Manitoba, and Manitouline Lakes, and the Manitoulin islands.

McKenny, in his Tour to the Lakes, informs us that this word was used to designate an altar, a sacred place, &c.; *monedowun*, or *manitowun*, a sacred thing.

Norton's Literary Letter, p. 6, in describing the prospect from the Richmond Hill House says, "on the north, a thick wood gave a rural aspect to the scenery, which was bounded by quite an extensive stream, known as the *Minnetta* Water, which, after a sinuous course, emptied itself into the Hudson about at what is now known as the foot of Hammersley street." This word *Minnetta*, is probably the same as *Menates*, the Indian name for the peninsula of New York. *Manitta* is a township of Fulton county, Illinois. Are *Menates*, *Minnetta* and *Manitta*, derived from *manito*?

MIANTUNNOMOH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29, 1857.

THE INDIAN "OC."—What was the precise distinction which the Indians of the Algonquin race, intended to indicate by the addition of *oc*, or *auk*, usually rendered place? For instance, Dorchester proper, in Massachusetts, was called by them, *Matapan*, while the contiguous peninsula of South Boston, was designated, *Matapanock*. Both were places; what then was the difference intended?

S. S.

WASHINGTON MEMORIALS.—Your correspondent, "C. A. P.," mentions an engraved portrait of Washington, by E. Savage, bearing the date of 1793. I have a volume that was printed in Newport, Rhode Island, by Oliver Farnsworth, in the year 1800, entitled, "MEMORY OF WASHINGTON." It comprises a sketch of his life, by Rev. Jedediah Morse; the national testimonies of respect that had just been rendered to Washington; and a collection of eulogies and orations pronounced after his death. It has a rude engraving of Washington's portrait from Savage's picture, engraved by Hamlin, of Providence. I would like to learn more of Hamlin, as an engraver.

The compiler promised another volume, that should contain several more eulogies and orations,

ROBERT CUSHMAN'S DISCOURSE ON SELF-LOVE.—What editions of Robert Cushman's "Discourse on the Sin and Danger of Self-Love," (delivered at Plymouth, in 1621, and incorrectly supposed to have been the first sermon preached in New England,) have been published up to the present time?

S —.

SERMON BY DR. WELTON, AT PHILADELPHIA.

—It appears by the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Archibald Cummings, to the Bishop of London, dated at Philadelphia, October 19th, 1726, — viz. "— Your Lordship will observe by his (Dr. Welton's) favorite sermon, printed here, in what a scurrilous manner he falls foul upon all the Clergy of the present Establishment," &c. Prot. Epis. Hist. Collections, I, 97. — that a sermon by the Right Reverend Robert Welton, D. D., a famous non-juror, and the second protestant bishop who ever officiated in America, was printed in Philadelphia about the year 1726.

Can any one give me its title, date, imprint, &c.?

P —.

JANUARY, 1858.

DR. ASHTON'S PIECE AGAINST THE ANA-BAPTISTS, 1706.—The Rev. John Brooke, — a missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, from 1705 to 1707, — in a letter to the secretary of the society dated Oct. 11, 1706, mentions in the list of his expenditures among the people of his charge, the following, viz:

"£3 towards printing Dr. Ashton's piece against the Anabaptists, and for catechisms to give away," (vide Clark's Hist. of St. John's Church, p. 21.)

Are there any copies of this "piece," which, it would seem, must have been printed either in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, still extant? If any are now in existence, I should like to ascertain the date and imprint,—in fact, a copy of the title in full would be desirable.

S —.

REPLIES.

STITH'S VIRGINIA (Vol. I. pp. 27 and 59).—In the H. M. for January 1857 appeared a notice of the above work, in which the writer remarks that he has not been able to determine whether the work was reprinted in London or not. The following number contained a communication from J. R. B. assuring the readers of the Magazine

that there *was* a London edition,—or, at least, that there were copies purporting to be printed in London. The editor then suggests that, “a collation of the two editions would determine whether the whole work was reprinted in London, or only the title page.”

I have recently been enabled to settle this biographical question in a perfectly satisfactory manner. I have compared a copy with a London title-page and one with the Williamsburg imprint together, and find them identical in every particular except the title-pages—there being two title-pages, one to the work itself and another to the appendix. ARGUS.

CANNIBALS (Vol. I. p. 185.)—Roger Williams in his “Key” derives “*Mauguauog*, (Mohawk) from *moho* to eat; the Cannibals, or Men-eaters, up into the west.” Again, in the same work he says “The *Mauguauogs* make a delicious monstrous dish of the head and brains of their enemies.” See *Mass. Hist. Col.* Vol. III. p. 209–214. Other evidence of the cannibalism of the Iroquois is presented in “*Bruyas's Racines Agnières*,” in the *H. M.*, Vol. I. p. 292, 293. Of the few words there introduced as specimens, three imply cannibalism in the people by whom they were employed. Thus from “*Gagarien*, to eat,” are derived “*Gan-natagarien*, to eat a village;” “*Atakarien*, to eat each other;” “*Gagarihaton*, to eat many (e. g.) slaves.”

From the above instances and that cited by Hendrick, we learn 1st that the Iroquois had the reputation among their neighbors of being *man-eaters*. 2d, that the numerous words in their language expressive of this revolting custom, prove that it was so general as to be a common topic of conversation among them, and 3dly, that human bodies were stored with other provisions in their *caches*. Altogether furnishing a chain of evidence sufficiently strong to convict the Iroquois of habitual cannibalism. MIANTUNNOMOH.

Prov. R. I. Nov. 30, 1857.

AUTHOR OF THE CRISIS. (Vol. I. p. 280.)—Dr. Sprague, in the “*Annals of the American Pulpit*,” Vol. 1st p. 442, in a sketch of Dr. Samuel Cooper of the church in Brattle Square, Boston, says—“As early as 1754, he [Dr. Cooper] wrote an able and spirited pamphlet, entitled “*The Crisis*,” against the project of an excise, which was favored by many of his friends, the whigs,—and which, after having received the sanction of the Representatives, had to encounter, for a time, an unexpected opposition from the Governor. From the time of the Stamp Act to the Revolutionary war,—and indeed during the war, he

contributed many most effective articles to the Boston Gazette, and the Independent Ledger.”—

SENG.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23d, 1857.

TELEGRAM. (Vol. I. p. 341.)—The London “Notes and Queries” for Nov. 21, 1857, contains the following note on this subject, bearing the signature of “Hyde Clarke:”—

“The oldest date given to this word is yet two years ago, and its earliest habitat the United States. It may be carried farther, for it was used in Liverpool four years ago, and nearly as long ago in London.”

It will be perceived that the writer dates the American claim to the coining of this word three years too late. BETA.

HUBBARD'S INDIAN WARS.—(Vol. I. pp. 252 [348].) I have read with some interest in your August number, the account of Hubbard's works and their various editions; but I think that some little information on the subject may yet be desirable.

My own copy of the Indian Wars, although remarkably clean and in fine condition, is wanting in the recommendation by Bradstreet, and in the map. The pagination stops at page 132.

A Table showing the towns and places which are inhabited by the English in New England occupies six pages and ten lines. A postscript follows, paged from one to eight. Then begins a narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New England, from Pascataqua to Pemmaquid, paged from one to eighty-eight. The errata are at the bottom of the last page.—To this succeeds a much more valuable tract.

The Happiness of a People in the Wisdom of their Rulers directing, and in the obedience of their Brethren attending unto what Israel ought to do: Recommended in a Sermon Before the Honourable Governour and Council, and the Respected Deputies of the Massachusetts Colony in New England. Preached at Boston, May 3, 1676, (being the day of election there,) by William Hubbard, Minister of Ipswich. Boston, Printed by John Foster, 1676.

(I have omitted three texts of Scripture and a quotation from Gregory Naz.) It contains a dedication to John Leveret, in four pages and seven lines, with a list of errata on the blank page, and then the Sermon paged from one to sixty-three. It's in fours. I believe this to be the first specimen of Boston printing.

A brief history of war with the Indians, by Increase Mather, was printed in the same year; but, since that history is carried down to August 12, 1676, it could not have been printed before the end of the year; whilst this sermon was proba-

bly issued soon after its delivery, that is in May or June.

The printing is tolerably good, but nothing equal to what was produced by the Cambridge Press. The paper is thin but of a fair quality.

A RICE PLANTER.

HAGLEY, S. C., Jan. 1, 1858.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

A History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, particularly in New England. Written in Vermont. Montpelier, Vt., 1812, 18mo. pp. 319.

My object in introducing this History of Indian Wars is partly to let the readers of the Magazine know that there is such a book, and partly to vindicate the author from some unjust criticisms which were made upon his work at the time of its publication.

As it was published anonymously, the name of the author was for some time a secret, except in his immediate vicinity. The copy-right was taken out in the name of the printers (Wright and Sibley) who were also the publishers. The work has no preface. It is divided into chapters, but has neither table of contents nor index; and is printed with strict economy, so far as *wasting* paper for a margin goes. It should, however, be remembered, that it was printed in the first year of the lamented war with England, and in the "New State," a name by which Vermont was then generally known. The paper and typography are vastly superior to those used for an edition of Hubbard's Indian Wars, published in the same State, two years later; which edition of Hubbard has been noticed in the first volume of the Magazine, p. 253.

When this little volume of "Indian Wars," appeared, it was assailed with acrimony by a writer in a periodical, entitled "The Liberal and Philosophical Repository," No. 5, for December and January, 1813-14. The writer of the article was evidently an enemy to the author of the History, and must have written it to be revenged for some real or fancied grievance; for it does not appear that he was any better informed about Indian Wars, than the author whom he so severely criticised. However, we were informed many years ago, on inquiring for this History, that the criticisms upon it had so much effect upon the author, that he, or his publishers suppressed the work. This accounts for its extreme rarity; but a single copy having ever been seen by a collector of such works, in the whole course of a quarter of a century.

We have not space further to enlarge upon this literary curiosity, and will only add that it is loosely written, and its style that of one unaccustomed to composition. We learned many years ago, also, that the name of the author was the Rev. Daniel Clark Sanders, D. D., at one period the President of the University of Vermont. He was a native of Sturbridge, Mass., where he was born in 1768, a graduate of H. C. 1788, and died in Medfield in 1850, at the age of 82. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Third Annual Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1856. Volume III. Madison: Calkins & Webb. 1857, 8° pp. 547.

Our readers must have learned from our pages, if they were not before aware of the fact, that the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is one of the most active historical societies in the Union. The materials that the members of this association, — and especially the energetic and pains-taking corresponding secretary, Mr. Draper, — are collecting, throw floods of light not on the history of their own state merely, but also, on that of the whole north west. The present volume is a decided improvement — in quality as well as quantity — upon its predecessors. From one of its papers, namely, Grignon's Recollections, we have already made copious extracts. We find here, many other papers of value; such as the Jesuit Missionaries of the North West; — the Cass Manuscript; — Judge Wetherell's Reminiscences; — the Chipewas of Lake Superior; — the Antiquities of Wisconsin, &c., &c. We hope the society will persevere in its efforts to obtain the personal recollections of the old settlers yet surviving. Many important facts are treasured up in their memories the knowledge, of which will die with them, unless some such means as are employed by this society are used to obtain them.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society Vol. V., Portland; Published for the Society, 1857.

The Maine Historical Society have here given us a very interesting volume. We have first the Inaugural Address of President Willis, containing biographical notices of his predecessor in office; — then the Pemaquid Papers discovered by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, in the State Department at Albany, N. Y., and edited in a very acceptable manner by that gentleman; — then Mr. Thornton's article on Ancient Pemaquid, before noticed, (Vol. I. p. 320); — then Mr. McKeen's paper giving his reasons for believing that Weymouth, in his Voyages to the Coast of Maine, in 1609, entered and

explored the Kennebeck and not the Penobscot, (Vol. I, pp. 112, 118);—then a letter from George Popham, president of the Sagadahock Colony, dated Dec. 13, 1607, and addressed to King James, furnished for publication by Hon. George Bancroft, to which letter Mr. Willis prefixes an introduction in which the views of Mr. McKeen are combatted; after which several other valuable papers follow. We understand the society has abundant materials for another volume, and we hope to be able soon to welcome another issue of the Collections.

Directory of the Borough of West Chester [Pennsylvania], for 1857; Containing a Complete History of the Borough from its first Settlement to the present time; the names of all the inhabitants alphabetically arranged; their occupations, places of business and dwelling-houses; also a list of the streets, lanes and alleys of the borough; statistics of public and private schools; the location and time of holding service in the churches; the time of arrival and departure of the different stages; the time and place of meeting of the various Societies and Associations, &c., West Chester: Wood & James, 1857. 12°, pp. 160.

The history of West Chester, in the above volume, — written by Dr. Darlington, "the oldest inhabitant," — presents in a very pleasing manner the principal events that have occurred in that borough. West Chester, formerly the Turk's Head Settlement in the township of Goshen, was created the shire-town of Chester County in 1786, and in 1788 was incorporated as a township by its present name.

We have been permitted to transfer to our pages from this work an interesting account of Mason & Dixon's line, which will be found in the General Department of the present number.

Literary and Historical Record.

HISTORICAL WORKS.—We learn that Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston, who was appointed, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, to write a history of that corps, and who is admirably qualified for such a work, is making good progress with it. This is the oldest military organization in the country, being chartered by the Massachusetts Colony in 1638. It has numbered among its members some of the most influential men in that region, in past and present times. Since the publication of the second edition of Whitman's history of the company, in 1842, much new matter has been brought to light bearing upon the history of the corps and its members; besides which Whit-

man's work has become quite rare, and can only occasionally be procured by those who would like copies of it. We trust the members and others will afford Mr. B. all the assistance in their power.

Joseph M. Wilson, publisher, of Philadelphia, proposes to issue a history of Jefferson Medical College, in that city, from its incorporation to the present time. The work will contain various tables of interest and value; a complete list of graduates, alphabetically arranged, from 1826 to 1858; and biographical notices and portraits of some of the professors.

GENEALOGIES.—We hear of several works of this kind in progress. John G. Locke, Esq., of Boston, author of the "Book of the Lockes," one of the best genealogies that have appeared in this country, has in preparation similar works on the families of Goodwin, Roby, Starkweather, and Le Baron. We hope those who are interested in these families will communicate to him any facts they may possess that will help him in his laborious undertaking.

We also learn that Henry Gale Dunnell of New York city is engaged upon a genealogy of his family, comprising the Duennels, Dunnells and Dwinells. He too, would be happy to receive facts, ancient or modern.

A very full genealogy of the Rice Family, by Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton, Mass. author of the History of Shrewsbury and other works has just been published by C. Benj. Richardson. It is well prepared in every respect.

MISCELLANY.—We have been permitted to make an extract from a letter by De Tocqueville, addressed to Frederic Kidder, Esq. of Boston, and dated Paris, July 1, 1857. It will be interesting to our readers, as it contains the views of this eminent writer upon the value of local history and personal memoirs, besides showing that he still feels an interest in American literature. The book referred to was the history of New Ipswich, N. H. "J'ai lu avec un extrême intérêt l'ouvrage dont il est en question. Il m'a paru curieux et très instructif. J'ai toujours cru que la meilleure manière d'étudier l'histoire d'un peuple était d'obtenir, sur un certain nombre de familles et de lieux, des renseignements extrêmement circonstanciés et exacts. Cette étude particulière, faite avec grand soin, donne des notions plus vives sur la nation entière que n'en pouvait donner l'étude nécessairement superficielle des faits généraux. Il n'y a rien que je recherche avec plus d'ardeur que des monographies bien faites. Celle que vous m'avez envojé est de ce nombre, et je vous dois beaucoup de remerciements."

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General Department.

THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

A paper read before the N. Y. Historical Society,
Dec. 1, 1857.

BY ALFRED B. STREET, ESQ.

The American Revolution was the heroic age of our nation. In times like these—when portentous shadows are darkening our horizon—is it not important to bring ourselves in contact with that age, and breathe the atmosphere of its healthful, invigorating, and patriotic presence?

It does not, like the heroic ages of the Greek and Roman, glimmer from far antiquity, involved in mythic doubt. It touches us with its fingers—its voice sounds in our ears. In the household nook still stands the musket that rang at Concord. Above the fireplace is still bright the sword that gleamed at Yorktown. Yea, still lingers among us the grandsire that heard the half-fearful volleys of the first, and the stern cannonbursts of triumph that rolled around the summits of the last.

A grand age, indeed, was our Revolution. Across the brow of mountains and the breast of plains are graven immortal battlefields—many a pine still sighs the story of suffering—many a homestead hallows a tradition of fortitude—many a wild spot preserves the record of some daring deed.

And the dead that perished in that glorious time—all around us are they scattered! Beneath the cliff where the eagle wheels—in the glen where the torrent dashes—along the wood where the wind wails without a break throughout the summer day—by streams where the bell of the kine tinkles in the quiet grass—there in the cause of freedom sleep the brave. We are the inheritors of the blessings reaped from the battlefields, the suffering, the fortitude, and the scattered graves. How deeply should we shrine in our heart of hearts the priceless legacy!

A great spectacle to history is the rearing the red foundation walls of our Republic.

They were reared in the loneliness of forests, beyond a stormy ocean, of whose dark existence Europe was scarcely aware; through battles that were considered mere rebel skirmishes by a continent which had but lately trembled to the martial tread of Saxe and Marlborough, and where, in its eastern borders, the double-headed eagle of Russia had just dashed back, with wing or thunder, the crimson crescent of the infidel.

In a stirring period did the Revolution dawn. The world was aglow with the minds which, whether for good or for evil, are linked to everlasting remembrance. Voltaire was still aiming the arrows of his wit, and Rousseau spreading the moonlight of his sentiment; Mirabeau and Robespierre were seeing before them the airy dagger of their republic, the demoniac shadow of ours; the crescent of Napoleon was just emerging, leading up his constellation of marshals; Wellington, with his chiefs, was also rising. The realm of painting was illumined by Sir Joshua Reynolds—of sculpture, by Canova and Flaxman, and music, by Mozart and Haydn. Cowper was breathing his gentle music over the rural scenes of England, and Burns, like the lark, carrying a pinion wet with the dews of the heather to glitter in the loftiest sunlight of poesy; Alfieri, Klopstock, and Metastasio were touching the harp of song with their differing fingers; while Dibdin kindled the sea with his genial glow; Garrick still survived, and Siddons was witching the world with the freshness of her powers; Johnson was filling the picturesque nooks of the London Tavern with his ornate wisdom, and the world with his splendid rhetoric; Gibbon was jewelling the grave robe of history; Junius was casting from his ambush his polished darts; Linnæus was detecting life's fairy mechanism in the flowers; La Place and Herschel were unlocking the starry secrets of the skies; forensic eloquence was flashing forth in Curran, Grattan and Erskine; Chatham and Burke, Fox and Sheridan, were variegating the British Parliament with their hues; and, lastly, Cook was unfolding the hemisphere of the mysterious Pacific, studded with its island stars; thus opening the future commercial highway of

the republic, the battle of Saratoga was mainly instrumental in erecting.

Amid all the affluence of deed and thought which Europe exhibited, in these far-away forests of the West, two clarion peals, the prelude to a power which is destined to rival these splendors, proclaimed the signals of an arousing people.

"Give me liberty or give me death," ringing from the South met from the North the stern war cry, "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute!" and a youthful nation stepped forth to confront oppression with instantaneous arms, like Minerva springing from the head of Jove. The battle of Saratoga* was the turning point of the American Revolution. An English historian has placed it among the fifteen conflicts that have decided the fate of the world. Grouping its features, it presents a grand historical painting which America should emblazon on the proudest wall of her Pantheon.

Let us glance at this painting briefly in its details. Upon one side we behold Lake Champlain, with the walls of Ticonderoga upon their grassy knoll—Lake George stretches its dark silver with stern mountains (in whose glens are scattered breastworks) guarding the fairy islands—we see the Mohawk valley green with forest, scattered with meadow, and laced with its river, holding a little fort; here are towering, the Highlands, in which are perched intrenchments with American flags gleaming in the foliage—there is the sweep of wilderness darkening the upper Hudson dotted with forts waving the same flag—we see the height of Bemis whitened with the tents of the opposing armies—in the midst, the struggling hosts in their contrasting blue and scarlet, the Union flag over one, and the standard of St. George above the other—in the far perspective we mark the shadowy forms of Wayne, and Greene, and Putnam, the array of the Continental Congress, and Washington himself bending his grand brow full of stately solicitude upon the fortune of the conflict, while in the upper distance, victory is flying with eager look, like Pallas toward the Grecian host, holding the laurel for the American conqueror.

The mystic number of three appears to pre-
side over or be connected with this battle.

The campaign was planned by the King, the Colonial Secretary, Lord George Germaine, and Burgoyne himself; it embraced three expeditions; the battle possessed three momentous auxiliaries in Oriskany, Bennington, and the siege of Fort Stanwix; it trembled upon three

special exigencies, the failure of the American ammunition, the tidings of the deserter at Fish Creek, and Clinton's delayed approach; three memorable women were involved in its destinies, the Baroness de Riedesel, Lady Harriet Ackland, and Miss McCrea; it connected itself with the three greatest events next to it of our Revolution, Bunker Hill, through Nixon, the capture of Andre, through Arnold, and the siege of Yorktown, through St. Clair; it had three great champions in parliament; it was divided into three parts including the surrender; it was known by three appellations; and was fought three years after the assembling of the first Congress.

Let us now briefly glance over the events preceding this great battle.

The colonists long endured the grievances of the British king. At length, they marched to his front, and asked redress. But, like the throne of Darius in Persian story which flashed at all who approached it, that of England gleamed at the entreating colonists.

The king, however, little knew the soul of America. Concord drew its rural weapon. Bunker Hill launched its thunder. Washington was made commander, and the Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence. But fortune frowned. The foe was swept from Boston, yet he gained Long Island and the city of New York, was victorious at White Plains, and possessed himself of Newport. Washington retreated southward from Cornwallis, then turning, scathed his foe with the lightnings of Trenton and Princeton, swept him from New Jersey, and intrenched himself at Morristown.

The British Cabinet, beholding this tide of varying success for its cause, determined, at last, by one blow, to finish the contest.

The State of New York, occupying a most important position in the confederacy, was decided upon as the scene of action. New England, the general recruiting ground of the Americans, was on its left, on its right the chain of lakes swarming with Indian tribes. Barricaded from New York, New England could no longer furnish troops, and, herself unsupported, could at length be subdued. New York crushed, the savages of the lakes would crowd to the English flag, while across her territory the States below could be easily reached.

Accordingly, in the commencement of the year 1777, the plan of what is now universally known as the campaign of Burgoyne, was matured.

Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne was possessed of distinguished soldierly capacities.

He had served, in 1761, as lieutenant-colonel commandant of dragoons at Belle Isle, in the

* It is called Bemis Heights from its particular locality; Stillwater from the town, and Saratoga from the county in which it was fought. It is, however, more generally known as the battle of Saratoga.

Bay of Biscay, and in the British-Portuguese campaign in 1762, as a brigadier-general. In this campaign he surprised and took, with desperate resolution, the town of Alcantara in Spanish Estramadura holding a force of twelve hundred men, at the head of a handful of dragoons, with scarcely any loss on his side.*

In addition to his position as a soldier, he was a member of the House of Commons, an eloquent debater, a poet and dramatic writer of celebrity, of scholastic acquirements, and held a high social rank in England.

An expedition, under him, was to move from Canada through Lake Champlain, capture the American posts, and advance down the upper Hudson. A simultaneous expedition was to pass by Oswego, through the Mohawk valley, while another, from the city of New York, was to cut its way through the posts of the Highlands up the Hudson—all three to form a junction at Albany.

Major-General Philip Schuyler was at that time commander of the northern American forces, consisting, under his immediate command, of about one thousand men, wanting food, clothing, and ammunition, with his headquarters at Fort Edward. Brave, sagacious, with a mental vision that swept the whole field of his duties, he was eminently qualified for the important station he occupied. History has at last twined the laurel she has justly taken from Gates, around the brow of this consummate soldier and noble patriot.

We will now throw a look over the American defences of the northern region.

Fort Ticonderoga,† the key of that region, guarded Lake Champlain where it narrowed into a winding alley. It was linked by a bridge to the breastplate of redoubts clasping Mount Independence, and held, with the latter and three or four outposts towards Lake George, a garrison of four thousand men, under Major-General Arthur St. Clair. There was a small advanced post at Crown Point, four miles below, and Skenesborough, at the head of the lake, held also a few Americans. There were

* The Spanish general was taken prisoner, and the Seville regiment totally destroyed. Three standards and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of Burgoyne.

† It was built by the French in 1756, and named Fort Carillon (from the sound of the neighboring falls of Lake George outlet joining the lake at the point where the fort stood); it sustained successfully a siege by General Abercrombie in July, 1758, but in 1759 was taken by the British under General Amherst. It was surprised and taken from the British on the 10th of May, 1775, by Colonel Ethan Allen, with his Green Mountain Boys, assisted by Benedict Arnold.

Ticonderoga is taken from the Iroquois word Che-on-de-ro-gah, signifying *Water that talks*.

likewise the following American forts; Fort Ann, six miles south of Skenesborough, where glanced leafy Wood Creek; Fort Edward, at the confluence of its Creek with the Hudson, fourteen miles lower down from Fort Ann; Fort George, at the head-waters of its lake, fourteen miles northwestwardly from Fort Edward; and nine miles south of the latter, at the rapids and ford of the Hudson, little Fort Miller, a dot in the forest sea; most if not all occupied by troops.

Between these forts and Albany, forty miles from Fort Miller, there was here and there in the sweep of wilderness, a diminutive, rough homestead in its wild clearing, with its stone chimney so capacious that the settler, on the ledge above, might catch within the sparkle of his own fireside.

Such was the situation of northern New York when, on the 1st of June, 1777, Burgoyne, acting on his part of the projected campaign, embarked a portion of his forces in boats, bound up the lake to Cumberland Head, the general rendezvous, the whole army thence to proceed to Ticonderoga. As they passed up, an advanced corps of fifteen hundred, including battalions of light infantry and grenadiers, encamping at the river La Colle, on the west side, united with them. They then proceeded in successive brigades, the one encamping where the other had left. At Cumberland Head, Burgoyne awaited the arrival of all his forces as well as stores and ammunition. Between the 17th and 20th of June, his whole army had assembled. He then continued up to the river Bouquet (also on the west side, and named after a French officer, who, in an expedition against the Indians, held with them there a treaty of peace), and encamped at the falls of the river where he was joined by four hundred Iroquois, Algonquins, and Ottawas. On the 21st, at a war-feast, he addressed them, stimulating their loyalty, but warning them against indiscriminate bloodshed. Thence he embarked once more, the Indians in canoes in front, the advanced corps with gunboats in regular line, followed by the two British frigates, the *Royal George* and *Inflexible*, towing huge timbers to throw across the points of the lake, with brigs and sloops rearward, then the first brigade in regular line, himself and his Generals Phillips* and De Ridesel,† immediately after, in pinnaces, with the second brigade, the brigades of Germans and camp followers successively in the rear. Sweeping thus picturesquely along, with the Ameri-

* Commander of the artillery. He had distinguished himself at Minden, in 1759, by routing the French with his cannon.

† A Brunswick major-general.

can watchboats hovering upon his front, he arrived on the 26th at Crown Point,* whose small American garrison vanished at his approach. Remaining there three days to bring up the rear of the army, he issued a pompous proclamation to the inhabitants of New York and New England, exhorting them to lay aside rebellion against their king, promising protection to those who did so, and threatening those who did not with the direst punishment. On the 30th of June, the advanced corps, under the command of General Fraser,† moved up the west shore from Putnam's Creek, where they had been encamped some days, to Four Mile Point (four miles' distance from Ticonderoga), and the German reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman, up the east shore to Richardson's farm opposite.

On the 1st of July, the whole army moved forward, and encamped before Ticonderoga, in two lines—the right wing at the Four Mile Point, and the left nearly opposite; the two frigates with the gunboats anchored just beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries, and covering the lake from the west to the east shores.

Burgoyne's force, at this time (fit for duty), consisted of three thousand five hundred and seventy-six British, and two thousand nine hundred and nineteen German regulars, exclusive of the artillery, which amounted, British, German, and a corps of recruits attached, to five hundred and eleven. In addition, there were two hundred and thirty-one Canadians and provincials or loyalists (the latter amounting to only eighty-three, under Peters and Jessup, but increased afterwards), and four hundred Indians; the whole force amounting to seven thousand six hundred and thirty-seven. The ordnance consisted of a powerful brass train of the finest description.

Simultaneously with the departure of Burgoyne from St. John's, Barry St. Leger, a Canadian colonel, left the Sorel with a detachment of Rangers, and proceeded up the St. Lawrence to Oswego. Joined there by Sir John Johnson with troops and the Indian chief Brant, with a band of savages, he, heading a force of one thousand seven hundred, plunged into the wilderness untracked save by the trails of the Iroquois, the blazed path of the trapper, or the broken way of the emigrant. With the

savages in front, the whole party marching in Indian file, on the 3d of August St. Leger entered the valley of the Mohawk at Fort Stanwix, situated at the head navigable waters of that river, and at the carrying place between it and Wood Creek, and on the 4th commenced the siege of the fort.

The beautiful Mohawk valley, veined by its winding river, and with its sparse German population, was, even then, comparatively cultivated. The sylvan picture showed fields smooth or covered with charred roots, scattered amid the virgin forest; here and there the looped homestead, with its long, low barn; the fortified stone church; the palisaded hamlet, and the frequent blockhouse on its bare knoll, with its stony base, its thick timbered sides perforated with loopholes, its jutting stories, and cannon frowning from its pointed summit.

Along the river crept cautiously the batteau fearful of the Indian ambush, and over the rough, disjointed roads glanced the white-topped wagon of the advancing settler.

Colonel Peter Gansevoort, commander at Fort Stanwix (a work with four bastions) with a garrison of State troops and militia amounting to seven hundred and fifty men, determined on defending his lonely post to the last. Day by day he beheld St. Leger raising his works, with the wild forms of the Indians fitting among the trees as they aimed their rifles at the fort, he laboring all the while at his incomplete defences.

In the meanwhile, Gen. Nicholas Herkimer had left his rural homestead at the Mohawk River, and roused from the meadows and dingles of its valley, eight hundred men who left their scythes and axes for the relief of their little river fort. To intercept them, St. Leger sent under Col. Butler, Major Watts and Brant, a detachment of Rangers, of Johnson's Greens and savages, which, on the 6th of August, sprang upon Herkimer at the wild ravine of Oriskany, eight miles from the fort. The surprised settlers fought desperately, disposing themselves in circles among the trees. Herkimer fell, mortally wounded, early in the action; Col. Cox was killed, but Capt. Gardinier maintained manfully the contest, which was heightened by a thunder storm. Mutual hatred existed between the settlers and the Greens, mostly Mohawk refugees, and they mingled furiously with close stabs of the knife and throttling hands. At length the whole enemy broke and fled, the Indians under their shrill retreat whoops, leaving the Americans masters of the field. The latter lost however a fourth of their number, exclusive of wounded and prisoners.

The enemy also suffered severely, Johnson's

* Near the scene of a desperate conflict on the lake between Captain Pringle, commanding the British vessels, and Benedict Arnold, the Americans, in October, 1776. It was the first naval battle between Great Britain and America.

† Signalized during the war in Germany by effecting a retreat with five hundred chasseurs in sight of the French army.

Greens and the Indians particularly so; the Oneidas losing so many of their best warriors that the tradition of Oriskany was walled years after at their feasts and dances.

During the action, Col. Willett with two hundred men and a small cannon with a force of fifty to protect it, made a sally from the fort upon Sir John Johnson, his main body of Royal Greens and a body of Indians; drove Johnson and his men into St. Leger's camp, and the Indians into the forest; capturing wagon loads of spoil and several British standards, without the loss of a man.

St. Leger still continuing to press the fort, Col. Willett and Lieut. Stockwell threaded the enemy's lines during a night of wild tempest, and, reaching, on the 13th of August, Gen. Schuyler at Stillwater, implored assistance for the fort.

Schuyler, having heard of the battle of Oriskany and the situation of the fort, had already on the 11th, dispatched Gen. Learned with eight hundred men to its assistance. But when Willett arrived, Gen. Arnold having volunteered, Schuyler sent the latter, on the 15th, forward to take the chief command of the dispatched forces. Arnold, from Fort Dayton, forwarded a Tory who had been taken prisoner (Honyost Schuyler, a nephew of Gen. Herkimer), spared from death on condition that he should spread in St. Leger's camp tidings of the advance with great exaggeration of the force. Honyost, aided by a friendly Oneida, did so, with much shrewdness. The story told with such effect upon the besiegers, already dispirited by their loss at Oriskany and the protracted defence, that although immediately before, the gallant Gansevoort saw St. Leger's parallels within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort, threatening destruction, the 22d of August shone upon his sylvan works free of enemies, and reposing in the usual quiet of the woods, with St. Leger's abandoned tents, camp equipage, and even his guns pointing harmless from their embrasures in confusion around it.*

Let us now retrace our steps to Burgoyne.

On the 4th of July, three days after his arrival at Ticonderoga (the few American outposts towards Lake George being driven off, and Phillips and Fraser on the 2d occupying Mount Hope, commanding the Lake George road), the warm stars of the summer night glanced upon his columns and batteries ascending the precipitous forests of Mount Defiance. The next morning, the American sentry, from the battlements of Ticonderoga, beheld the mist wreathing from the

forehead of the mount. A crimson beams upon him deeper than the rosy morn. A second glance shows the summit blazing with British troops, their batteries frowning down upon the fort. Defence was impossible, as the mount overlooked the works, and the moon of the same night tinged the masses of St. Clair streaming over the bridge to Mount Independence. Thence, with the garrison of the fort cresting the latter, they pressed towards Castleton, the wild gleam of a burning dwelling fired by Col. Roche De Fermoy, commander at Fort Independence, mingling with the silver of the night, and displaying the retreating forces to Burgoyne from Mount Defiance. Fraser started on land in pursuit. Burgoyne cutting through the timber placed across the lake near the bridge, overtook, with his vessels and gunboats, and destroyed the batteaux of St. Clair at Skenesborough.

Arriving at Castleton, St. Clair, informed he would be cut off at Skenesborough, diverged through the forests towards Fort Edward, still the headquarters of General Schuyler, and at length effected a junction with his commander. His rear-guard, under Col. Seth Warner,* a brave Vermont frontier soldier, and the equally brave Col. Francis, remained at Hubbardton where it was attacked on the 7th of July by the pursuing detachment under Fraser.

Desperate courage wielded the swords of both Warner and Francis, but the fortune of war was smiling upon Fraser, who was reinforced by De Riedesel with his chasseurs at the moment he was breaking away under the furious charge of the Americans. The latter, one of their regiments, under Hale, having fled, were defeated with a loss of over three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the loss of the British was a little over one hundred and eighty. The heroic Francis fell, fighting to the last at the head of his men.

From Skenesborough Burgoyne dispatched the 9th British regiment, under Lt. Col. Hill and Major Forbes, to attack Fort Ann, the nearest American post. At that little stockaded fort, Col. Pierce Long had been stationed by Gen. Schuyler with five hundred men, principally invalids and convalescents of his army. The evening before the battle, Gen. Schuyler (apprised of the intended attack) visited the post and directed the officers and men to withstand the British troops, at all hazards, for one day, to enable him to transport from Fort George the American garrison with their artillery and stores in safety, which would not be the case, if Burgoyne arrived at Fort Edward before the garrison reached it. With

* St. Leger even left his bombardier asleep in his bomb battery. He was as much afraid of his Indians as of Arnold.

* Col. Warner signalized himself by taking Crown Point from the British, on the 12th of May, 1775.

loud cheers, officers and men pledged themselves to follow his directions.

The next morning (July 8th), Colonels Long and Hendrick Van Rensselaer marched out, with the men fit for duty, to a rocky defile three quarters of a mile from the fort, just wide enough to admit the passage of Wood Creek and a pathway. At the southern end of the pass, about half past ten, they met the British troops, advancing spiritedly in close column. The Americans deployed into line, attacked the enemy in front with a heavy, well-directed fire; a large body of them crossed the creek and poured in a fire from a wood on the British left flank; recrossed and attacked the enemy's rear. To prevent being surrounded, the British posted themselves on a high hill to their right. Immediately the Americans made a vigorous attack, continuing it for two hours, and would inevitably have forced the position, had they not, just as victory was in their grasp, been obliged to give way from the failure of their ammunition. Col. Long retreated at night (the day being spent in the battle) to Fort Edward, firing however, his fort. Captain Montgomery, of the British regiment, who had been wounded in the action was left on the field.

Col. Van Rensselaer, who was also badly wounded, and Montgomery (both having lain for hours during the action within twenty yards of each other), were borne on the same litter to Albany, when Col. Long retreated.

Wood Creek, pointing its liquid finger towards the Hudson, was startled from its piles of fallen trees strewed in its bed by Schuyler, at the boats of Burgoyne (who left Skenesborough on the 18th July), breaking through their passage. Days melted from the British commander, but at length he entered the forest towards Fort Edward. The military road leading to it, however, presented every where bayonets of branches planted there also by Schuyler, and his path was slow and painful. Still he continued to advance. Pallid Fear crept through the woods at the continued tidings of his approach, deserting the cabins by the brooks and in the grassy openings, starting at the sound of the midnight wolf, deeming it the war-whoop of the savage, and the red light of the dawn scattered upon the trees the scarlet uniforms of the advancing foe.

On marched Burgoyne, his disordered ranks reddening the leafy gloom; weapons glancing between the wood stems; the heavy cannon-wheels jolting over the broken road; war steeds trampling the underbrush; plumes and flags mingling with the foliage; and his heavy camp equipage, with all its paraphernalia of life, creeping ponderously in the rear.*

* Gates himself has repeatedly asserted that if Bur-

Schuyler, unable with his force to retard this advance, retreated, on the 8th of July, from his fortified camp at Moses' Creek (four miles below Fort Edward), southward to Saratoga (now Schuylerville), leaving it on the 2d of August. He then continued to Stillwater (twelve miles below) reaching it on the 8d, and commenced intrenchments. On the 14th, however, he left, having received on the 7th tidings of Oriskany with much exaggeration of the American loss, determined on forming a camp lower down as more convenient for watching St. Leger's operations, and to be near his general hospital and depots at Albany. On the 18th he reached, as his position, the Sprouts of the Mohawk, and took post on Van Schaick's Island (that, Haver and Green's Islands forming the fordable Sprouts, or four mouths of the above river joining the Hudson), with his left wing, composed of a brigade under Gen. Poor, resting at Loudon's Ferry, on the south bank of the Mohawk, five miles above.*

Burgoyne, on the 29th of July, took possession of Fort Edward. On the same day a large embarkation of stores, under the direction of Gen. Phillips, arrived at Fort George. The Americans had, on the 16th preceding, withdrawn their stores thence to Fort Edward, and retreated themselves, after destroying the works, forming an advanced post towards Lake George: with about twelve hundred men somewhat farther advanced upon the road to Fort Ann.

A body of American troops made a narrow escape, on the 29th, passing Fort Edward, on their way to Schuyler at Moses' Creek, but one hour before the arrival of Burgoyne.

Two days before his arrival occurred the tragedy of Miss McCrea.

Jenny McCrea was the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, residing in New Jersey. At the time of her death she was dwelling with her brother, a few miles from Fort Edward. She was betrothed to David Jones, a loyalist lieutenant in Burgoyne's army. On the 27th of July she was at the house of Mrs. McNiel, a cousin of General Fraser. The house was situated very near the fort. About midday two hundred Indians, belonging to the vanguard of Burgoyne, under Fraser, had a skirmish on a hill with a party of Americans, who fled to the fort. Six of the Indians entered Mrs. McNiel's house, dragged her and Miss McCrea thence, rejoined

goyne had returned to Ticonderoga, and advanced thence with a few light field pieces, he could have reached Albany by the time he arrived at Fort Edward.—2 Gordon.

* Schuyler parted with so much of his ammunition to Col. Long at Fort Ann, that he had no lead left, and the people of Albany stripped their windows to supply him.

their main body, placed Miss McCrea on a horse, and urged Mrs. McNiel on foot up the hill, which was above and in view of the fort. While ascending the hill with Miss McCrea, one of the savages shot her from her horse, and another scalped her. At dawn of the next day, her body was found by men from the fort, with that of an American officer (Lieut. Van Vechten, killed in the skirmish of the preceding day), at the foot of the hill, against a fallen pine tree. Both bodies were buried beside a creek below Fort Edward.

The Indians averred that Miss McCrea was shot, not by them, but by a fire against them of an American detachment from the fort, that followed in pursuit. Burgoyne threatened the culprit with death, but was prevented by policy from executing his threat.

In 1826, the remains of Miss McCrea were taken from the bank of the creek, and deposited in the same grave with those of Mrs. McNiel, in the rustic burial-ground of Fort Edward village. There they now rest, marked by a slab of white marble, and mantled in summer with wild flowers.

Lieutenant Jones removed to Canada, lived a melancholy man, and died there but a few years ago.

The fate of his betrothed, constituting as it did, one of war's sad romances, has been often told in song and story.

Hitherto the sky of Burgoyne had been smiling, but a dark cloud was now brooding under his horizon.

On the 13th of August, he sent a foraging party of five hundred men, consisting of Germans, British, Canadians and loyalists, and one hundred Indians, under Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, toward Bennington. The Germans were of the best troops he possessed; the British were the select light corps of the army, chosen men from the regiments, noted for their courage, and commanded by Capt. Fraser, a distinguished officer. At this point of his path stood his first fate in the person of Stark*—the hero and

patriot—actor in many a perilous scene of the French war, and now glowing with indignant courage at the head of his New Hampshire militia. The respective hosts, on the 16th of August, joined in conflict. From three o'clock of that lovely summer afternoon till twilight did the battle, divided into two scenes, rage along the fields and slopes of the little river Walloomscoick, seven miles from Bennington, the two hours of the first scene being (as Stark observed in his dispatch), like a continuous thunderclap. Baum died, fighting at the head of his dragoons, and Stark, with his deadly volleys, but without a single cannon, swept the foe from their breastworks and batteries on the Walloomscoick heights.

Reinforced by five hundred men under Col. Breyman, the foe resumed the conflict with fury, but reinforced in his turn by Warner, who, with his regiment from Bennington, attacked the enemy with great vigor, Stark at dusk planted his flag in victory.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was nine hundred and thirty-four, with four brass cannon, four ammunition wagons, and several hundred stand of arms. On the American side, the loss in killed and wounded, was about two hundred.

When the tidings reached Burgoyne, a fearful shadow crept around him. Another rose from the direction of Fort Stanwix, tracing with black hand the defeat of St. Leger, until both stood mingled in his path like the spectre of Cæsar darkening the soul of Brutus. Was there another Philippi for him?

His ear had long been bent for tidings of Howe's promised cooperation from the south, but nothing issued thence save the distant clang, and muffled tramp of an army he knew was there gathering, muttering to him like the roll of the cloud behind the mountain's peak. Did it mutter destruction?

Day after day he lingered at Fort Edward, awaking the forest landscape only with the flourish of the reveille, and beat of the tattoo—with the scarlet banner of St. George he had fondly hoped ere this to plant victoriously over the picturesque gables of Albany, streaming idly over the walls of the ruinous fortress.

In the meanwhile, all was activity among the American troops. From the unceasing efforts of General Schuyler, the reaction from the first dread of Burgoyne's approach, and the cheering effects of Bennington, the whole region, ex-

* John Stark was a lieutenant in the corps of Rangers under Major Rogers, who, in the winter of 1757, passed from the head of Lake George to Ticonderoga, partly on the ice, and partly with snow shoes on the banks. He was with Lord Howe when Abercrombie's flotilla, in the first days of July, 1758, swept up Lake George, and was present at the unsuccessful attack of the British commander, on the 8th of that month, upon Ticonderoga, then held by Montcalm. He was also with Wolfe at the capture of Quebec.

Just after the battle of Lexington he was made colonel; was at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton. He then resigned his commission as brigadier-general, indignant at the elevation, by Congress, of junior officers, while he was passed over. At the battle of Bennington he was a brigadier, under commission of New

Hampshire. After this battle, Congress, on the 4th October, 1777, again made him a brigadier-general, and in 1781 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Northern Department. He died in 1822, aged 94 years.

tending even throughout New England, was aroused.

Instead of stealthy Fear, Resolution now strode with stern brow and compressed lip, through the forests, taking down the musket and grasping the sword, thrilling with the spirit of the war-song :

"Sweet for our country to die;
 Glory shall light us for aye—
 Glory that never shall fade,
 Never, no never, away!"

Reinforcements poured in from every quarter, and the soul of the army was kindled with stern desire to meet the foe.

On the 19th of August, Major-General Horatio Gates, late adjutant-general of the United States army, took command in place of General Schuyler, who, from the adverse circumstances attending the advance of Burgoyne, had, without justice, become unpopular in New England. Schuyler yielded his sword promptly as a commander, but abated none of his efforts as a patriot for his country.

Gates was joined on the 21st of August by two New York regiments, under Colonels Van Cortlandt and Livingston, and on the 23d, by Colonel Daniel Morgan, preceding a few days his rifle corps. This corps amounted to five hundred men, with Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, as lieutenant-colonel, and Morris, of New Jersey, major. To this corps, which formed the elite of the army, were added two hundred and fifty chosen men, under the immediate command of Major Dearborn.

On the 8th of September, Gates left his beautiful island camp at the Sprouts of the Mohawk. The ancient echoes of the upward forests were again loosened to the heavy tramp—the voice of command—the ring of weapon—the careless laugh—the camp-fire song, and merry strains of military music, as the American host advanced towards the enemy. The gorges of the Green Mountains—the slopes of the Berkshire hills—the smooth fields of the Connecticut—the valley of the Mohawk, and the plantations of far away Virginia, had sent their sons to swell, as it marched, the army of their country.

On the 9th, Gates reached Stillwater, where a line for intrenchments was traced, and one thousand men put to work, but finding the position untenable, he continued to Bemis' Heights, arriving on the 12th. Soon the levelled trees, brook hollows, and wooded dingles of that romantic spot grew into fortifications. The 15th of September saw them completed.

Breastworks crowned grassy knolls; the river-valley beheld trenches ploughed into its bosom; batteries curved along streams; walls skirted glades; log-embrasures stretched along

thickets, and cannon pointed from ledges; while, like a foamy sea, the tents of the army whitened the rear.

These defences were built under the direction of Thaddeus Kosciusko. How impressive the sight of that patriotic hero, bending over the redoubts and earthworks rising by his efforts to defend American liberty. Did he not receive there that inspiration which blazed forth on the field of Warsaw so valiantly yet so vainly, in the eternal battle which Freedom wages against Oppression?

While Burgoyne was inactive at Fort Edward, Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, with a large detachment, penetrated the forests in his rear, and sent forward a column under Col. Brown, who captured the British posts at Lake George, and possessed himself of Mounts Hope and Defiance. He also assaulted Ticonderoga, which was commanded by the British Brig. Gen. Powell, but after cannonading its massive walls for four days, he abandoned the siege.

Roused by these events, Burgoyne, collecting provisions for thirty days, moved from Fort Edward with his whole army to Battenkill, at its confluence with the Hudson; crossed on the 13th and 14th of September, the latter stream, by a bridge of boats, and on the 18th, advancing to within two miles of the American army, threw up his intrenchments. He was accompanied by Major-Generals Phillips and De Riedesel, and the latter's Brigadier-Generals Specht and Gall; Brigadier-Generals Fraser and Hamilton; the Earl of Balcarras (his first service), commanding the light infantry; Col. Breyman leading the rifle corps; Major Ackland of the grenadiers; Lieutenant-Colonel Kingston, adjutant-general; Captain Money, deputy quartermaster-general; Major Forbes; Captains Jones and Bloomfield, of the artillery; Lord Petersham (afterward the Earl of Harrington), and Sir Francis Clarke (Burgoyne's aids), with others less noted, and about five thousand men.

General Gates had Major-General Benedict Arnold; Brigadier-Generals Poor, Learned, Nixon, Glover, Patterson; Colonels Morgan, Cook, Van Cortlandt, Henry and James Livingston, Cilley, Scammel, Hale, Brooks, Butler, Bailey, Wesson, Jackson, Marshall; Majors Morris, Dearborn, and Hull; Deputy Adjutant-General Wilkinson; Col. Morgan Lewis, deputy quartermaster-general, with others not so well-known, and about seven thousand men.

Let us now survey the localities of the scene.

On the north was, what is now Wilbur's Basin, where Burgoyne was encamped. On the east was the Hudson with its narrow alluvial flats. Westward from the flats, were the

river hills and an elevated plain, terminating in Bemis' Heights. On the south was a large ravine. Through the plain, branching in various directions, ran Mill Creek, to the Hudson. Along its main channel, through about the middle of the area, was a ravine. South of this was another ravine, and between the latter and the large ravine south, were the main American defences. The whole ground, except the flats, and several fields, including Freeman's Farm (an oblong clearing north of the middle ravine, and a little above the centre of the whole area), was a dense forest.

The defences consisted of a line of breastworks along the brow of the hills, towards the river, about three fourths of a mile in extent, with a strong battery at each extremity and one near the centre, so as to command the flats. From the foot of the hills, crossing the flats to the Hudson, was an intrenchment, with a battery on the margin of the water, guarding a floating bridge, and, a little in advance, close to, and south of Mill Creek, were a breastwork and battery. On the 18th, Gates marched out 3,000 strong to attack Burgoyne, but prudently desisted. He, however, drew up in full view of the British General, and remained so until dark. On the morning of the 19th of September, the following was the situation of the respective armies.

Gen. Poor's brigade, consisting of three New Hampshire regiments under Cilley, Scammell and Hale; two of New York, under Col. Philip Van Cortlandt and Lieut. Col. Henry Livingston; Cook and Latimer's Connecticut Militia; Col. Morgan*, with his rifle corps, and the two hundred and fifty infantry under Dearborn, and composing the left wing of the American army, under the command of Gen. Benedict Arnold, rested on the heights, nearly a mile from the river; the centre, composed of Gen. Learned's brigade, three Massachusetts regiments under Bailey, Wesson, and Jackson, and one of New York, under Col. James Livingston, occupied the high plain, while the main body, consisting principally, of Nixon, Patterson, and Glover's brigades, and commanded by Gates in person, composed the right wing, and extended across the river hills and flats.

* The left wing of the British, which included the immense train of artillery under Generals Phillips and De Riedesel, occupied the flats of the river; the centre and right wing, of which a majority were Germans, commanded by Burgoyne in person, extended across the plain to the west, the grenadiers and light infantry,

under Gen. Fraser and Col. Breymann, covering the position; while at the flanks and in front, was a cloud of loyalists, Canadians, and Indians.

At ten in the morning, the British army commenced its movement towards the enemy in three divisions, the artillery under Phillips and De Riedesel moving down the river road, along the flats, Burgoyne with the centre passing westward along the stream, now forming Wilbur's Basin, and Fraser, more circuitously, in the same direction.

Gates stood on the defensive; but at noon, yielding to Arnold's solicitations, he sent out a detachment from the latter's division, of riflemen under Morgan, and infantry under Dearborn. Morgan meets a body of Indians and Canadians at the middle ravine, and routs them with a dash; but the foe, being reinforced by Major Forbes, drives him back, and his men become scattered.* Left alone with two men, Morgan sounds his keen signal call, his men rally, he is seconded by Dearborn, and joined by Colonels Cilley, Brooks, Scammell, and Major Hull, and the contest is renewed until both parties retire within their respective lines.

In the meanwhile, Burgoyne has reached

* Captain Van Swearingham of the corps, a lieutenant, and a score of privates were taken prisoners. The captain fell into the hands of the Indians, but was rescued by Gen. Fraser's bat-man, (one who takes care of his officer's horse), who took him before that officer. Fraser interrogated Van Swearingham concerning the American army, but obtained no answer farther than that it was commanded by Generals Gates and Arnold. Fraser at last told him if he did not disclose the exact situation of the enemy, he would hang him up directly. Van Swearingham, with the most undaunted firmness replied, "You may, if you please!" Fraser, perceiving he could extract nothing from him, rode off, leaving him in the custody of Lieut. Dunbar of the artillery. He was shortly consigned by Dunbar (he having hastened to his guns to repel an attack) to Lieut. Anburey, another British officer, who ordered him placed among the rest of the prisoners, with directions not to be ill treated.

Captain Van Swearingham, after Burgoyne's surrender, returned to Virginia, exerted himself to obtain the exchange of both Dunbar and Anburey, (both taken prisoners at the surrender), while they were also in Virginia.

There is another instance recorded of the fidelity and courage of the Americans. During the passage of Burgoyne towards Fort Edward, in a skirmish of an American scouting party with some Indians of the British army, one of the former was wounded, and, unable to walk, was brought by the latter on their backs, with care and attention, to Gen. Fraser. The prisoner would, however, give no answer to any question, and behaved in the most undaunted manner. He underwent an amputation, and was told to keep himself quiet or a locked-jaw would inevitably ensue. To this he replied with great firmness, "Then I shall have the pleasure of dying in a good cause, that of gaining independence to the American Colonies." Such was his restless disposition, however, that he died the next morning, regretted and admired even by his enemies.

* It was Morgan's custom to enter battle in the rear of his men, to see there were no cowards among them.

Freeman's Farm, while Fraser, moving south to turn the left flank of the Americans, and Arnold, hovering north to cut off Fraser from the main body, meet unexpectedly, owing to the forest and broken ground westward of the farm, and a desperate conflict ensues. Both parties are reinforced, Arnold by four regiments, and Fraser by a regiment and bodies of light infantry and riflemen; but Gen. Phillips appears on the scene with his artillery, and the Americans, outnumbered, retire.

At three o'clock there came a pause in the conflict. In front of both armies is Freeman's Farm, sloping to the east and south, containing twelve or fifteen acres. The British are at the north among open pines, the Americans at the south in dense forest. At length, after a discharge of artillery from the British, the Americans see their red lines in motion. Down the slope, and across the clearing they come, the Americans silent at their posts; they fire a volley, and with levelled bayonet charge. Then, with a volley in return, out spring the Americans. Back they press the foe—back across the clearing;—the British rally—back in turn they force the Americans, who rally in return. For three hours, thus back and forth swung the awful pendulum of slaughter. There rose the hoarse shout of the Hessian, and the ringing hurrah of the British soldier. There echoed the war cries of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, of New York, Connecticut, and Virginia. British cannon are captured and recaptured—their wheels sink in piles of dead. Captain Jones of the Royal Artillery, and thirty-six out of his forty-eight men, lie slain around them; down sinks the sun; the twilight darkens, but although the main contest ceases, the night sparkles with detached contests. Two Massachusetts regiments, under Marshall and Brooks, contend with the foe, one with the grenadiers and infantry, the former discovered by their caps, and the other with the riflemen of Breyman, discerned by their gleaming match cases, until at last the Americans retire within their intrenchments, and the foe rests on his arms upon the field.

In this action the British numbered three thousand, the Americans two thousand five hundred. The loss on the British side, in killed wounded and prisoners, was about five hundred, and the Americans a little over three hundred.

The troops engaged were, on the British side, five regiments belonging to the brigades of Hamilton and Fraser, a body of grenadiers, the riflemen of Breyman, together with loyalists and Indians. On the American side were the riflemen and infantry under Morgan and Dearborn; three Massachusetts, and three New Hampshire

regiments, two of New York, and one of Connecticut.

A striking instance of the darkness in which men move is presented this very night, in the quarters of the two commanders.

Burgoyne is brooding over his repulse, fearful that Gates should attack him before he could mature farther his plans, and concentrate his energies.

Gates, in his quarters, has discovered that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and is dreading lest Burgoyne should renew his attack when the morning comes.

The dawn lifted its brow heavy with clouds, as if mourning over the scene of yesterday. The American sentinel, as the wan light glanced over the piled dead, and scattered accoutrements of the field, saw however, no marshalling of the British hosts for battle. They soon fell back to their camp on the hills, and the day passed in comparative quiet, both armies burying their dead. Another succeeded, until it became evident that Burgoyne did not intend a present renewal of the contest. Many of the Indians, Canadians and loyalists deserted him, while about 150 Iroquois joined Gates the day after the battle.

The respective forces employed themselves in enlarging their defences, with continued skirmishing between detached parties.

In the meanwhile a quarrel had ensued between Gates and Arnold, which resulted in the former assuming the command of the latter's division, depriving him of any command whatsoever. On the 29th Sept., Gen. Lincoln, with two thousand New England troops, joined Gates, and the latter gave him the command of the right wing, which, until his quarrel with Arnold, he had himself held.

All this time the American army were continually receiving ammunition, food, and reinforcements, while Burgoyne saw his melting. He was, moreover tortured with anxiety for tidings from home, but all the messages he sent were intercepted by Gates. Once only he received a letter in cypher from Sir Henry Clinton, written on the 10th Sept. at New York, stating that the latter should attack the American posts at the Highlands, on the 20th, as a diversion in his favor. Time passed on, and he heard no more of the coöperation.

Fronting each other, within cannon shot, the two armies remained. The roll of the British outpost drum was borne to the American ranks; the sunset gun of the Americans echoed among the intrenchments of the British. The American picket guard saw, from the sheltering thicket, the war-dance of his Indian enemies; the red-coated vidette beheld, from his hill-sta-

tion, the blue platoons of his foe, wheeling within their defences.

Gates extended his breastworks westward, to the Heights, and southward, to the large ravine, and fortified an area at the northwest angle, naming it Fort Neilson. South of the fort was a battery, and west an abattis, and in front of the whole camp was a wooded ravine.

Burgoyne's intrenchments, from a point northwest of Freeman's Farm, extended down on the west of the Farm, turning eastwardly, parallel with and to the north of the middle ravine, to the river hills; then along the hills northwardly, with four redoubts, two below and two above Wilbur's Basin, the northernmost being the "Great Redoubt." At the northwest point was the camp of Lord Balcarris, and northwest of that, connected by redoubts and an abattis, were the breastworks of the Hessians, formed of rails piled horizontally, between perpendicular pickets, in a horse-shoe shape, with a redoubt at the northern termination. Another intrenchment crossed the flats to the river.

On passed the time till the 7th of October. His resources diminishing, as observed, while those of Gates were steadily increasing, Burgoyne resolved, once more, to cast, on that day, the gauntlet of battle.

Leaving Generals Hamilton and Specht to guard his intrenchments on the plain, and General Gall those near the river, Burgoyne advanced, with Fraser, Phillips, and De Riedesel, fifteen hundred men, and ten pieces of cannon, to a wheat field, about three quarters of a mile northwest of the American left. Between him and Gates was the middle ravine, and another south, with American pickets stationed along the former.

Shortly after Burgoyne had formed his ranks, a party of Indians and Canadians attacked the above pickets, and aided by grenadiers, drove them forward, advancing close to the American breastworks, near Fort Neilson. Charged by Morgan at the head of riflemen and infantry, the party retreated to the British line which was preparing for action.

Two o'clock had now come, and Burgoyne had marshalled his forces. On the left were the grenadiers and artillery under Majors Ackland and Williams, with the middle ravine in front; British and German troops under Phillips and De Riedesel, composed the centre; on the extreme right, were the light infantry under Lord Balcarris, while a corps of five hundred men, destined for the American flank, were in advance of Balcarris, under Gen. Fraser.

To counteract Fraser, Morgan, at the head of fifteen hundred riflemen and other troops, moved toward the right of the enemy, while Gen. Poor,

with a brigade of New York and New Hampshire troops, and part of Learned's brigade, marched toward the British left.

Up the slope, against the grenadiers and artillery, press in silence the brigade of Poor. The artillery crashes upon them with grape-shot. Shouting, they bound forward, and with a quick fire, deploy to the right and left. The grenadiers wither under their volleys. They rush up to the muzzles of the cannon, they strike down the artillerymen among the cannon wheels; the grenadiers force them back; again they rush forward, and back again are they driven. Five times a British cannon is taken and retaken; it is finally held by the Americans; Colonel Cilley leaps upon it with brandished sword and dedicates it to his country, wheels it upon the foe, and hurls its iron death, winged by their own ammunition, upon them. Again the contest prevails; Ackland falls wounded, and is borne by Captain Simpson to the rear; Williams is taken prisoner, and the enemy flee.

In the meanwhile Morgan has dashed down upon Fraser, drives him back, and turns upon the British right flank. Dearborn rushes upon the enemy in front; they fly in confusion; Balcarris rallies them, and once more the contest is furious. Arnold, acting as a volunteer, leaps upon his horse, and at the head of three regiments of Learned's brigade charges again and again the British centre; it breaks, and the Germans flee in terror.

Along the whole lines of both armies now the contest rages. Live streaks of flame shoot in every direction amid the foliage, with the broad blaze of the artillery. Fraser falls mortally wounded beneath the rifle-ball of the Virginian Murphy,* and a reinforcement of New York troops, under General Tenbroeck, enters the field.

Onward now moves the Union flag of America!

"Who could then its way arrest
Victory beaming from its breast!"

In vain Burgoyne planted himself personally in its path. Onward it went, unsupported by cannon; on against musket-ball and grape-

* Timothy Murphy was a Virginian, and belonged to Morgan's rifle corps. He was a noted marksman. Morgan told a few of his men, among whom was Murphy, that he respected and admired General Fraser, but it was necessary he should die, and directed them to do their duty. Murphy took a position in a tree, and within a few minutes after Morgan's orders, shot Fraser.

Murphy was in General Sullivan's expedition against the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas in 1779, and was engaged in the desperate border warfare of the Schoharie Valley, where he subsequently settled. He died in 1818.

shot and bayonet; on over companies and battalions; on through regiments, spurning before it grenadier and yager, with Phillips and De Riedesel vainly struggling; the double-crossed banner of St. George made redder with blood, reeling and reeling back. Onward still that Union flag, wafted by Patterson, and Glover, and Learned, and Brooks, and Tenbroeck, Arnold leading the way, and Morgan in his track; it drives Balcarris from his works; it drives Canadian and loyalist from redoubt and abattis, and turns upon the Hessians in their encampment. Through the Sallyport of the redoubt gallops Arnold. The Hessians fire their last volley, beneath which Arnold falls wounded, throw down their arms, and retreat, leaving, mortally wounded, their leader Breyman. Vainly Burgoyne strives to rally them; and amid the thickening twilight the Union flag waves its stripes and crosses in triumph over the broken and exposed camp of the British commander.

At midnight General Lincoln, with his division (which had not been engaged in the action), took possession of the field. Before dawn, Burgoyne retreated a mile upward, leaving his camp to the Americans, who entered it the next morning, their flags flying and drums beating.

On the night of that day, the vanguard starting at nine under De Riedesel, and the rear under Phillips. At eleven Burgoyne was in full retreat towards the north, leaving, from necessity, his sick and wounded, who were, however, immediately protected by Gates with his light horse.

The loss to the British in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about seven hundred, including officers. The most prominent of those killed, except Fraser and Breyman, was Sir Francis Clarke, aid to General Burgoyne.

The American loss was about one hundred and fifty, the only commissioned officer receiving a wound being General Arnold.

On the same morning the Americans took possession of the enemy's camp, the brave Fraser expired with the sigh of "Oh fatal ambition!" often on his lips. What contrast to the prayers of faith and hope uttered by the patriot Herkimer dying for his country!

In the "Great Redoubt," on the summit of the hill, in the wild light of a stormy sunset, attended by all the generals and other officers not under specific duty, with the British chaplain of the artillery, Mr. Brudenell, reciting brokenly, "I am the resurrection and the life," the remains of the gallant Scotchman were consigned to their native earth, under a cannonading, at first from the American general, Winslow, by mistake, but soon changed to the deep,

grand toll of the minute gun fired by him in honor of the brave.

Through drenching rains and over miry roads the British ranks streamed dispiritedly on, Burgoyne—his brow blasted with the flame of freedom—lingering and struggling along beneath that banner he had so triumphantly unfurled to the southern breeze, but which now was stooping to the northern winds that wailed around it with nothing but despair.

Following on his footsteps (both armies delayed much by reason of the rain) pressed Gates, continually receiving reinforcements as he went. The smoky cloud that rose from the last battlefield had been the rallying signal to the country round. The hunter had seen its black plume from the plain of the Healing Waters, the settler from the mountains of the Lake of Islands, the boatman from the bends of the Battenkill, and where foams the waterfall of the Great Spirit; it had been seen in the far away cabin of the grassy glade, and the hut nested in the leafy hill; and throngs poured forth to join the brightened standard of the free.

During this period—immediately after the battle of the 7th, along the line of the retreat, and through the scenes to the surrender—woman's fortitude and sympathy were beautifully illustrated by the Baroness de Riedesel.

The wife of the Brunswick general, showed, by her devotion to the wounded and the afflicted, and her courage under severe trials and privations, the noblest traits of womanhood.

She hovered, an angel of mercy, over the couch of the suffering and dying; where she appeared pain hushed its cry, and gratitude showered its blessings; her hand wiped from the brow the death dew, her voice soothed the parting spirit.

In her room, comforted by her attentions, died Fraser; she sympathized with Lady Harriet Ackland in her anguish; in the squalid cellar where she had taken refuge with her three children from the American cannon balls, which crashed through her dwelling, she sustained her courage.

It was after the battle of the 7th also, that Lady Harriet Ackland displayed the tender heroism which has embalmed her name. Her husband, the British major, lay wounded in the American hands. With a letter from Burgoyne she embarked on the 9th, in an open boat upon the Hudson, attended by the chaplain, Mr. Brudenell, her maid, and her husband's valet, who had been wounded on the 7th while searching for his master, and, amid frowning darkness, rainy blasts, and flying spray, sought and found, with the aid of Major Dearborn, the suffering couch of her husband.

Still Burgoyne passed on, until, in sullen despair, he checked his retreat upon the morning of the 10th, on the north bank of Fish Creek, in the now village of Schuylerville, ten miles from Bemis' Heights, and threw up his intrenchments after giving to the flames General Schuyler's mansion by the falls of the beautiful creek.

At four in the afternoon of the same day, Gates arrived in the south borders of the creek, in hearing of the British music, and also erected his fortifications.

Here Burgoyne fully realized the net in which he was completely meshed.

General Fellows, detached by Gates, occupied, with three thousand men, the east bank of the Hudson, extending to the ford of the Battenkill, along Burgoyne's front. Fort Edward was in possession of Colonel Cochrane with two hundred Americans, and the American militia crowding to him; the woods to Lake Champlain were also swarming with Americans who had fortified the passes; there was an American camp, with artillery, in the heights between Fort Edward and Fort George; the roads and bridges were destroyed in every direction, and in rear, with an overwhelming force, was the victorious Gates.

On the 11th of October, however, an incident occurred which might have proved fatal to the American army. Hearing that Burgoyne had moved towards Fort Edward, leaving a small rear-guard to defend his camp, Gates, on the morning of that day, dispatched Morgau with his rifle corps, and Nixon and Glover with their brigades to attack the British camp, intending to follow and pursue Burgoyne's retreat.

There was a dense mist. Burgoyne, apprised of the determination of Gates (for the rumor of his retreat had originated in his sending a detachment to repair the roads and bridges and take possession of Fort Edward) had posted a strong guard to the north of Fish Creek, and concealed his troops in the thickets to the rear.

Morgan, advancing at daybreak, was fired upon by a British picket guard. The brigades of Patterson and Learned hastened to his support. Nixon crossed the creek with his brigade, and Glover was about following, the whole American army having advanced to the heights at the creek, when a British soldier was seen crossing the stream. He proved a deserter, and disclosed the tidings of Burgoyne's stratagem. Nixon was recalled; the mist clearing away, showed, posted on the heights, the British army, which opened a cannonade upon the rear of the retreating brigade.

The situation of the respective armies was now as follows:

Burgoyne's defences were upon the heights north of Fish Creek, extending over half a mile in the rear; and in front of him was the Hudson.

Gates occupied the heights south of the creek, with Morgan and his riflemen in the rear of Burgoyne, and the detachment of Fellows, as observed, over the river, to the east and north-east of the American army.

At last, enveloped as he was in the American toil, on the 13th of October, in a tent through which darted the American bullets, a cannon ball hissing across the table at which the council sat, Burgoyne summoned a council of war, which decided to surrender.

Articles of capitulation were agreed upon by the respective generals, and only the signatures remained.

Let us now for a moment take up another thread necessary to our narrative.

Perched among the pine-trees of the highlands were Forts Clinton and Montgomery, with small American garrisons. They had long remained there in quiet; but on the 5th of October, sterner than a thunder-storm among those pine-trees was the attack of Sir Henry Clinton on his long-promised coöperating way to Burgoyne. Although gallantly defended by the two American Clintons, George and James (the former governor of New York, commanding at Fort Montgomery, and the latter at Fort Clinton); both forts yielded at last, to superior force, and the British flotilla, under command of Sir James Wallace and General Vaughan, swept up the Hudson.

A week, however, was wasted in burning and destroying, so that only three days before Burgoyne capitulated, the British torch was kindling the little village of Esopus, leagues away from the surrender.

On the evening of the 16th of October, just as he was to sign the articles of capitulation, Burgoyne heard of the British advance. He accordingly delayed his signature until the morning of the 17th, when Gates, also apprised of Vaughan and Wallace's approach, drew up in order of battle, and dispatched Col. Groaton with a peremptory message, that if Burgoyne did not forthwith sign the articles, he should open his fire upon him. With his five opposed to thirteen thousand, Burgoyne could no longer hesitate; he affixed his signature.

The three scenes of the last act which this great drama presents, then followed in rapid succession.

On the north bank of Fish Creek, near the British camp, was an open space in which Fort

which, in the hands of Orpheus, signified harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanters' banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression—incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union—the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed, with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz: the red flags of the army, and white ones of the floating batteries. The red color also, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring—and the white, purity.

What eloquence do the stars and stripes breathe when their full significance is known! A new constellation; Union, perpetuity; a covenant against oppression; justice, equality, subordination, courage and purity.

And where now is not that banner known? Trophied with victories in war, and doubly trophied with victories of peace, it is respected throughout the earth as the Flag of the free.

Success to the Flag of our nation,
May its folds all around us be spread,
It is blazoned with deeds of the valiant,
And sacred with names of the dead!
The stars are the symbol of Union;
May they ever in unity wave!
The white is the emblem of honor,
The red is the blood of the brave.

Success to the Flag of our nation,
Let it sweep o'er the land and the sea!
May it kindle new hope where it glitters
In bosoms that long to be free.
Let us keep its young glory unsullied,
Sustain it on ocean and shore,
Rear it high, a broad beacon of freedom
To the world until Time is no more.

Societies and their Proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(Officers, vol. i. p. 81.) The monthly meeting was held on Monday, Dec. 14th, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, presiding.

Mr. Horatio G. Jones read a paper on the "Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, and his discoveries and experiments in electricity."

Mr. Kinnersley was born in the city of Glou-

cester, England, 1711, came with his parents to America, 1714, and settled in Lower Dublin, near Philadelphia. In 1735, he joined the Baptist Church at Pennpack, and in 1743 was ordained as a minister.

In 1753 he was chosen chief Master of the English School at the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1755, was elected Professor of English and Oratory.

He died July 4th, 1778, aged 67, and was buried at Lower Dublin. He was a friend and associate of Dr. Franklin, and they together made numerous discoveries in electricity.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' essay, the Rev. Dr. Boardman addressed the Society at considerable length. It is apparent, he said, from the able and instructive paper to which we have just listened, that this Society regards it as one of its legitimate functions to see that justice is done to the historical personages of our own country and continent. It is an errand of this kind which led him to trespass upon the time and patience of the Society. Dr. Boardman then proceeded to descant upon the injustice done to Columbus by posterity, and suggested that the coins of the United States should bear the effigies of the great discoverer.

J. R. Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, responded to the eloquent remarks of Dr. Boardman, but dissented from his suggestion. We regret that our limits do not permit the insertion of a full report of this interesting discussion.

WISCONSIN.

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The following is a list of the officers of the society elected at this meeting:

President, Gen. Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point.
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House of Commons, and was instrumental in effecting the subsequent peace.

An inquiry was instituted into his conduct in the campaign, before a Committee of the House of Commons, where it was vindicated and sustained. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council of that country.

He died in 1792, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

This battle is an important epoch in the world's annals. It is as remarkable in its details as in its results. It was divided, as is seen, into two parts, with an interim of seventeen days, connected by daily skirmishes; fought on the same ground and by the same combatants. Its wide spread action lay among the most splendid scenery of our state. It is touched with the deepest romance of fortitude, fidelity and death. The most desperate courage was displayed—consummate military tactics were employed. Emblematic of our Union, it combined various States into one sympathetic heartbeating with patriotism, and burning with courage.

Its ulterior results were most momentous. The grand hope that arose from its field illumined our nation to its farthest bounds. So have we seen the rising sun dispel the mist and smite with splendor hill and valley.

The blaze kindled the gloom of the Continental Congress; it starred the brow of Washington, bowed somewhat by Brandywine and Germantown: from many a homestead marched the yeoman—many a fireside sent its treasured boy and all was bright for freedom.

The blaze—turned to a baleful meteor “portending change”—glared over the British Councils. Chatham rolled the dying thunders of his eloquence against the war—Barre shot the keen shafts of his sarcasm against ministers, and Burke flashed the auroral splendors of his rhetoric in their drooping eyes.

In France, the grand light displayed American Freedom, no longer feeble and tottering, but marching with proud step and uplifted weapons towards the wished for goal. She instantly acknowledged our Independence—ratified a Treaty of Alliance, and soon the sails of D’Estaing, bright with Saratoga’s orb, were wafting welcome aid to America.

Higher rose that orb of hope—like Apollo’s lyre, whatever it touched it kindled into life. King’s Mountain leaped into triumphant ray, and the Cowpens sent on high its beacon flame—until, on the heights of Yorktown, victory waving with taunting scorn the laurel before the eyes of Cornwallis, wreathed it, among cannon bursts of music and the shouts of hosts, around the brow of Washington.

Is it demanding too much for this battle to say, that to it we owe, mainly, our Republic? Had it been lost, we might, in that gloomy crisis of our affairs, have been shortly subdued. Or, if the contest had been prolonged to a weary period, from concessions of England, or desponding yieldings of our own, what might not have occurred? Our treasury was exhausted, our credit was prostrate, no nation had substantially recognized us, our armies in most instances had been defeated, intestine foes swarmed, and the military prestige of England was overwhelming. But this battle, with one mighty arm, shook that prestige to the centre of the throne, and with the other, planted on a steadfast basis our tottering nation. And now behold that nation. In it the nineteenth century sees a Republic turning into a splendid reality, the fancied fabric which at a far distant era shone in the divine dream of Plato.

The same foam that sparkles among the dipping cedars of St. Anthony’s Falls, ripples beneath the magnolia’s chalices in the bayous of Louisiana.

The wind that hurls the snowdrifts in the winter mountains of Maine is soon melted into liquid fragrance over the summer flowers of Florida.

The roaring of the Atlantic wave is our own stormy music, and, standing on the margin of her Pacific, our nation views, far off in that quiet sea, islands waving her flag and laughing in the light of her spreading civilization.

And not only that, but her restless heart, hovering on the Equator, and turning from Orion and the Pleiades of the northern constellations, pierces with the eye of conquest into that hemisphere where beam the splendors of the Southern Cross and the starry shield of the Centaur.

The most interesting incident connected with the Battle of Saratoga was the unfurling for the first time the stars and stripes at Burgoyne’s surrender.

Bunker Hill was fought under a flag, red as the blood it let from British veins—but in June 1777, the Continental Congress resolved “That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars white on a blue field, representing a new constellation.” This was made public in September following. Previous to this, our national banner was the Union flag, combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes alternate red and white.

The stars of the new flag represented the new constellation of States rising in the West; the idea taken from the constellation *Lyra*,

which, in the hands of Orpheus, signified harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanters' banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression—incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union—the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed, with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz: the red flags of the army, and white ones of the floating batteries. The red color also, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring—and the white, purity.

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A. G. Ellis, of Stevens Point; Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay; Cyrus Woodman, of Mineral Point, and Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Prairie du Chien. *Corresponding Secretary*, Lyman C. Draper; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. John W. Hunt; *Librarian*, Daniel S. Durrie; *Treasurer*, Prof. O. M. Conover.

Curators, Hon. L. J. Farwell, Hon. J. P. Atwood, Hon. D. J. Powers, Horace Rublee, S. H. Carpenter, F. G. Tibbits, S. G. Benedict, Dr. C. B. Chapman, Wm. Gennet, David Atwood, E. A. Calkins, Edward Ilsley, S. V. Shipman, Frank H. Firman, J. A. Ellis, H. D. B. Outler. After the election, the society adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. i. p. 180.) This society met at the Capitol, in Nashville, on the 5th Jan. 1858, the President, A. W. Putnam, Esq., in the chair.

President Putnam presented and read a valuable paper in relation to the battle of King's Mountain, which was received and ordered to be filed. The paper was accompanied by various MSS. and printed papers, throwing light upon the subject.

Mr. Putnam presented an original letter from Col. John Donelson, and the last one he ever wrote to his family. Col. Donelson was the father of Mrs. Andrew Jackson.

Also, an original letter from Mrs. Andrew Jackson, and believed to be the only letter in existence written by Mrs. Jackson. It was written in Florida, in 1821, and is addressed to her brother, Capt. Donelson.

Also, an original letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson, written at Washington in 1829, and addressed to Capt. John Donelson, Sr.

The President presented a letter from Lord Brougham, of England, returning thanks to this Society for his election as an honorary member.

Donations were then made, embracing a larger amount of valuable works, etc., than ever before presented at a single meeting of the Society.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and elected honorary members, to wit:

Washington Irving, Jared Sparks, Hon. George Robertson, B. A. Gould, Benjamin Pierce, Hon. Thos. H. Benton, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, J. B. D. Debow, Freeman Hunt, George Ticknor, Joseph Gales, Spencer F. Baird, Luther S. Cushing, Asa Gray, James D. Dana, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, John William Draper, Evert A. Duyckinck, Hon. Peter Force, E. B. O. Callaghan, John R. Broadhead, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Richard Hildreth, Joseph R. Inger-

soll, B. R. Curtis, Winthrop Sargent, John Lothrop Motley, Prof. John Torrey.

These gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Historical Society of Tennessee, as a mark of the respect of the society for their eminent abilities, and great services towards the material and moral progress of our common country.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be returned to each donor, by name, and that a letter of acknowledgment be sent to those at a distance who have made contributions at the present meeting.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. i. p. 235.) Regular meeting at Hartford, Jan. 5th. Hon. Henry Barnard, President, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the president made an informal announcement of the provision made by the will of the late David Watkinson, Esq., of Hartford, for forming a library of reference in connection with that of the Society and under the same direction. For this purpose, and objects nearly connected with it, Mr. Watkinson made a bequest of \$100,000. The will (which covers nearly a hundred pages), is not yet printed, nor is the settlement of the estate so far advanced as to determine when or to what extent this fund will become available. The president was requested to communicate with the executors of the will, and to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the sentiments of the society respecting this munificent provision for a historical library.

J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., called the attention of the meeting to an interesting discovery which he had recently made, in the manuscript department of the library. He had succeeded in deciphering a small volume, closely written in short hand, and finds it to contain a series of notes of sermons preached at Windsor and Hartford, between April 19, 1638, and April 29, 1641, in regular course, taken down by Mr. Henry Wolcott, of Windsor (who was afterwards one of the magistrates of the colony). These notes give the dates, texts and general outline of the sermons and lectures of the Rev. John Warham and Ephraim Huit, of Windsor, and of those delivered by Rev. Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone, at Hartford, while Mr. Wolcott was there at the sessions of the general Court. They comprise the notes of what are doubtless the first and second Connecticut election sermons, preached by Mr. Hooker before the General Court; the first in May, 1638, before the for-

mation of the Constitution of 1638-9; the second, in April 1639, at the first election of Gov. Haynes, under that Constitution. Under date of June 1, 1638, Wm. Wolcott noted "the great earthquake, about 3 of the clock in the afternoon," and a violent thunder storm which occurred about a fortnight before; and some other allusions to passing events occur in the course of the volume. The system of short hand made use of in this and other writings of Mr. Wolcott, was nearly that of Willis (1607), but the task of the decipherer was rendered peculiarly difficult by the great number of arbitrary characters employed.

C. J. Hoadly, Esq., read a letter from Wm. D'Antignac, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., addressed, nearly a year since, to the Governor of Connecticut, tendering to the State, the stone which formerly marked the grave of the Hon. Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, for Georgia, but a native of Wallingford, Connecticut. The remains of Mr. Hall have been removed from the private burying ground, where they were first deposited (on the estate now owned by Mr. D'Antignac), to rest with those of his colleagues, Gwinnett and Walton, under the monument erected by the State of Georgia to the memory of the Signers. The original grave-stone lying unclaimed, Mr. D'Antignac, to ensure its preservation, proposed its removal to Connecticut. Upon Gov. Minor's recommendation, a committee was appointed by the Legislature, last spring, to receive this memorial and cause it to be erected in the cemetery at Wallingford. It has lately been received at Hartford, and is deposited temporarily in the hall of the State House, whence it will be soon transmitted to its ultimate destination.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) This Society met in the City Hall at Trenton, on the 21st Jan.—the President, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, in the chair.

Mr. D. A. Hayes, the Recording Secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, the correspondence since May was submitted by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. W. A. Whitehead, comprising letters from the Historical Societies of Connecticut, Florida and Wisconsin; the Regents of the University of New York; American Philosophical Society, etc.

Mr. Gifford's letter related to the progress made by him in preparing the Biographical Sketch of Dr. Peter Wilson, announcing the collection of a large amount of materials, and the expectation of more, which he was desirous to

obtain before he should give to his work a permanent shape. The matter already collected covered every period of the Doctor's eventful life, and left no room to doubt the interesting character of the biography.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, reported the donations since the last meeting. The total donations since May amount to 58 volumes, 108 pamphlets and 3 maps. The whole number of bound volumes belonging to the Society is now 2,181, and of pamphlets 3,069—exclusive of duplicates.

As Treasurer, Mr. Congar reported the balance in the Treasury to be \$262 27, and only \$59 27 of which were applicable to the general purposes of the Society.

The Executive Committee presented their thirteenth annual report, in which, while they congratulated the Society upon the progress made in achieving the great object of the organization, they commented upon the necessity for devising means whereby the treasury might be replenished, and the zealous coöperation of the members be more effectually secured; and attributing to the difficulty attending the gathering of a quorum of the Executive Committee, from the members of it being scattered over the State, much of whatever neglect of the interests of the Association might be apparent. Nothing had been done towards the erection of the fire proof building for the Society's occupancy, nor had any change been made in the site secured for it; and they drew attention to the recommendation made on a former occasion, that steps should be taken to procure from the English archives such statutes and journals of the Provincial and later Assemblies, as might be necessary to complete the set in the possession of the State.

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Publications, reported the issue since the last meeting of another number of the "Proceedings," containing the operations of the Society from September, 1826, to the present time, with much valuable additional matter; and that the fifth volume of the "Collections," containing the Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents, was about being put to press.

Several members, previously nominated, were elected on the recommendation of the nominating committee, and new nominations received.

The chair appointed Messrs R. S. Field, P. S. Duryee and W. L. Dayton a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and named the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1858:

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

On Purchases—W. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac

S. Mulford, S. Alofsen, Samuel H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

On Statistics—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, Dr. Stephen Congar, and Dr. L. A. Smith.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, President McLean.

Committee on Fire Proof Building—Hon. D. S. Gregory, P. S. Duryee, R. S. Field, W. P. Robeson, John Chadwick, Cortlandt Parker, Jacob D. Vermilye.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers subsequently reported the following, who were thereupon duly elected for the ensuing year.

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—James Parker, Wm. A. Duer, LL.D., Wm. L. Dayton, LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes.

Treasurer and Librarian—Samuel H. Congar.

Executive Committee—Archer Gifford, Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Richard S. Field, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Wm. Pennington, Peter S. Duryee.

The special business being an amendment to the first by-law proposed at the last meeting by Rev. R. K. Rodgers, was then taken up: the purport of the amendment being to leave it optional with the Society to hold the annual meeting at Trenton or elsewhere. After a discussion in which the Rev. Dr. Murray, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Judge Robeson, the President, Messrs. Havens, Hammill, and Whitehead, participated, the subject, on motion of Dr. Murray, was indefinitely postponed.

Pending this discussion, the Society adjourned for dinner, and reassembling at 3 o'clock,

Mr. C. C. Havens presented to the society a photographic copy of a print, contemporary with the event, representing the triumphal arch erected by the ladies of Trenton in honor of Washington on his passage through the place in April, 1789; and exhibited a photographic copy of the original note (now in possession of a descendant of the lady who received it), which was written by Washington at the time. The note is as follows:

"General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot—the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion—and the innocent appearance of the *white robed choir*, who met him with the gratu-

latory song, have made such an impression on his remembrance, as he assures them will never be effaced.

"TRENTON, April 21st., 1789."

Mr. Havens also made an oral statement of some facts which corroborated what he had published in a pamphlet form, relative to the importance of the engagement which took place between the Royal and Continental forces on the Assanpink, which had been in a great measure overlooked by historians.

Mr. Whitehead read "A brief statement of the facts connected with the origin, practice and prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey."

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trenton, read some extracts from a historical paper, containing statements referring to the plans for establishing at or near Trenton, the seat of the Federal Government, which had engaged the attention of the old Congress, prior to its location on the Potomac; with other matter relating to the condition of the site of Trenton at an early period.

Mr. Field, on rising to move a vote of thanks for the interesting items furnished by Dr. Hall, expressed his regret that the researches of the gentleman had not been prosecuted farther, so as to show by what means the location was fixed on the Potomac, and proceeded to give an interesting statement of the intrigues by which New England, to secure the assumption of its debt by the general government, was brought to consent to the transfer of the site to the place as selected by the South. Alexander Hamilton being the chief prompter of the scheme in order to insure the funding of the debt, which the South was unwilling to accede to unless some equivalent was granted, and Mr. Jefferson's dinner-table being the council board around which the plan was arranged.

Mr. Whitehead called the attention of the Society to a paper which he was about to read, which had been prepared by the Hon. James Parker, which indisposition had prevented that gentleman from presenting in person. Although complete in itself, it would have been rendered more valuable had the intentions of the venerable author been carried out from the personal explanations and illustrations, which his thorough acquaintance with the subject would have enabled him to give.

Mr. Whitehead then read "A brief History of the Boundary Disputes between New York and New Jersey," and accompanied the reading with some oral statements relative to the manner in which Staten Island had been absorbed by New York, and also of the nature of the dispute respecting the northern boundary, exhibiting a map upon which the lands acquired by New York were delineated, and also, for the inspec-

tion of the members, a large collection of original manuscripts from his own library connected with the proceedings of the Commission, by which the northern boundary was settled, as it now is, in 1769. The paper of Mr. Parker attracted much attention, and on motion of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, it was—

“*Resolved*—That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. James Parker for his valuable paper upon the subject of the Boundary Disputes with New York, and that he be requested to furnish the Society with such additional details respecting the several Commissions as may be in his possession.”

Judge Dayton remarked, in substance, that the settlement of the northern boundary, which had been particularly explained by Mr. Whitehead, was a matter which had not only affected the relations of New York and New Jersey, but from its having made a great change in the position of the northwestern corner of the State, had necessarily affected the interests of both the eastern and western proprietors, and of those holding lands under them, as it necessarily occasioned a material change in the direction of the line dividing their respective lands. It was therefore a matter of great importance to a large number of landholders, and particularly to members of the bar, that all possible light should be thrown upon the proceedings of the commissioners settling the boundary, as well as upon subsequent and preceding events; and suggested to Mr. Whitehead the propriety of engaging in the required examination and collection of the various documents and authorities bearing upon the subject.

Chief Justice Green in behalf of Miss Leake, presented copies of the correspondence between Colonel Mawhood of the British forces and Col. Hand of the American army, proposing to the latter to surrender, and each man to depart to his home, etc., dated in Salem county, in March, 1778.

The society then adjourned to meet in New-ark on the third Thursday of May next.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. i. 113.) A special meeting of the society was held at Augusta, January 27th; the President, Hon. William Willis, of Portland, presiding. At the business meeting, in the morning, the treasurer's report was read, which exhibited a favorable state of the finances of the society, notwithstanding there have been published five octavo volumes of its transactions, at an expense of about \$3,000. A committee on nominations was appointed to present, at the annual meet-

ing, the names of persons to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Governor Parria, Judge Preble, and Solomon Thayer, Esq. The number of resident members was limited to seventy-five; the present number is seventy-two. The report of the librarian, on the cabinet and library, showed the collections of the society, in this department, to be very valuable. They contain a series of medals, issued by the Government of the United States, from its establishment, to various persons for meritorious services, a collection of coins of early date, many manuscripts, pamphlets, newspapers, quite a collection of manuscript sermons of our divines in the last century, Smith, Deane, Coffin, of Buxton, etc., and many printed volumes and pamphlets of occasional discourses, and a large collection of printed volumes of early and modern date. There are, also, the original papers of Mr. Williamson, collected for the preparation of his history of Maine, the Pejepscoot papers, relating to the title and settlements on the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers, and many other documents and works of rare and various interest.

In the afternoon, a *public meeting* was held at the Court-house, attended by the Governor of the State, councillors, senators, and representatives; and among the members were President Woods, of Bowdoin College, Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Hon. Messrs. Frederick Allen and S. W. Bradbury, Rev. Dr. Tappan, and others. The President exhibited two original manuscript treaties made with the Eastern Indians, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1713 and 1714, bearing the original signatures of the Indians by their *totems*, or symbols, and attested by the principal gentlemen of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, present as commissioners or spectators. These have been loaned to the society by Frederick Kidder, Esq., of Boston, for publication in the next volume of the society's collections, where they will appear with *fac similes* of the *totems* and signatures of witnesses. Mr. Kidder also furnished an Indian spelling book, published nearly thirty years ago, entirely in the Abenaki language. These curious works were examined with much interest, and the thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Kidder for the use of them.

The President also exhibited a book belonging to him, which had been the hand-book, or *vade mecum* of Father Ralle, the Jesuit missionary, during his long service of thirty-five years, 1689 to 1724, among various tribes of Indians. The book was taken by the troops under Col. Westbrook, in their attack on the Indian village at Norridgewock, in 1721. Ralle and the Indians, having notice of the approach of the assailants, made a hasty retreat, leaving their

papers and property behind them. The papers and his strong box were seized, and were fortunately found to contain the valuable vocabulary of the Abenaki language, a manuscript quarto volume, now in the library of Harvard College, and which has been given to the public by the learned John Pickering, in the memoirs of the American Academy. The book exhibited was among the spoils; it is in Latin, published at Leyden, in 1582, and is entitled, "*Medulla theologiæ moralis, facili perspicua methodo resolvens casus conscientiæ.*" It had a venerable appearance, and bore the marks of frequent reference; the leaves had been gilt edged, and the binding of a substantial and handsome quality. The venerable father whose presence seemed to be revived in this cherished relic, was an able Latin scholar, and conversed fluently in that language: he also understood the language of several Indian nations, beside those of his own charge. The vocabulary so happily secured was a benefaction to succeeding times of great value; and this hand-book, now renewing our acquaintance with the ancient father of the church, and the benefactor of his beloved flock, and, we may add, bitter foe of the English, was examined with much interest. Mr. Willis gave an account of the volume, and verified its title to historic fame.

A paper was then read by the Rev. Rufus K. Sewall, of Wiscasset, on early Indian remains on the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, describing the great and mysterious beds of oyster and clam shells, which existed long prior to English discoveries, and spoke especially of a recent exploration of the remains of a large Indian settlement, near the mouth of the Sheepscot river. He exhibited various articles taken from the locality, and contended that, in this region, was the ancient *Norumbega*, mentioned by early voyagers. At this point, an interesting discussion took place among the members on this theory of the location of *Norumbega*, and on the origin of the shell deposits. Mr. Sewall showed much research and a careful analysis of his facts.

A paper was afterwards read by Hon. J. M. Bradbury, from the papers of the late venerable Henry Sewall, giving an account of the Sewall family, and sketches of other early settlers on the Kennebec river; an interesting document.

An adjourned meeting was held in the evening, well attended by gentlemen and ladies. After some introductory remarks by the president, urging attention to the subject of collecting and transmitting to the society records, documents, and other materials, illustrative of the history of the State, and showing what the society has already done in this direction, a

paper was read by the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, drawn up by the Hon. Frederick Allen, a veteran leader of the Kennebec bar, giving sketches of the members of the Lincoln and Kennebec bars, from their origin to the present day. These were ably drawn and exceedingly interesting; they embrace the Cushings and Sullivans, before the revolution, and Gardiner, Wilde, Bridge, Bond, Bailey, Rice, Lee, Orr, and others, afterwards, who held high rank in this honorable profession. The reading was interspersed with discussions and reminiscences of these and other members of the bar, which gave interest and animation to the meeting.

The concluding paper was an address by Mr. Willis, the president, in which he traced the Scotch emigrations, at various times, to Ireland, with their causes, and thence to this country. He showed, particularly, how the population of Maine was constituted, the western part of the state being of the pure English stock, from the west of England, the eastern part pure French, for the first one hundred years, and the middle part heterogeneous German-English, but mostly of the Scotch-Irish immigrations, commencing in 1718 and continuing to the time of the revolution. He also spoke of the various colonies of this latter race, that went to Pennsylvania and the Middle States, with a summary of the origin, progress, and present state of Presbyterianism, of which the Scotch were sturdy representatives. The address was listened to with much attention, and received great favor as communicating new and useful information. The Scotch-Irish element was shown to have entered much more largely into the basis of our population than was hitherto suspected.

The meeting was a very successful one, and showed the Society to be full of activity and up to the standard of the times. The 5th volume of their Transactions, recently published, has received warm commendation for its able and original articles, throwing much light on the early and latter history of the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 55.) The regular monthly meeting was held at the society's building, on Tuesday evening, February 2d. Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the various committees having been heard, a number of new members were elected and others nominated.

The librarian acknowledged the receipt of "A Diary of a Prisoner in the Provost Jail during the Revolutionary War;" also, "The

Letter-book of Gerard Beekman." The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. James B. Murray, for a valuable addition to the picture gallery.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Crawford, the sculptor, was adopted, and inviting Professor George W. Greene to address the society upon his life and character, at an early day.

The paper of the evening, "The Prison-ships of the Revolution," was read by Hon. George Taylor. He gave an accurate and detailed account of the sufferings endured by American prisoners in the prison-ships in New York and other harbors.

Mr. O'Reilly moved a vote of thanks for the eloquent address, illustrating the sufferings of our countrymen. Mr. Strong seconded the motion, with a few appropriate remarks, thanking the gentleman for his interesting paper.

Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York city. Eighty languages he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of this city. He gave an interesting account of each, showing its origin and character. More languages are spoken here than in any other city in the world.

Thanks were voted to Dr. Bacon for his valuable paper.

Rev. Dr. Hawks offered a series of resolutions, requesting the Secretary of State, at Washington, to use his influence for the continuation of the American Archives, prepared by Hon. Peter Force.

Mr. O'Reilly moved an adoption of the resolutions, which was carried; and a committee of five, to be appointed by the chair, to wait upon the Secretary of State and present the same.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Cass had already sent a letter to Congress upon the subject, and he thought the work would be soon resumed.

The librarian presented a resolution, granting the use of the hall to Rembrandt Peale, Esq., on the evening of the 22d, and inviting him to deliver his lecture upon the "Portraits of Washington," under the auspices of the society, which was adopted. The society then adjourned.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting for December, 1857, was held in the Historical Society's building, in this city, the President, Dr. Robinson, in the chair.

Mr. Figanieri (Portuguese Minister) presented to the Society the Catalogue of Portuguese Manuscripts in the British Museum ("Catalogo dos Manuscriptos Portugueses existentes em Museo Britanico, por Frederico F. de la Figanieri.") 420 pages, 12mo., compiled by his son, First Attaché

of the Portuguese Legation in London; published in London in 1854. The Recording Secretary read a notice of this work, from which we learn that it "bears honorable testimony to the diligence as well as the learning of the author." Long and patient labor was devoted to the investigation of many manuscripts, which were almost illegible from bad orthography, or injuries suffered. Succinct and instructive accounts are given of the most important, with references to history, and suggestions and remarks. The preface contains a brief history of the British Museum, and the several libraries collected in it.

The Treasurer (Mr. Cotheal), reported the receipt of the second number, volume fifth, of the *Translations of the American Oriental Society*. It contains articles on the Nestorian Tablet of Singanfu (China), proving its genuineness; on the Scriptures of the religion of Zoroastee; on the Sanscrit verbal accent, etc.

A short notice was read of the *Archæological Society of Athens* (Greece). That association was founded May 10th (April 28th, O.S.,) 1837. It may be considered the successor of the Society of the "*Friends of the Muses*," which existed under the Turkish domination. Its publications show that it has accomplished important labors, and made many interesting discoveries. It is under the patronage of the government, and in co-operation with the Conservator of the National Museum, who has the custody of the numerous and valuable antiquities which it has brought to light. The object of the *Archæological Society*, as expressed in its constitution, ("*Organismos*"), is "to contribute to the discovery, repair, and restoration of antiquities in Greece." The annual meetings are held in the Acropolis, usually in the Parthenon. The annual reports, published in Greek and French, comprise a history of the principal labors and results; and the illustrated *Monthly Magazine* (*Ephemeris Archaicologica*), contains every year two or three hundred lithographic *fac similes* of inscriptions, &c., with transcripts and restorations, and many pages of descriptions and explanations in modern Greek, together with a series of learned and instructive essays on various appropriate topics, on which much light has been thrown by recent discoveries. These two publications were added by Mr. Folsom to his library during his visit to Athens.

Mr. Pittakis, the learned and diligent secretary of the *Archæological Society*, has performed the chief part of the labor of publication, as his name is subscribed to most of the written articles; but he has several able co-operators. On the Acropolis of Athens, where the ground appears to have been at length entirely excavated to the bottom of the deepest founda-

tions, everything before concealed in the rubbish has now been discovered and carefully examined. Among the many interesting objects there brought to light, are several portions of the frieze of the Parthenon, which are missing among the Elgin marbles in the British Museum. Casts of that collection have been sent from the British Museum to the society in Athens.

Among the numerous interesting subjects treated in that magazine, the November number of 1852 contains one of a peculiarly original character, entitled "Proofs that the present inhabitants of Greece are descendants of the ancient Greeks." Here Mr. Pittakis gives us twenty quarto pages of quotations in closely printed matter, from various ancient Greek classical writers, with words or phrases in use at the present day, in idiomatical peculiarities so strikingly correspondent as to afford evidence, irresistible it is thought, of uninterrupted hereditary tradition. Although every person conversant with modern Greek, must have observed remarkable cases of this nature, few foreigners, if any, could ever have carried discoveries in such a department so far; or could have been prepared to expect their existence in such numbers.

Among the interesting restorations made by the Athenian Society, is that of the ancient sundials on the eight sides of the celebrated Tower of the Winds, on the Acropolis. By the erection of gnomons, the sun now throws its shadows as formerly, and marks the hours according to their ancient system, by means of the curved lines engraved on the stone walls, whose design was so long a matter of conjecture, thus verifying an allusion of Varro to the object for which they were made.

Remains have also been discovered of the ancient hydraulic time-piece, which was constructed near the Parthenon, the ruins of the channel and reservoir having been discovered by excavation.

Mr Folsom stated cursorily that whilst at Athens, in 1855, he made inquiries respecting the supposed columns of the "Tower of the Winds," which differ materially from the recognized orders of Grecian architecture, and copies of which are seen on many of our public buildings. There are no such columns now remaining attached to the Tower of the Winds, and it is uncertain whether the fragments found near that structure ever belonged to it. These fragments are now seen collected with others within the inclosure on the summit of the Acropolis. Mr. Folsom observed two or three capitals of similar columns at Patras (Greece), which it is sup-

posed once belonged to the temple of Ceres at that place (now replaced by a Greek church), mentioned by Pausanias.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 53). The Society met January 20, at their room, No. 5, Tremont street, Boston. Samuel G. Drake, A.M., President, made his inaugural address. After thanking the Society for the unsought honor which they had conferred upon him, he proceeded to give a brief sketch of the Society. He congratulated his associates upon the large success which had attended their labors; remarking that no association of this nature in our country had done more in the same space of time; and no one was more extensively known abroad. This latter fact, he said, is owing to the publication of the "Historical and Genealogical Register," which is issued under its auspices. This work has spread the fame of the Society extensively in Europe. Englishmen had wondered that such a work could be sustained in the United States, when it is remembered that every similar attempt in England had failed. Mr. Drake adverted to the value of pamphlets and the importance of their preservation; their worth increasing with their age.

Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee read an interesting Memoir of Fenelon, which enlisted the attention and the sensibilities of those who were so fortunate as to be present. He gave some weighty reasons for believing that Fenelon was never in America, as has been maintained. On motion of Dr. Barrows, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Bradlee, and he was requested to furnish a copy for preservation in the archives of the Society.

Rev. Martin Moore read a valuable paper on Edward Winslow, one of the Puritans who came over in the "May Flower." On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Moore, and a copy of his paper was requested for preservation.

Mr. Frederick Kidder exhibited an autograph letter of Edward Winslow, dated Marshfield, 2nd August, 1644, relative to the claim of New England upon the settlement at Hartford, in which Mr. Winslow was disposed to concede something to the Dutch.

Dr. Joseph Palmer read a brief obituary notice of Andrew F. Warner, of Cromwell, Conn., a resident member of the Society recently deceased.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA: BY THE MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX.—(vol. i. pp. 55–90.) The following extract from the preface to “A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in Thirteen Discourses preached in North America, between the years 1763 and 1775, by Jonathan Boucher, A.M.” (8vo. London, 1797,) may prove serviceable in recalling attention to the original query, and at the same time, establish some grounds for supposing the Rev. Mr. Boucher—an able Church of England clergyman in Virginia and Maryland, and a staunch loyalist and refugee—to be the author of the anonymous pamphlet “Remarks on the Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux,” alluded to on page 90, vol. i., as the production “of no common hand,” but of “a person well acquainted with America.”

“I know not how far I may be permitted, with propriety, to reckon 2 vols. in 8vo. of ‘Travels in North America in 1780, 1781, and 1792,’ by the Marquis de Chastellux, as historical and relating to the Revolution. Never was an author more fortunate in a translator; it appears to have been the steady purpose of both author and translator to conciliate the regards of the people of America, not only by flattering them, but also by vilifying the people of Great Britain. In pursuing this purpose, their confidence in assertion is hardly more conspicuous than their want of candor; and, like infidels in general, their credulity in believing Americans possessed of every virtue, is as remarkable as their incredulity in disbelieving any testimonies in favor of Britons. Their shameless partiality, however, has defeated its own end; the book has now sunk into very general neglect, owing no doubt to its author’s having so very little accurate knowledge of the character, the circumstances, or the politics of the people of whom it professes to give a faithful account.”

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Before invading Connecticut, Gen. Tryon addressed to Gen. Putnam and Parsons the following letter:

“NEW YORK, June 18th, 1779.

“SIR: By one of his majesty’s ships of war, which arrived here last night from Georgia, we have intelligence that the British forces were in possession of Fort Johnstone, near Charleston, the first of June.

“Surely it is time for rational Americans to wish for a reunion with the parent State, and to adopt such measures as will most speedily effect it.

“I am your most humble obedient servant,

“WM. TRYON, Major-General.

“To GEN. PUTNAM,

“Or in his absence to GEN. PARSONS.”

The following caustic reply by Gen. Parsons closed the correspondence:

“CAMP, HIGHLANDS, September 7th, 1779.

“SIR: I should have paid an earlier attention to your polite letter of the 18th of June, had I not entertained some hope of a *personal interview* with you, in your descent upon the *defenceless* Towns of Connecticut, to execute your master’s vengeance upon the rebellious women and formidable hosts of boys and girls, who were induced by your insidious proclamations to remain in those hapless places, and who, if they had been suffered to continue in the enjoyment of that peace their age and sex entitled them to expect from *civilized* nations, you undoubtedly supposed would prove the scourge of Britain’s veteran troops, and pluck from you those *laurels* with which that fiery expedition so plentifully crowned you. But *your sudden* departure from Norwalk, and the particular attention you paid to *your personal* safety, when at that place, and the prudent resolution you took, to suffer the town of Stamford to escape the conflagration to which you had devoted Fairfield and Norwalk, prevented my wishes on that head. This will, I hope, sufficiently apologize for my delay in answering your last letter. By letters from France, we have intelligence that his Catholic Majesty declared war against Great Britain in June last; that the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to more than sixty sail of the line, having formed a junction with twenty-five thousand land forces, are now meditating a blow on the British dominions in Europe; and that the grand fleet of Old England find it *very inconvenient* to venture far from their harbors. In the West Indies, Admiral Byron, having greatly suffered in a naval engagement, *escaped*, with his ships in a very shattered condition, to St. Christophers, and covered his fleet under the batteries on the shores, and has suffered himself to be insulted in the road of that island by the French Admiral; and Count de Estaing, after reducing the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada to the obedience of France, defeating and disabling the British fleet, has sailed for Hispaniola where it is expected he will be joined by the Spanish fleet in those seas, and attack Jamaica.

“The storming your strong works at Stony

Point, and capturing the garrison, by our brave troops—the brilliant success of Gen. Sullivan against your *faithful friends and allies, the savages*—the surprise of Paulus Hook, by Major Lee—the flight of Gen. Provost from Carolina, and *your* shamefully shutting yourself up in New York, and the neighboring islands, are so fully within your knowledge, as scarcely to need repetition.

"Surely it is time for *Britons* to arouse from their *delusive* dreams of conquest, and pursue such systems of future conduct as will save their *tottering* empire from *total* destruction.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

"To MAJ. GEN. TRYON."

THE FIRST CONGRESS.—The biographer of the eminent patriot, Samuel Adams (in an article published in the American Quarterly Register, February 1841, p. 2), remarks that "he *originated* the suggestion of assembling the First Congress, which subsequently met at New York, an act which led, at a later period, to the Continental Congress, to the Confederation, and that great chain of events connected with the War of Independence." Perhaps the biographer was not aware that among the manuscripts of Samuel Adams, in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, there is a letter addressed, March 3, 1773, to Samuel Adams, by Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut (subsequently a major-general in the Revolutionary army), *originating* the suggestion above stated, the honor of which has been heretofore attributed to Mr. Adams. It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to publish the letter. I therefore send you the following copy:

"SIR:

"When the spirit of patriotism seems expiring in America in general, it must afford a very sensible pleasure to the friends of American liberty to see the noble efforts of our Boston friends in the support of the rights of America, as well as their unshaken resolution in opposing any the least invasion of their charter privileges. I was called to my father's on a very melancholy occasion, and designed to have seen you before my return, but some unforeseen difficulties prevented. I therefore take the liberty to propose to your consideration whether it would not be advisable in the present critical situation of the colonies, to revive an institution which had formerly a very salutary effect—I mean an *annual meeting of Commissioners from the colonies to consult on their general welfare*. You may recollect this took place about the year 1686, and was continued to 1684, between the united colo-

nies of New England. Although they had no decisive authority of themselves, yet here everything was concerted, which will be easily suggested to your mind.

"If we were to take our connection with Great Britain into consideration, it would render the measure convenient, as at present our state of independence on one another is attended with very manifest inconvenience. I have time only to *suggest the thoughts to you*, who I know can improve more on the subject than is in my power, had I time.

"The idea of inalienable allegiance to any Prince or State, is an idea to me inadmissible; and I cannot see but that our ancestors, when they first landed in America, were as independent of the crown or king of Great Britain, as if they never had been his subjects; and the only rightful authority derived to him over this people, was by explicit covenant contained in the first charters. These are but broken hints of sentiments I wish I was at liberty more fully to explain.

"I am, Sir, in haste, with esteem,

[Subscribed] "Your most obedient servant,

"SAM'L H. PARSONS.

"To MR. SAMUEL ADAMS,
in Boston.

"Forwarded by Mr. HOWE."

A COINCIDENCE.

"*The beating of thy pulse (when thou art well),
Is just the tolling of thy Passing Bell.*"

"'Tis true, with shame and grief I yield.
Thou, like the vane, first took'st the field,
And gotten hast the victory,
In this adventuring to dy,
Before me, whose more years might crave
A just precedence in the grave.
But hark! *my Pulse, like a soft Drum,
Beats my approach*, tells Thee I come;
And shows how e'er my marches be,
I shall at last sit down by thee."

HENRY KING, 1657.

—"Our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

LONGFELLOW, 18—.

MARBURY.

I inclose the following for the H. M.

C. C.

PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 20th.

In the library of the William and Mary College, there is a book containing the morning and evening prayer, litany, church catechism, family prayers, and several chapters of the Old and New Testament, translated into the Mohaque (Mohawk) Indian language, by Lawrence

Claesse, interpreter to William Andrews, missionary to the Indians, from the Honorable and Reverend the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. "Ask of me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." Psalm ii. 8.

Printed by William Bradford, in New York.

The following is a specimen:

Rd—odereanayent ne Royaner.

Songy waniha ne kawngyage tighsideron wasaghna dogeaghtine. Sanayent fera iewe tag-serra eighmawan; Sin iyought karongyagough one oghuansiaq. Niyatowighnifseroge taggwadadengh; Sinig ught oni Jakwadadenghavyongsteani; Neoni toghsa daghwarsineght dewaddat dennagevaghtongge nesane sedjadaquagsne hondighseroheanse, ikea sayanentseva ne naagh. Neoni ne kaeshatste, Neoni ne onweseaghsak ne sini yeheinwe, Neoni sini yehinwe. Amen.

WASHINGTON.—The following, which I cull from my great-grandfather's receipt-book, is not an uninteresting memorandum, in connection with a note in H. M., p. 277.

"Received, July 13th, 1767, of Michael Gratz, one Pound 2s. 6d. in full, for Dyeing a sute of Grogam cloaths.

"ANDW. GEO. WASHINGTON.

"£1 2s. 6d."

From the style of the writing, I should judge the bearer of this euphonious name had not attained the age of fourteen.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKLIN.—As everything in relation to Dr. Franklin seems to be of interest to your readers, I transcribe the following from the originals in my possession:

"IN ASSEMBLY, Sept. 24th, 1756.

(1.) "This is to certify that Isaac Norris, Esq., Member of Assembly for the County of Phila., has attended, as Speaker of the said Assembly, 133 days, at ten shillings per diem, for which there is due to him the sum of sixty-six Pounds Ten shillings.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"WM. FRANKLIN, Clk

"of Assembly.

"To THOS. LEACH, &c."

On the reverse:

"March 25th, 1757.—Reed. of Thos. Leach £62 7s. 0d. in Part of this order.

"ISAAC NORRIS."

"April 9th, 1757.—Reed. four pounds 3s. in full of the within order.

"ISAAC NORRIS."

"IN ASSEMBLY, Sept. 24th, 1756.

(2.) "This is to certify that Benjamin Franklin has attended, as a Member of Assembly, for the City of Philadelphia, 108 days, at six shillings per diem, for which there is due to him the sum of thirty-two Pounds eight shillings.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"ISAAC NORRIS,

"Speaker.

"TO THE TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, &c."

On the reverse:

"Reed. of Mr. Leach, Thirty Pounds Four Shillings and tenpence, of the within order, for me.

"B. FRANKLIN."

"Reed. the remainder.

"D. FRANKLIN."

No. 1 is entirely written by William Franklin; No. 2 is printed and filled up by him. Each on a small piece of paper, just sufficient to contain the words. Mrs. Franklin, in the absence of her husband, receipts for him, the Assembly being compelled to pay the "wages" of its members by installments.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

QUERIES.

THE DUCKING STOOL.—The singular punishment of women in England for the too free use of the tongue, by immersing them in water through the instrumentality of an apparatus called the "*ducking stool*," was early introduced into this country. Towns were required, in some instances, to provide themselves with this instrument, and women indicted and convicted of being "common scolds," were taken to a neighboring pond or stream, and subjected to that ignominious but legal punishment. An instance is related as having taken place at Kingston-on-Thames, not a dozen miles from London, as late as 1738, of which the following description is given in the *Universal Spectator*:

"Saturday, October 14, 1738. Last week at the Quarter Sessions at Kingston-on-Thames, an elderly woman, notorious for her vociferation, was indicted for a common scold, and the facts alleged being fully proved, she was sentenced to receive the old punishment of being ducked, which was accordingly executed upon her in the Thames, by the proper officers, in a chair for that purpose preserved in the town; and, to prove the justice of the court's sentence upon

her, on her return from the water side she fell upon one of her acquaintance, without provocation, with tongue, tooth, and nail, and would, had not the officers interposed, have deserved a second punishment even before she was dry from the first."

A writer in the English "*Notes and Queries*," refers to a recent historical work on Liverpool, in which evidence will be found of the use of this mode of punishment in 1779, and perhaps still later, by the authority of the magistrates in that city. He adds that "there is yet preserved in the parish church of Leominster, in Herefordshire, a moveable ducking-stool (upon wheels) for women, and the last time that it was used was about seventy years ago," etc.

Mr. Brooke, the author of the work on the history of Liverpool, in a subsequent communication to the "*Notes and Queries*," confirms the statement of the writer above mentioned, and adds, "That barbarous and unfeeling punishment was inflicted in the old House of Correction in Liverpool, at least as lately as in 1779; and its constant infliction there is mentioned in 'Howard's *Appendix to the State of the Prisons in England and Wales*,' p. 258."

The original name of the engine referred to seems to have been *cucking-stool*, as the following lines from *Hudibras* indicate:

"These mounted in a chair-curnle,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river side,
And o'er the waves in triumph ride."

Query—How long is it since this mode of punishment was dispensed with in this country?

BUFFALO.

SILVER MINE AT MOUNT PLEASANT, N. Y.—In 1760, or thereabouts, a silver mine was discovered in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

The mine was worked for some years with tolerable success. During the Revolution operations were suspended, but were resumed at the close of the War. We are anxious to know the history of this ancient mine.

Perhaps some antiquarian at Mount Pleasant can furnish the desired information. L.

WILLIAM ADINCOURT.—Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine furnish reliable information concerning William Adincourt, Rochambeau's Commissary-General in America from 1780 to 1782? He was at the capture of Cornwallis in the autumn of 1781; and I have the impression that he remained in this country, and that two of his children, son and daughter,

are yet living in the State of New York. What are the best sources of information in this country concerning the military services of an officer of his rank in the French army in America, at that time? T.

NEW YORK, February, 1858.

TRACY.—I wish to obtain some account of the first wife of Thomas Tracy, who emigrated from Gloucestershire, England, and, after a short stay at Salem, Mass., settled in Connecticut in 1637, where he died in 1685, aged 75. She was probably the widow of Edward Mason, of Windsor or Wethersfield, Ct. She died before 1660.

I suppose Thomas Tracy to have been a soldier in the Pequot War, but have not the proof. Is there any list or roll of Captain Trask's Company? F. P. T.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.

NORUMBEGA.—This is the name applied to a market, bank, etc., at Bangor, Maine, and is supposed to be an Indian designation of the country near the Penobscot River. Charlevoix, L'Escarbot, and other early writers make frequent use of it. Can any one give the Indian signification of the word? J. W.

BELFAST, Maine.

TOWN HISTORIES.—The Historical Society of Addison County, Vt., is engaged in a very commendable enterprise. Several years ago it appointed a historian for each town in the county. The result is that some six or seven town histories, with a general introduction, are now nearly or quite completed. These will probably be published together, as soon as circumstances will permit, as the first volume of the proposed histories. Would it not be well for other county societies to go and do likewise? B. D. AMES.

EAST DORSET, Vt.

UNITED STATES CENT, 1814.—Did the United States cents coined in 1814 contain, as was supposed, a portion of gold, on account of which they were bought up at extravagant prices?

Are any cents for that year or the year 1815 now in circulation? B. D. A.

BOSTON WARNING STRANGERS TO LEAVE.—The following extract is from a volume entitled "The Stranger in America; containing observations made during a long residence in that country, on the Genius, Manners, and Cus-

toms of the people of the United States, &c., by Charles William Jansen, Esq., quarto, London, 1807."

The work itself was written in 1793.

Speaking of Boston, Mr. Jansen says: "I was informed of a singular custom appertaining to the charter of this town, but it was not practised upon me. It consists in a warning given to strangers to leave the place, and, after this ceremony, they are debarred from ever receiving parochial relief."

Was there such a custom in Boston in 1793, and when was it abolished? CHELMSFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1857.

WILLIAM IV.--We remember to have heard a somewhat romantic story of a pugilistic encounter between William the Fourth, styled the Naval King, then a young officer on board a British man-of-war, and one Lord, an American prisoner in the same ship.

The story goes that the royal sailor was worsted in the "*set to*," and to show his appreciation of the Yankee's pluck, afterwards used his influence to procure his pardon.

Can any of your correspondents give the origin of this story, or any well authenticated facts in regard to the affair? J. F.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The "First Congregational Unitarian Church, Philadelphia," was founded in 1796. Is this the oldest Unitarian congregation in the United States?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1858.

COLE HARBOUR.—"The meaning of this word, though applied to a great many localities, has never been satisfactorily explained. *Pepys's Diary*, vol. i. p. 342.

There is a place of this name in Hanover county, Va. C. C.

PETERSBURG, VA.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y.—At page 43 of this volume of the Historical Magazine, Mr. B. R. Winthrop, in a letter to the Historical Society of Massachusetts, mentions the house of Walter Franklin, which formerly stood at the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets, New York, facing the open triangular space called Franklin square, and in the following paragraph writes. "Doubly appropriate is the association of Franklin's memory with a spot of ground over which falls the shadow of an edifice of gigantic proportions, of which the world can show no equal, dedicated to typographical art." We have been told Franklin square (triangle), New York, was

named after Judge Walter Franklin, and not Benjamin Franklin, printer, philosopher, etc.

Will some of your New York readers inform us if we have been correctly informed or not?

T. H. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

"REV. RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, D.D."—Did he ever receive the degree, D.D.—if so, from what institution? B.

NEW YORK.

ELECTION SERMON.—"The | Necessity | of a well Experienced | Souldiery ; | or, a | Christian Common Wealth ought | to be well Instructed and Experienced | in the military art. | Delivered in a Sermon, upon an Artillery | Election, June the 10th, 1675, | by J. R. | Psalm cxli. 1—Blessed be the Lord my | strength, which teacheth my hands to warr, and my | fingers to fight. | Jer. xlviii. 10—Cursed be he that doth the work | of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that | keepeth back his sword from blood. | Cambridge, | printed by Samuel Green, 1679." |

Who was "J. R.?"

WHITMAN.

LADY ACKLAND.—The heroic behavior of this lady at the battle of Saratoga is well known. It is said that she returned to England soon after the surrender of Burgoyne, and that after the death of her husband, Major Ackland, she married a clergyman named Brudenell, who was chaplain of an English regiment at Saratoga. When in England a few years since, I saw in the churchyard at Beckenham, Kent, a handsome slab inscribed, "To the memory of Hannah Degraw, born at New York, 1743, erected" (says the inscription) "by Lady Ackland, in grateful remembrance of thirty-six years' services." It is probable that this New York girl had entered the service of Lady Ackland soon after the battle of Saratoga, and accompanied her to England. *Query*—General Burgoyne, in his letter to Gen. Gates in behalf of Lady Ackland, describes her as "a lady of the first distinction of family rank and personal virtues," etc. Of what family was Lady A. ?—As her husband seems to have had no other than a military title, it is probable that the title by which she is uniformly designated, was derived from her own family. F.

REPLIES.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE GERMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA, vol. ii. p. 21.—For information in regard to this

Society, its history, names of prominent members, etc., your correspondent P—, is referred to the "Life of the Rev. Michael Schlatter, by the Rev. H. Harbaugh," (Phila., 1857.) Mr. Schlatter was appointed superintendent, traveling visitor, and agent for the Society. Mr. S. was the pastor of the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia.

PHILA., Feb. 9th, 1858.

SENGA.

Notices of new Publications.

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society, at the Dedication of the Library, Tuesday, November 3d, 1857. New York: printed for the Society, 1857. 8vo., pp. 27.

New York during the last Half Century: A Discourse in commemoration of the Fifty-third Anniversary of the New York Historical Society, and of the Dedication of their new edifice (November 17, 1857). By John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D. *Fastigia Rerum.* New York: 1857. 8vo., pp. 232.

The pamphlet of "Proceedings" fills up an outline, which we have already given (*Hist. Mag.* I. p. 369), with the reports and addresses on the occasion. Of these the most noticable are the pregnant remarks of Mr. Bancroft on the historical associations arising from the commercial position of New York, and the spirited illustrations of the value of the anecdotal and personal collections of Historical Societies, by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Dr. FRANÇOIS' Address is a mine of antiquarian reminiscences, bringing to light, when within the period of his own experience, much valuable hitherto unwritten matter, always invigorated by a warm, genial personality. Dr. Francis is not one of the Dryasdust school; his taste is to brush off the rust and revive the living men. There are many happy examples of this resurrection of old city celebrities in the Discourse; amongst others the portraits of John Pintard, Hugh Williamson, the historian of North Carolina, Egbert Benson, a former president of the Society; Dr. Nicholson Romayne, of medical tradition; and the universal Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell. The old localities of New York—historical, social, scientific, pass under review; the progress of the different religious denominations, with notices of their marked men, are presented with minuteness; the important phase of public opinion in New York under the influence of the excitement of the French Revolution, with its train of infidelity, the alarm and reaction in the

minds of the clergy, some of the most influential of whom had been at the outset well disposed to the movement, afford the materials of an animated sketch; the Theatre is treated of with considerable fullness, with animated whole lengths of George Frederick Cooke, Kean, Matthews, and Macready; there is an original account of the Italian Opera in New York, in its full bloom commencement with the Garcia troupe and the wonderful young lady, the daughter of that enterprising manager, who married a New York merchant, and became known to the world as Malibran, together with a tribute to the venerable inhabitant of New York, Lorenzo Da Ponte, the friend of Mozart and Metastasio; the Fine Arts, and the Press are cursorily handled with special notices of Medical and Philanthropic Institutions. All of this, of course, passed beyond the opportunities of a single spoken address. Indeed, though two evenings were occupied with the delivery, the Doctor has wisely extended his reminiscences in print beyond that generous allowance. The whole is a welcome addition to the personal, historical and social literature of the country.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. 1. Published by the S. C. Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.: S. G. Courtenay & Co., Booksellers, 9 Broad street, 1857. Pp. 307.

This volume, the commencement of a proposed series of publications on the part of the South Carolina Historical Society, contains only four articles, but these are of sufficient interest and importance to give it a high character. The Inaugural Address of Prof. Porcher, delivered on the anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie, sets forth the objects of the Society, and closes with an eloquent notice of the battle, which gained such lasting distinction for the sons of Carolina. He adds: "We are not here to celebrate the day, nor shall I undertake the task of paying more than a passing tribute to the virtues of the heroic defenders of Fort Moultrie; but we have felt that this day, so rich in historical associations of the purest and most elevated character, so peculiarly a great day in the annals of our country, is the day best adapted to be the annual festival of a society which dedicates itself to the illustration of her history."

The second article is a "Narrative of the Capture of Henry Laurens, of his confinement in the Tower of London, etc., 1780, 1781, 1782;" written by Mr. Laurens, and addressed to Dr. Franklin, pp. 50. This is accompanied by an Appendix of illustrative documents, which forms the next article in the volume. It is stated in the pre-

face, that the Society is indebted to the Laurens family for a large collection of manuscripts, pamphlets and miscellanies, embracing, besides the Tower narrative, and accompanying documents, published in this volume, a complete set of the letter books of the distinguished patriot Henry Laurens, affording many original letters from Washington, Adams, Franklin, and Lafayette, D'Estaing, Burke, and others, together with a large private correspondence, all illustrative of the history of the times. These "will be published as soon as the funds of the Society will warrant the outlay."

The remaining article in this volume is entitled, "List and Abstract of Papers in the State Paper Office, London, relating to South Carolina; done under authority, for the Historical Society of South Carolina, 1857." Pp. 220. The period comprised in the list extends from May 10th, 1682, to September 25th, 1728. The contents of each document are indicated in a general manner, so that the historical student may form a pretty correct idea of their character and usefulness for his purposes. With these indications, too, full copies of the documents can be procured through a proper agent in London,

The next step will be to procure copies of all the documents indicated in this list; but as this would require probably a larger expenditure of money than the Society would be able to meet, it will devolve on the State Legislature to provide the means for this purpose, as has been done in similar cases by Georgia, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. It may be confidently predicted that the Palmetto State will not yield to any other in a proper attention to her own archives, whether they are to be found at home, or in the State Paper Office in London.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

It will be noticed by the readers of the Magazine that the change made in the place of publication has led to some other changes, among which may be reckoned this department of *Historical and Literary Intelligence* in place of a former one entitled, "Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian," of which the usual and appropriate topics will hereafter be found under other heads. This department is intended to chronicle, in a familiar way, such subjects of current interest as may come within the scope of the Magazine, whether they be books, lectures, or any other matters bearing upon the literature of American history. A daily journal is, indeed, the best reflex of the popular mind

showing its "form and pressure" from day to day, and what is called newspaper criticism serves to embody and preserve much that is of a fleeting character; passing from mouth to mouth (*per ora hominum*), and succeeded constantly by some new thing; but all this is eventually buried in those ponderous piles of accumulative years, to which the zealous antiquary alone resorts. Herein consists the advantage of the monthly issue; neatly put up in covers, the magazine is a fit companion of the study or the drawing-room, and at the close of each volume it takes its place in good shape on the shelf of the library, to form a source of amusement or instruction for other months, it may be years.

The present number opens with an interesting and valuable paper from the pen of the well-known and highly esteemed American poet, ALFRED B. STREET, whose historical cantos of "FRONTENAC" do not yield to those of Scott in force and beauty of description. But it must be admitted that the space allowed to this paper is too great, and hereafter it will be necessary to bring similar favors within narrower limits, as more suited to the purposes of the Magazine.

The proceedings of historical societies in various parts of the union, even in some of the most remote western States, will be regarded with interest, as exhibiting in these new communities a laudable effort to explore the past history of the country, and at the same time evincing a tone of intellectual cultivation not surpassed in the provincial cities and rural districts of France or England.

Since the completion of the spacious and beautiful edifice for the New York society, beside the papers read at its monthly meetings, a course of lectures, still in progress, has assembled weekly what in theatrical parlance may be termed "full houses," to listen to the eloquence of such speakers as BETHUNE, CHAPIN, HAWKS, and CURTIS, thus providing for the members and their families, as well as others, an intellectual treat of no ordinary character. A friend has sent the following remarks on the subject of these lectures:

"The course of lectures under the auspices of the Historical Society has not been confined to historical subjects. Few of them have been of the latter character. The Rev. Dr. Chapin has repeated a popular lecture on FRANKLIN, first delivered, we believe, in Boston, at the time of the inauguration of the Franklin statue—a graphic presentation of the picturesque points of FRANKLIN'S career. The Rev. Dr. Hawks spoke at length on Washington's Farewell Address, in a lecture entitled, "OLD AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO YOUNG AMERICA," passing in re-

view the chief topics of the Address with important illustrations on national UNION, the separation of the country from ENGLAND, the efforts at propagandism of REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE, and other topics. The course of lectures has so far been pecuniarily successful." It may be added, that the repetition of Dr. Hawks's lecture was called for, and took place at Niblo's Theatre in the ensuing week, under the auspices of the society.

The revolutionary period in the history of our country bids fair to be fully illustrated, judging from the number of books devoted to it constantly issuing from the press, as well as the variety of documents exhumed, throwing more or less light upon the actors in its stirring scenes. It is not a little singular, however, that no good general history of the war has been produced, unless an exception be made in favor of the work of Dr. Botta, the Piedmontese historian, which was declared by John Adams to be "the most classical and methodical, the most particular and circumstantial, the most entertaining and interesting narration of the American War that he had seen;" and Jefferson predicted "that it would become the common manual of our revolutionary history." The excellent translation of this work by Mr. Otis has rendered it familiar to the American people, and the great number of editions it has passed through, would seem to verify the prediction of Jefferson.

In the meantime, however, two of our ripest historians, BANCROFT and SPARKS, have separately undertaken to supply the desideratum of a complete history of that period, and the former in his general work had some time since reached the year 1774, where he still lingers on the very threshold of the war. Dr. Sparks has gone abroad for the double purpose of improving his health, somewhat enfeebled, and pursuing his investigations in the foreign archives with reference to this subject; having already, as the editor of Washington's writings, examined in the most thorough and discriminating manner all the great sources of information at home.

Biography has also contributed copious illustrations of the same important period in our annals. Irving, in his life of Washington, has been followed by Headley, Mrs. Kirkland, and others, in depicting the services rendered by the Father of his country, whose companions in arms, the generals of the Revolution, have also shared in supplying the materials of history. In this connection should be noticed the "BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS" of Henry T. Tuckerman, a work of the greatest merit, presenting as studies of character highly discriminating views of men eminent in the various walks of life,

amongst whom are Washington, Franklin, Fulton, De Witt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Daniel Boone, Roger Williams, etc. However familiar the reader may be with the incidents in the lives of these representative men, he will find his estimate of their character improved by the perusal of this excellent and thoughtful work.

Next to Washington, of all the revolutionary heroes and men of mark, stands Alexander Hamilton, whose great reputation, however, was acquired more after than during the war—more as a statesman than as a soldier. His precocious talents—his noble-minded and amiable character—the confidence, so well repaid, reposed in him by the commander-in-chief during so many years—and the solid as well as brilliant qualities displayed by him in the organization of the government, have given HAMILTON a preëminent position in the history of his adopted country. His untimely fate, in the prime of life, when all eyes were turned upon him as the pupil, and worthy to be the successor, of Washington, excited the liveliest regret and sorrow throughout the land. A great man was, indeed, fallen in Israel, and by the hand of one believed by many to be but little better than an assassin. The public grief that broke forth on all sides evinced the deep sense of the loss sustained by his death, on the part of the community at large, and a stigma attached henceforth to the character of his antagonist in the duello which he never survived, although there was nothing in the circumstances that led to it, or the manner in which it was conducted, to distinguish this case from the ordinary appeals to private combat in vindication of personal honor, so common at that period, even at the north, where the practice has since become quite obsolete.

These reflections are suggested by several recent publications that have attracted much attention during the present season. Of these, the most prominent is Parton's "*Life and Times of Aaron Burr*," a well-written and, to a certain extent, successful vindication of the character of its subject. As the author remarks, "Aaron Burr has had hard measure at the hands of his countrymen." His revolutionary services and the regret expressed by Washington on receiving his resignation after four years of active and efficient command, which had seriously impaired his health, have been forgotten, as well as his distinguished position and great usefulness in the Senate, and as Vice-President of the United States, and the consideration he once enjoyed in his own State—all have been forgotten in the tragical issue of his duel with Hamilton. Something of the obloquy to which he was exposed may, indeed, be attributed to the delinquencies

in private life of which he was justly accused; but how many public men have suffered shipwreck from such a cause?" The author remarks: "His duel with Hamilton had the effect, finally, of rendering the practice of duelling entirely odious in the Northern States. That was a benefit. In suffering the consequences of that affair, he simply expiated the sins of his generation, and the expiation fell, not unjustly, upon him. *He ought to have known better, and, knowing better, he had the fortitude to bear the scoffs of cowards. He was, upon the whole, I am inclined to think, a better man than Hamilton;* and it was well ordered, that by being the survivor, he should have had the *worst* of the encounter," p. 694.

In the opinion here with some hesitation expressed by the author, as to the comparative merits of the two combatants, he will find few, if any, to agree with him. Like most biographers, Mr. Parton shows great partiality for the hero of his work, and a decided inclination to vindicate him at the expense of others who had the good fortune to enjoy a fairer reputation. Another instance of this biographic propensity may be found in a life of Burr's rival, also recently published, entitled "*The Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton*," by Samuel M. Smucker, A.M., a copy of which lies before us. It is curious to compare this author's opinion of Hamilton and Burr with that just noticed from the work of Parton. In speaking of the widow of Hamilton, Mr. Smucker states that "once only during the progress of her life was she afflicted with the sight of her husband's *murderer*."

Yet this writer could find an apology for Hamilton in the affair of the duel, in that, as a man of honor and a soldier, he could not have declined it without doing violence to the "public opinion" of that period; and whatever may be thought now on this subject, the survivor in such an affair, although the unfortunate cause of the death of his antagonist, was not then branded as a "murderer." Again, Mr. Smucker, on the last page of his book, thus dismisses poor Burr:

"At length this aged curse of his country and disgrace of his race died at New York, on the 14th of September, 1836, in the 81st year of his age. He survived his duel with General Hamilton more than thirty years; and during that long and cheerless interval he passed through scenes of trial, anxiety, and suffering which would have completely crushed any intellect not as powerful, and any heart not as adamant as his own." p. 400.

The following communication relating to certain charges against Burr, that have been much mooted recently in the New York journals, is from the pen of the venerable Judge Edwards,

for many years the highly esteemed justice of the United States District Court of this district:

"To the Editor of the Express:

"SIR: It is with pleasure that I comply with your request. Some time during the year preceding the death of Col. Burr, when on my way to visit him in company with my kinsman, the late Ogden E. Edwards, we were told that it was reported there were among his papers letters from reputable females which compromised their characters. We at once determined to mention to him what we had heard, and to say to him that if any such letters existed they should be destroyed. Upon our doing so he promptly said: '*There are no such letters—you may examine my papers if you choose and satisfy yourselves; but I tell you there are no such letters.*' Not then doubting the truth of what he said—*nor do I now*—I never mentioned the subject to him again, although I visited him almost daily during the residue of his life. Subsequently he requested me to take possession of his papers, but I did not do so. I never heard of the calumny again until after his death, when I saw it in print.

"He died near my residence on Staten Island, in September, 1836, where he went by my advice in the spring preceding. I visited him daily, and was with him the whole of the last two days and nights of his life. Every attention was paid to his comfort, and he had the best of medical advice from Doctor Harnden, formerly Health Officer, who assiduously attended him. At his own request Rev. Dr. Van Pelt visited him frequently and prayed with him. He contemplated his approaching departure with composure, and died in the full possession of his mind. I asked him where he wished to be buried. He replied, 'In the sepulchre of my ancestors at Princeton.' After his death I informed Professor Dod, of Princeton College, of this desire, and the suitable arrangements for his funeral were made by the Faculty. His remains were taken to the College Chapel, where an admirable sermon was preached by President Carnahan, and attended to the grave by the faculty and students, and by the inhabitants of the village, under escort of a military company. He was buried as he desired, 'in the sepulchre of his ancestors,' where lay his parents and grand-parents, Presidents Burr and Edwards, and their wives, who died within fifteen months of each other, just one hundred years ago, leaving him an orphan not three years of age. Such was the end of Aaron Burr.

"Respectfully yours,

"OGDEN EDWARDS.

"STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 29, 1858."

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.]

APRIL, 1858.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

THE "RIBAND OF BLUE,"—THE BALDRICK OF WASHINGTON.

In many of the portraits of Gen. Washington, presenting him in uniform as General of the armies of the United Colonies, and after the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America, he is represented as wearing a "riband of blue." By many this has been supposed to represent the badge of a Marshal of France, which rank, it has been suggested, was conferred upon him by the king of that country, to obviate any question of rank and military precedence between Gen. Washington and the commander of the forces of our ally. There does not appear to be any record of such a rank having ever been tendered to Gen. Washington; though there is little doubt, that at one time it may have been in contemplation, but, doubtless, was not carried into effect, lest it may have been construed as derogating from his title of General. We propose to present some reflections upon this badge, to show that it was adopted not only before the alliance with France, but before, even, any uniform had been agreed upon for the army of our Revolution; and that while adopted as an emblem of Union hallowed by many associations, it was at the same time a silent protest against a union of church and state, which his wisdom foresaw could be only fraught with evil to the liberties of his country. This idea is further enforced in his replies to the congratulatory addresses presented to him on the occasion of his election as President under our present Constitution, by the various religious societies in all parts of our country. In these, while gracefully accepting their congratulations, and approving of all earnest efforts to advance the worship of God, he sedulously avoids committing himself as Executive of the nation to the peculiar tenets of any one of them.

When Gustavus Adolphus sustained the cause of Protestantism in Europe, many Scotchmen sought his standard. His choicest battalions were

clad in buff and blue. When the troubles in Scotland, in 1638, called Leslie and others home, they brought, with their affectionate veneration for Gustavus, a fancy for the uniform they had worn in his service. This, some of the clever Scotch clergy of the League and Covenant, whose banner of blue bore the Scottish Arms, with the motto, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant," turned to advantage by uniting to it the memorial God had designated for His chosen people to remind them of His Covenant. By a strange freak or fancy, it is stated*: "The officers wore buff coats and blue scarfs, and the private men wore a blue ribbon for the horsemen around their necks, with the spanners [wrenches] of their firelocks in place of an order or medal, and the footmen a bunch of blue ribbons on their flat, blue bonnets." After Montrose's visit to Aberdeen, in command of a body of these troops, the ladies of Aberdeen opposed to the League and Covenant put blue ribbons around the necks of their lap-dogs, and called them Covenanters; hence, the appellation "Covenanting Dogs," for which insult Aberdeen paid dearly when the day of reckoning came. A somewhat curious incident of this period is that the Covenant itself was in derision called† "The Constellation on the Back of Aries." It was said to be on the back of Aries, the constellation of the Ram, because it was upon parchment, but why a constellation, is not mentioned; it may have borne a constellation of thirteen stars, in allusion to the star of Bethlehem and the twelve apostles, as the motto on the blue banner was "For Christ's Crown and Covenant."‡ In 1679, when the banner of the League and Covenant was again raised in Scotland, it was a large red flag, the borders of which were edged with blue. But to return to our forefathers; they crossed the Atlantic to these then western wilds, and established a theocratic government after the model of the Jews, until finding the union of the church and state pernicious, they modified its form. At one time the

* Rebellions in Scotland, 1638-60, p. 144, 175, 176.

† Note to Rebellions in Scotland.

‡ Walter Scott's Old Mortality, vol ii. p. 116.

red cross of their country was a relic of Anti-christ, and was cut from the flag at Salem. Time rolled on. In 1642, the House of Commons styled them the "Kingdom of New England," and three eminent divines were invited to the assembly of divines at Westminster. Charles I. in 1649, perished on the scaffold. The colonies of New England were in favor with the Commonwealth. Now they struck a coin "usually called Pine Trees," says Gov. Hutchinson, but which a closer inspection will show was probably a *Cedar Tree*—an application to New England of the prophecy of Ezekiel, xvii. 22, 14, implying New England was "the highest branch of the high cedar" set by the Lord; "of his young twigs, a tender one," planted upon a high mountain, and eminent "in the mountain of the height of Israel," which was to become "a goodly cedar." The reasons for this conclusion will be given hereafter. Charles II. came to the throne in 1660. In 1663, "Days of Humiliation were appointed in Massachusetts to deprecate Episcopal usurpation,"* and the law in Massachusetts declaring none but church members freemen, was made null. In 1745, when they moved against Louisburg and took it, George Whitefield, the celebrated reformer, gave the motto placed upon the flag, "Nil desperandum Christo duce."† The same George "Whitefield, ere he left Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, on Monday afternoon, April the second, 1764, sent for Dr. Langdon, [who was settled in Portsmouth, 1745 to 1774, when he became President of Harvard College, Cambridge,‡] and Mr. Haven, the Congregational ministers of the town, and upon their coming and being alone with him, said: 'I can't in conscience leave the town without acquainting you with a secret. My heart bleeds for America. O, poor New England! There is a deep laid plot against both your civil and religious liberties, and they will be lost. Your golden days are at an end. You have nothing but trouble before you. My information comes from the best authority in Great Britain. I was allowed to speak of the affair in general, but enjoined not to mention particulars. Your liberties will be lost.'" This anecdote Dr. Langdon mentioned in his sermon preached before the convention of ministers. The same Mr. Whitefield writes in reference to a sermon of Bishop Landaff, 1766, "supposing his lordship's assertions true, then I fear it will follow that a society, which, since its first institution has been looked upon as a *society for propagating the gospel*, hath been all the while rather a

society for propagating Episcopacy in foreign parts."* Gordon also refers to papers proving "that it was the Metropolitan's [Archbishop Secker] intention to reduce all the British Colonies under Episcopal authority." The Quebec act filled the colonies with rage. In Dec., 1774, the clergy of Mass. were invited to advise their people to abide by and adhere to the Resolutions of the Continental Congress. In March, 1775, a flag on the liberty-pole in New York, bore the words of Jane Geddes, as she hurled her stool at the surpliced ministers in the church of Edinburgh, "No Popery," and a portion of Whitefield's lament, "The liberties of America;" and the first company uniformed there wore the buff and blue. There were non-importation agreements, and non-consumption agreements, in imitation of the Covenant. Other flags bore the mottoes "Qui transtulit sustinet," "Appeal to Heaven," and the Green Tree, the motto of which on some of the first coins was "Inest sua gratia parvis." In the midst of this ferment, Gen. Washington arrived near Boston, took his quarters at Cambridge, was on the most intimate terms with Dr. Langdon, the friend and confidant of Whitefield. July 14, 1775, with the countersign Inverness, parole† Halifax, the army having no uniform, a general order was issued directing that the Commander-in-chief, the leader of the league and covenant for the liberties of America, be distinguished "by a light blue ribbon worn across his breast." July 15, 1775, Dr. Langdon, President of the College at Cambridge, read to the assembled regiments, in the presence of General Washington, "The Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms," in which a reference to the Quebec act was not omitted. In Sept. 1775, the flag of South Carolina, the home of the Huguenots, was also blue. These may be mere coincidences, but it would appear there was method in them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1858.

BLOCK ISLAND.

A paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society,
5th Nov. 1857,

BY HENRY T. BECKWITH.

I propose to give this evening some account of this lone island of the ocean, the only land thus situated that belongs to this State. It has not been well known; for while all are aware

* Mass. Hist. Coll. vol. vi. p. 261.

† Gordon, vol. i. p. 102.

‡ Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. x. p. 51.

* Gordon, vol. i. p. 102, et seq.

† American Archives, 4th Series, vol. ii. p. 1662.

that there is such a place, there are but few, comparatively, who possess much knowledge of it. It is often the case, that objects so near are overlooked for more distant ones, and we are better acquainted with remote localities than with those upon our own borders. Yet there is much in the history, appearance, condition, and peculiarities of this island to interest those who observe them.

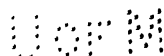
The island, from its prominent situation off the coast, was, doubtless, seen by the earliest European navigators who explored these shores; but the first authentic account that we have of it was upon its discovery by Verrazzano, in 1524. Verrazzano, having been commissioned by Francis I. of France, sailed on a voyage of discovery, and striking the coast near the Carolinas, proceeded thence north and east the whole length of the country. In his letter to the king, he mentions an island about fifty leagues east from the harbor now called New York, "in forme of a triangle, distant from the maine land three leagues, about the bignesse of the islande of Rhodes; it was full of hilles covered with trees, well peopled, for we saw fires all along the coaste. We gave to it the name of Claudia, of your majestie's mother." But although this was the only land named by Verrazzano, his appellation did not attach to it. Nearly a century later, in 1614, Adrian Blok, a Dutch navigator, from New Amsterdam, now New York, visited the island, and gave to it his name, which it has ever since retained. In common with the islands in our bay, it was tributary to the Narragansett Indians. Its Indian name was Manisses, which, Mr. Drake says, may be interpreted to mean, "The Island of the Little God." If so, the meaning is not, like that of many Indian names, descriptive of the locality, but apparently refers to something connected with their religion or traditions. It is to be regretted that Claudia or Manisses had not been retained as the name of the island, as either would be better than the one which has been given to it.

The earliest account that we have of the European settlers of this country being acquainted with the island, was in 1636, the same year that Roger Williams founded Providence. In May of that year, Capt. John Oldham, of Boston, was killed while there upon a trading voyage. In consequence of this act, the people of Massachusetts sent an expedition against the island under the command of John Endicott, who landed with eighty men, and burnt the wigwams, sixty in number, and the corn, of which there was about two hundred acres. Soon after, the island became tributary to Massachusetts, as Winthrop records, "Jan. 27, 1638, the Indians of Block Island sent three men with ten fathoms

of wampum for part of their tribute." In 1658, the General Court of Massachusetts granted all their right to Block Island to Governor John Endicott and others, who, in 1660, sold it to nine persons, and the first settlement was commenced in the following year.

In 1663, the island was annexed by the charter of Charles II. to the colony of Rhode Island. It properly belongs to this State from its situation; and yet for its acquisition, as well as for many other advantages that might be mentioned, we were in all probability wholly indebted to the protection and assistance which that much abused charter afforded us. In accordance with the annexation, we find at the session of the Rhode Island Assembly held in March 1663-64, that "the governor is requested to write to Block Island to inform them that they are in our jurisdiction, and James Sands is appointed constable and conservator of the peace there." In 1665, the inhabitants presented a petition to the Assembly for aid to make a harbor, which is the earliest mention of that much-discussed subject. In a colony tax laid in 1670, the proportion of each of the settlements was as follows: Newport, £123; Providence, £51; Portsmouth, £51; Warwick, £32; Pettequamscut, £16; and Block Island, £15. The tax might be paid in money or produce at the following prices, which form an interesting contrast to those that now prevail:—Pork, 3*d.* (2½*c.*) per lb.; peas, 3*s.* 6*d.* (29½*c.*) per bushel; wheat, 5*s.* (41½*c.*) per bushel; wool, 12*d.* (8*c.*) per lb.; butter, 6*d.* (4½*c.*) per lb.; corn, 3*s.* (25*c.*) per bushel; oats, 2*s.* 3*d.* (28½*c.*) per bushel. In 1672, the island was incorporated into a town by the name of New Shoreham, a name, in all probability, derived from the small town of Shoreham, in Sussex County, England, and for the reason, it is presumed, that some of the first settlers had originated there.

The colony taxes that were laid from time to time after this, afford some indication of the condition of the settlement. In a tax in 1678, the proportion of Providence was £10, and Block Island £29. In 1680, in a tax of £100, the proportion of Providence was £7, and Block Island £8; and in 1684, in a tax of £160, the proportion of Kingstown was £14 10*s.*, and Block Island, £13 4*s.* But Providence had been burnt by the Indians in 1676, and Kingstown, or the Narragansett country, had been the scene of Indian wars, and was distracted by the claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut to its territory. While Block Island, though also annoyed by Indian contests, appears, as Mr. Potter says, to have enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity. It was soon, however, destined to be greatly disturbed. War was declared between France and



England in 1689, and the following year the French landed upon the island, plundered it, and carried off some of the inhabitants. Great alarm was created by this attack, and troops were sent from New York and Boston, as well as three companies from this colony to drive off the invaders, which they shortly accomplished. Other attacks were made from time to time, during this and the subsequent wars between the French and English in the next century, the island being, from its position, peculiarly exposed to them, and it did not obtain a lasting peace till the close of the Revolution. During that contest, it furnished some distinguished men to the patriotic cause.

In 1729, upon a new division of counties in the colony, Block Island was attached to Newport county. This county consisted entirely of islands at first, but received an addition of two of the towns on the eastern side of the bay when they were annexed in 1746.

In 1730, the population was 290, consisting of 250 whites, 20 negroes, and 20 Indians; from which it seems that the aboriginal inhabitants had then nearly disappeared, so quickly had they shared the universal fate of the red man. In 1790, the population had increased to 682. In this number were included 47 slaves, which class had been more numerous before the Revolution, but at that time slavery in this State was about to terminate, and they were rapidly on the decrease. In 1820, the population was 950; in 1830, it was 1185, increasing only to 1262 in 1850, as the island had become, for a country town, very thickly settled. The number, in 1850, consisted of 1218 white, and 44 colored, since which the number of colored persons has diminished one half. In 1857, the population is estimated at a little over 1300.

The island is situated in the open sea; the distance from Point Judith light, which is on the nearest land, to the light on the north point of the island, being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a S. SW. direction—so we are told on Walling's map of this State, which we wish had put the island in its place, as was done on the previous maps. The distance from Newport to the usual landing place, which is near the south end of the east side of the island, is about thirty miles, making the distance from this city to the landing sixty miles. The distance from Montauk Point to the southwest point of the island is 21 miles in an east by north direction. The island is about equi-distant from Newport and Stonington. It is nearly eight miles long from north to south, and varies in breadth from two miles in the north, to four miles in the south half of it. The Great Salt Pond occupies a very large space near the centre, being separated from the sea on the

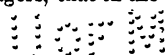
east and west by only a low, narrow strip of land on either side. On the west side of the island is a long beach and sandy region. It commences with the north point, which is a long point running out north even with the line of the beach, and extends from it down to the cliffs on the southwest side. On the east side is a similar beach, but shorter, extending from the high banks which mark the northeast shore of the island, down nearly to the landing. This beach is in convenient proximity to the public houses, and is the one used for bathing. On the back side of it, great quantities may be obtained of the fine black sand used for writing purposes. Besides these long beaches, there are occasionally beautiful little ones beneath the cliffs on the south side. A large proportion of the shores of the island are marked by cliffs, forming an interesting feature in its appearance. On the northeast, they first greet the visitor, as he passes Point Judith, and runs down to the landing; these are about seventy feet high. Then they commence a little north of the southeast and southwest points either way, and extend along the whole south side. Here they are from 70 to 100 feet, and along the east end of the south side about 120 feet high above the sea. They are close to the water, with room to walk on the shore beneath in ordinary weather, rising perpendicularly or with a very steep slope, and being composed of clay, are furrowed and washed into irregular forms by heavy rains and the sea that dashes against them in gales. The island boys sometimes amuse themselves during southerly storms by running down the ravines among these cliffs, and seeing how near they can approach to the advancing billows and spray and retreat without a wetting, which they do not always escape. The view from these heights off upon the broad expanse of ocean, is as may be supposed, exceedingly fine, and if, on the other hand, we sail around the island and look up at them, they present a grand and beautiful appearance. An Indian chief, whose name I do not remember, was once asked how the Indians knew that there was a Great Spirit. He arose, pointed to the mountains, the sea, the woods, and the fields, and sat down. We wish, that with all our boasted civilization, we were as much impressed with these works of the Almighty. We should not witness the enormous, and in the great majority of cases, needless destruction of natural beauty that is going on around us, and it would be better for us in many respects. It is a little too far north to see very often from these cliffs the ships that cross the ocean to and from New York, but the steamers may frequently be discerned, and coasting vessels are constantly in view.



The island consists generally of high land, very uneven. There are a few beautiful meadows of level land in the central portions, but in nearly all of it we find small hills and narrow dales. You go down one hill only to go up another. It is like the land west of Field's Point below this city. If, in going down our bay, we look in to the westward at the low place on the shore just above that point, we may have some idea of the appearance which this island presents. In one respect, however, the comparison fails, as the soil of the island is generally better than that at the Point. There are three principal heights of land. In the western part of the wide or southern portion, is a ridge of high land extending from north to south about a mile and a half. Near the north end of this is the highest point, though not much higher than some others upon that ridge. This is Beacon Hill, the highest land upon the island. On the southeast, near the cliffs, is Pilot Hill, the second principal elevation; and in the northeast part, the other side of the great pond, is Bush Hill. The summit of Beacon Hill is 300 feet above the sea. It commands a view of the ocean all around the island, save where it is intercepted at the southeast by Pilot Hill. From it may be seen a portion of the State of New York (Long Island), some of the Connecticut shore, the main land of Rhode Island, and a little of Massachusetts. The appearance of the island, as seen from it, is like that of ocean waves moderately raised in a gale. The land is for the most part of good quality, capable of producing nearly as much per acre as the island of Rhode Island. It is well watered, abounding in springs and small fresh water ponds. The number of springs is characteristic of a rolling country like this. We usually find them upon the side of hills, and consequently here where there are so many hills, there are many springs, and a large proportion of the inhabitants obtain water from them instead of wells.

The large increase of population, and equal division of estates under our laws, have effected great changes from former days in the society of this island and its property. In the colonial times, a few large land owners, living in grand mansion houses, and surrounded by their slaves, owned the soil, and exchanged splendid courtesies with the proprietors of the great farms upon the Narragansett shore opposite. But all this has passed away, and the land has been subdivided, until there are very few farms of 150 acres (which is the largest size), or of 100 acres in extent. From these they go down to small landed properties, most of them very small, and some of them only one acre in size. Few country towns of the same area possess so

large a population. As you proceed west from the landing, the houses form something of a village for a little distance along the road, and elsewhere, for the most part, they are quite thickly scattered over the surface. Consequently the oft-quoted saying of Morse's Geography, published fifty years ago, that "this island is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese," is no longer true; the land has, of necessity, been more generally converted from pasturage to tillage. The largest crops raised are those of Indian corn and grass, both of which do well; I have never seen finer looking fields of corn anywhere. Many thousand bushels of oats, which also are of excellent quality, are raised for the Providence market, and there are other smaller products. The land is also stocked quite as heavily as is profitable, and large quantities of poultry are raised. The fisheries are important; yet as the majority of the inhabitants are farmers and not fishermen, as many suppose, the income of the fisheries is subordinate in amount to the value of the farm produce. As the landed estates have become so small, many are obliged to combine farming or gardening with fishing. The best codfish are obtained from there, and are in great demand. Mr. Wilkeson, editor of the Albany Evening Journal, has lately written a pleasant series of letters from the island for his paper, in one of which he observes: "The wise in codfish possess themselves of that which is caught and cured by the Block Islanders. It everywhere takes the market from the Newfoundland article. This is salted under the deck mostly, and, as a general thing, is put upon the flakes to dry, only after a season of sweltering verging upon decomposition. The Block Island cod is ashore within twelve hours of his ascension from the deep, comfortably reposing in a cask of brine. Decay cannot reach him." These fish are caught mainly during the months of May and November, the former being the time when they come from their winter residence in the South, and the latter when they return thither. Large quantities of blue fish, alias horse mackerel, are also caught, and other varieties, though to a very limited extent. White perch abound in the Great Pond, but the islanders seldom disturb them, directing their attention mainly to the larger pond without. The annual income of the fisheries was stated to me as not less than \$30,000, though it is difficult to make any correct estimate of it, or of the value of the agricultural produce. There are now about fifty-five of the island boats, well known from their peculiar build, being all two-masted, clinker built and sharp at both ends. It is stated as an evidence of their good qualities, and the skill of their managers, that in the open



sea navigation in which they are used, but one has foundered in fifty-nine years.

The trade of the island is carried on principally with Stonington, New London, Providence, and Newport. The islanders carry over cattle, horses, sheep, hogs grain, fish, poultry, and eggs; and expend much of the proceeds in articles for home consumption. During the summer months, the schooners William Newton to Newport, and the Mazeppa to Stonington, run twice a week each way, and the mail boat goes once a week each way between the island and Newport throughout the year. The arrival of the mail is an event of especial interest in a community thus situated, and its contents are called out and taken by those assembled around, either for themselves or neighbors, without delay. While there was such a rage for new banks in the State, three or four years ago, a charter was granted for one upon the island, but it did not go into effect.

The islanders enjoy the privilege of neutrals in time of war, that is, they are not liable to be drafted to serve in the army, and they may trade with either party. In the good old militia times in this State, there was a company incorporated there, but it was not called upon to do military duty.

Owing to its situation in the midst of the sea, the wind blowing over so large a body of water, the climate of the island is milder and more equable than that of the Rhode Island main. The fishermen usually pursue their avocation through the winter, excepting for about six weeks of the severest weather. The botanist finds plants which have their northern limits here, and do not grow upon the neighboring main, and the fall comes later, and the spring opens earlier than there. But little is felt of the summer's heat, and in winter, although the inhabitants have not been without snow upon the ground, when so much has fallen as for two winters past, yet it found them unprovided with sleighs for its enjoyment.

I have mentioned the movement made in 1665, relative to a harbor, which subject has been discussed from time to time for two centuries since, but, with some temporary exceptions, no harbor has been made. In 1670, the General Assembly appointed a committee to collect contributions for the purpose, the result of which movement was a harbor for a time in the Great Pond, but the passage forming it closed again. There has since been another, which was on the east side, formed by a creek that connected between a pond and the ocean, and was destroyed by the great gale of 1815. Two plans have been proposed for the purpose. One is to construct a breakwater opposite the landing, which can be

done in twenty feet of water far enough from the shore to shelter a number of coasting vessels. The other is to cut a passage from the sea into the Great Pond, which, if the passage can be kept open, would form a ship harbor. When the subject has been discussed, a violent controversy has ensued among the inhabitants as to which of these locations should be preferred. A breakwater that will stand must be an expensive work, as some attempts of the islanders to construct small ones for the protection of their boats have failed. The pond, I was told, covers 1,000 acres, with a depth of water in half of it of from forty to fifty feet. There is a small breach from it to the ocean on the west side, which sometimes opens itself, or is cut open, and at others is closed. The town employs a man to see that it is open during eight months of the year to keep the water off the roads and fields, as much of the island drains into the pond, and it would otherwise be very full. A little appropriation of \$500, the same sum to be raised on the island, was made by the General Assembly, two or three years since, to build a pier there, but the amount is not sufficient to accomplish much. There seems but little prospect of any good harbor being made, although Congress, by whose aid alone, on account of the great expense, it can ever be done, may yet be induced to favor the project. The latest proposition introduced into that body last winter, was to cut a ship canal 1,000 yards long from deep water in the pond out to the same depth in the ocean, in the narrowest part of the intervening land, and appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars therefor. To look at the island, see so large a settlement there, and consider the trade which it has, and yet to find it possessing only the most primitive means for getting on shore and back, is certainly not one of the least novelties of the place. It is also directly in the track of the coasting commerce of the country, and a harbor would often be serviceable in preventing wrecks. Many vessels come in annually, and stand off and on, or anchor at the landing, but their stay being dependent upon the weather, is often inconveniently uncertain.

The shores of the island have witnessed many destructive wrecks since the country's settlement, some of the most memorable of which it would be interesting to note, had I the materials at hand. I saw there at one time, in the summer of 1856, four vessels upon different parts of the shores. One was the bark Gem, which, after laying there six months, from February to August, was got off and taken to Newport. The others were schooners that had been totally lost, with more or less portions of their dif-



ferent hulls remaining to show where they struck.

The houses of the inhabitants are nearly all of one story, or most of them one and a half story, as they might, perhaps, more properly be called. They are all built of wood, and painted white, and many of them with latticed porticoes and shrubbery in front present a neat and pleasing appearance.

Peat was the only fuel used until within a few years past, and is still the cheapest; but with the increase of communication and business with the main land, and some inconveniences attending the burning of peat, many of the inhabitants use anthracite coal, and a few burn wood. This fuel is brought by the packets in summer, and not infrequently a cargo is obtained from the wrecks of coal vessels driven upon the shores. The supply of peat is inexhaustible. It may be obtained at any time from May to September, but is generally got out towards the close of summer, in a sufficient quantity for a year. The visitor may see the little balls in which it is made up spread upon the ground to dry, or stacked, like piles of cannon shot, to complete the process. It is burnt in stoves or grates, giving out a cheerful flame, and possesses many of the good qualities as well as disadvantages of cannel coal.

The absence of trees on the island is a great defect in the landscape, and a drawback to its pleasantness as a summer resort. It is not literally true that there are none there, but what there are, are so stunted in size, and the space occupied by them is so small compared to the whole extent of the island, that they make but very little show. They are placed around the houses in the hollows, and are nearly all Balm of Gilead, which has been found to succeed the best. There may also be seen an occasional specimen of a willow, silver-leafed poplar, or other kind. The oldest inhabitants can remember when there were here and there a few small patches of the forest trees remaining, but the people unwisely cut them all down, and since find it difficult to grow trees of any kind. There are a few cherry trees whose product is of a poor sour description, and quinces are the only fruit successfully raised. The island, owing to its large population, is so generally cultivated, that there is but little room for trees; but the people would do well to plant them by the roadside, in the hollows at least, if they would not grow upon the hills, and some other small portions of the valleys might profitably be devoted to them.

There is but one public road on the island, which runs from the north to the sound end, passing on the east side of the Great Pond, with

a branch from the landing, and at one or two other points. Other roads are travelled by opening gates. The people are fond of horsemanship, and raise excellent saddle horses for the purpose. I saw, one afternoon at the close of day, a party of a dozen of them, young men and women, starting out for a moonlight ride. The women also go a-shopping and visiting in that way, though not so absurdly arrayed as ours are with dresses which almost reach the ground when they are upon the horse, and impede them when they get off, so that they cannot walk. Twenty years ago this was the only mode of riding, and some of the roads are now better adapted for it than for any vehicle, but open wagons have been introduced to a considerable extent. There is but one covered vehicle on the island, a chaise owned by the doctor. They cannot well use them with the violent storms that at times beat over the place. The saddle horses find a ready use from the summer visitors. They are hardy animals, capable of performing a great deal of work in a day, and may be obtained at cheap rates. If Dr. Johnson's remark was true, that riding swiftly along in a postchaise was one of the greatest pleasures of life, we think that to gallop over those hills, and look off upon the ocean, may be considered of the same character.

They have two churches; one of the general Baptist order, and the other Freewill Baptist. The former has a new meeting-house dedicated on the 25th August last, when the steamer *Canonicus* carried 1,100 passengers there from this city and Newport, forming one of the largest and most agreeable steamboat excursions ever known. The new house cost \$2,500, and is built in the latest style, being two stories above ground, with lecture and committee rooms on the first floor, and the principal room, which will seat about three hundred people, upon the floor above.

The public schools are five in number, attended by forty to fifty scholars each; and Rev. Robert Allyn, our late School Commissioner, says that they are as good schools as those in any of the country towns in the State.

The Town House is centrally situated near the southern border of the Great Pond, upon a hill commanding a pleasant prospect by sea and land. It is similar and equal in appearance to those of others of the country towns of the State. It was built, in 1814, for a Baptist meeting house, and contains the old square pews and sounding board. Attached to it is the common burying ground of the island, which gives evidence of having been used ever since the settlement. It is rare in this country to find grave stones with dates previous to the year

1700, but there are such here. Upon one is the name of Acres Tois, buried in 1684, at the age of 101 years, and others very old and primitive may be found.

There is a light-house on the north point of the island, and another has long been needed upon the south side. It was recently supposed that one was to be built there, as a site was fixed upon, and the land ceded, but instead of the expected appropriation, there came one to build a new light-house at the north end, which is being done.* The vicinity of it is a desolate place, the sand blowing there during wintry gales like drifting snow in a heavy blowing snow-storm.

Like many other country towns, the great majority of the population of this consists of but few names, which are as follows: Allen, Ball, Champlain, Dickens, Dodge, Dunn, Littlefield, Milliken, Mitchell, Mott, Paine, Rose, Sands, Sheffield, Sprague, and Willis. Among these we find only two, Rose and Sands, of the names of the earliest settlers. The Sands family has always been a prominent one. We have mentioned the appointment given to the first of the name soon after the settlement, and several of them have since filled the highest offices in the gift of the town, and have been known in the councils of the State, at various periods throughout its history. The Champlains, Sands, and Sheffields are the wealthiest inhabitants. It is pleasant in these days to see so strictly a native American population as this. There are no foreigners among them, but only the children of some, which have been bound out by the public institutions of this city. Among the natives of the island who have resorted for subsistence elsewhere, are many sea-faring men, the captains of some of the packets in the coasting trade from this port, and others in different places. They thus practice the seamanship, the first lessons of which they learned in youth in the boat-navigation around their island-home. The argument for the fishing bounties has been their value in creating a hardy race of seamen; but the people of this island, engaged in the fishing business for 150 years past, have contributed their full share to this end, yet have received no bounties, because they cannot, for want of a harbor, keep such vessels as the law requires. This is a good reason, among others, why the government should furnish them the facilities of a harbor.

Some of the peculiarities of this place are pleasantly described by Mr. Wilkeson, from whom we have before quoted, as follows: "An island, nine miles long by three miles wide,

* It is now completed.

without a harbor—sixteen thousand acres of choice arable land without a tree—half of a New England county without a lawyer in it—a population of fourteen hundred Yankees without a shoemaker, or any mechanic whatsoever save a blacksmith, are surely noteworthy things. If there be a flail on Block Island, I know not; but I do know that the Scripture-time method of using the ox to thresh grain, is still in use there. 'Twas a Judean spectacle to see lads drive two yoke of cattle round a stack, while their father and his man-servant threw the trodden sheaves up loose upon the earthy threshing floor. An island in the Atlantic, dependent much on deep-sea fishing, without a decked vessel, is also remarkable. But there is a reason for these open schooner-boats of Block Island. Its only harbor of refuge is the high and dry beach. The fishing vessels, therefore, must be light enough to be drawn quickly out of water. The Block Island use of a single ox in harness, pulling between a pair of thills, is also peculiar as well as satisfactory. The use of peat for fuel, and a sort of cultivation of this article in fresh water ponds, is also notable to an Albanian." To this may be added, at least two interesting customs of former days that yet linger here, the use still of the old-fashioned spinning wheel to some extent, and women riding upon the pillion. Riding in an ox-cart, a mode of travelling hardly more expeditious there than elsewhere, has been practised by the steamboat visitors, and it was the only vehicle for conveyance before the wagons were introduced.

The old story of the Palatine Ship is an incident of mysterious interest connected with the island. This was a phantom vessel said to have been formerly seen off the island, from time to time, burning by night. It can hardly be treated as a mere superstition, when credible witnesses have positively affirmed that they have seen it, and it seems, therefore, that it must, like some other things, be believed if it cannot be explained. It was always seen in one quarter, off the northwest side of the island, appearing a number of times during the last century, but seldom since the beginning of this, coming after a longer interval each time, and the last time about thirty years ago.

The pleasure-seeking multitude retreating in summer from our cities to the country, have led to the establishment of many new resorts within a few years past. As a place of this kind, the island, from its situation and its wanting the usual means of access, long escaped. Recently, however, it has become somewhat of a watering place, and will continue to be a pleasant resort, unless unfortunately a great

crowd should ever be attracted there. This, added to the population it already has, would destroy what now constitutes its principal charm. A distinguished writer says that if the traveller fancies the resorts of fashion, "He should go to Newport, Saratoga, Cape May, Lake George (alas that this delightful place should have so degenerated!), and the Franconia Mountains; but, for real comfort, and all that is grand in nature, let him find a summer home at such places as Block Island, the Glen House or Crawford House among the White Mountains, Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog, and when these places shall fall into the extravagant and foolish ways of the present times, should such be their destiny, then must we seek for comfort during the dogdays in newly discovered nooks, or be content to remain at home." Since this was written, events have occurred tending to produce a change in these matters, for a time at least. The hotel accommodations at the island consist of three small houses, lodging altogether about 100 persons, and situated near the landing. Of these the Spring House, as it is called, is the most desirable, as it possesses much the finest situation upon the hill overlooking the other two. The view of the ocean from it is very fine; the house being situated some sixty or seventy feet above the sea, a very little back from it, and with the land sloping down so as to give an uninterrupted view, the prospect is one upon which the visitor dwells with never-failing pleasure. Before him is a broad and beautiful expanse of water, with here and there a coasting vessel upon the horizon or nearer to, while the foreground of the picture is enlivened by smaller craft, occasional yachts sailing by, the little island vessels going to and from the fishing banks, and small sail-boats which venture out from the main upon the smooth summer sea. Far to the north may be seen in clear weather, the houses upon Coggeshall's Point, the southern extremity of the new town of Newport, the old town being hidden by the hills that lay between it and Fort Adams. We often hear it remarked that such a view is a scene for a painter, but it is better to study the living scene itself than any representation upon canvas, defective as the best must be which the ablest artists can produce. This, however, beautiful as it is, is but one aspect of the sea; a placid summer view. Entirely different is the sublime sight from these hills when storms arise and winds blow, and the great waves come rolling in and break upon the beach with deafening roar. The name of the hotel is derived from a spring of iron water; this, and one of common water, issue within a few feet of each other from a ravine at the foot of the hill below. There is

quite a number of these iron springs upon the island. The substratum of the soil is blue clay, interspersed with small quantities of gravelly bog iron ore, from which the springs proceed. The water from them is very wholesome, and of especial service in some complaints.

The steamboat excursions from Providence to the island in summer furnish a pleasant little trip to sea, but they do not give passengers, as their advertisements say they do, a chance to view the island. The boat does not stop more than three hours, excepting on some rare occasions when they may make it four, and from this must be deducted the time spent in getting on shore and back again. Then, as the number of visitors is far too large for the hotels to accommodate, a great part of the time is usually spent in ascertaining where a dinner shall be had, and in waiting for and partaking of it. After this, the rest is employed in strolling about under a noon-day's sun, to try to see something during the few moments that remain. A stay of not less than two or three days is required, in order to see the place.

While the population, the business, and everything else here is on the increase, excepting the island itself, that is gradually on the decrease. It has no rocky walls upon its coast like those upon the ocean shores of the Island of Rhode Island, and in consequence, it is slowly washing away from the action of the sea. As to the rate at which this proceeds, I am unable to give an account. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in his geological survey of the State, speaks of the cliffs on the south side receding at the rate of about a foot a year. But I heard accounts, when there, of portions of the shores disappearing much faster than that. The same causes which lead to a rapid wear upon Long Island and the Jersey shore, are operating here, though perhaps, from some reason, not to the same extent. Dr. Jackson deprecates the removal of the paving stones from the shores on this account, and a great many of them have been taken away, until they have become scarce. We may conclude, however, that the day is yet distant, when, as has been said, "the island will disappear, and its site will constitute a shoal where the tenants of the waters will feed and fishermen repair."

I have thus endeavored to furnish some general information respecting this island. Its people, dwelling as they have done, much in a little world of their own, have been noted for their peculiarities in dress, language, modes of living and building, and other respects. These, however, have diminished within a few years past. They are strongly attached to their home, as islanders usually are, many of them, it is said, having never been upon the continent of Ame-

rica. They possess great social freedom and independence, being all engaged in the same productive pursuits, the cultivation of the earth, or the fisheries of the sea. Frugal and industrious in their habits, and having less temptation than many other communities to spend their earnings, they are generally in comfortable circumstances, or well to do in the world. They present a healthy, vigorous appearance; the men much browned by constant exposure, but the women with clear and fair complexions. The pure air they breathe, and their active habits are favorable to health and longevity. They are kind and hospitable to strangers, retaining still some pleasant traces of the manners as well as customs of a former period. With good churches and schools, their course must be onward, with the progress of the age. The island forms an interesting portion of the territory of our State, and its affairs are worthy of our attention and care.

I am indebted for the historical facts in this paper to one read to us two years ago, by Mr. William P. Sheffield of Newport, and published by him in the Providence Journal; to Potter's early history of Narragansett, a mine of antiquarian information, and to other sources. Mr. Sheffield is a native of the island, and is preparing a history of it. Other facts I have obtained from Dr. Charles T. Jackson's Agricultural and Geological survey of this State, in which he devotes a number of pages to this place, forming an interesting account. I also gathered some hints from Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson's dedicatory discourse at the island in August last, and "mine host" of the Spring House, Mr. Alfred Card, has aided me from his store of information relative to it.

PAUL JONES BALLADS.

The following Ballads were copied from the celebrated Roxburghe Collection of Broad-sides in the library of the British Museum, well known to the lovers of old English poetry. The first is printed on the same sheet with "A New Song," commencing

There was a man in Oxford;

and, therefore, appears to have been, in newspaper phrase, "going the rounds." The sheet forms No. 684 of the third volume of the collection. "The Spaws" have since made the little seashore village the resort of thousands of summer tourists.

The second ballad has a sheet to itself, forming No. 613 of the third volume of the same collection.

In the Museum catalogue, the name of the revolutionary naval hero is somewhat uncere-moniously entered as "Paul Jones, *Pirate*."

G. L. D.

A NEW SONG OF PAUL JONES—THE CUMBERLAND MILITIA AND SCARBROUGH VOLUNTEERS.

Come each loyal Briton of courage so bold
As annals can show you would ne'er be controul'd,
It vexes my patience I'm sure night and day
To think how that Traitor Paul Jones got away
Derry down, etc.

As soon as this rebel near our shore did come,
From all parts of the town the inhabitants run—
They all stood amazed his fire to see,
But this never daunted our brave militia.

Our two noble colonels they straight gave command,
Brave Lowther and Fleming, two parliament men;
They marched thro' the ranks, and to the men did say,
Brave boys, have your arms in good order, we pray.

Our brave officers all, of every degree,
Took care every man provided should be,
With powder and ball, then each took command,
Said, Boys, for the honour of Cumberland!

Then strait we on guard to the Spaws sent with speed—
To prevent Paul's landing, in case there was need:
They call him Paul Jones, but his name is John Paul,
And, if ever we catch him, he shall pay for all.

The Serapis and Countess of Scarbrough brave,
Five hours and a half they did bravely behave;
Only two against six the whole time in the fight,
And so with reluctance was forced to strike.

In Whitehaven the brat serv'd his time to the sea,
He was born and bred in the shire of Galloway:
He liv'd with Lord Selkirk a servant some time,
But committing murder to goal was confin'd.

He was try'd for the same and condemned to die,
But broke his confinement, by means cunningly;
A traitor he stands for th' American cause,
And join'd with the French for to pull down our laws.

The inhabitants of Scarbrough to work strait did fall
In order to protect them from all such as Paul;
And rais'd up a volunteer company with speed,
To defend the town, in case there was need.

For now they are provided with everything new,
Their hearts they are good, and their cloathing is blue,
They'll join our militia without dread or fear,
For to flog Jackey Paul, should he chance to come here.

I wish every city and town would with speed,
Raise a volunteer company in time of such need;
To assist our militia round the British land,
And imitate Scarbrough who has laid them a plan.

So here is a health for to drink great and small,
Success to our militia and volunteers all;
May they all prove loyal and true to their King,
And all such as Paul in a halter soon swing!

PAUL JONES—A NEW SONG.

Of heroes and statesmen I'll just mention four,
That cannot be match'd, if we trace the world o'er,
For none of such fame ever stept o'er the stones,
As G——n,* Jemmy Twitcher, Lord N——, and Paul
Jones.

Thro' a mad hearted war, which old England will rue,
At London, at Dublin, and Edinburgh, too,
The tradesmen stand still, and the merchant bemoans
The losses he meets with, from such as Paul Jones.

How happy for England, would Fortune but sweep
At once all her treacherous foes to the deep;
For the land under burthens most bitterly groans,
To get rid of some that are worse than Paul Jones.

To each honest heart that is Britain's true friend,
In bumpers I'll freely this toast recommend,
May Paul be converted, the Ministry purg'd,
Old England be free, and her enemies scourged!

If success to our fleets be not quickly restor'd,
The Leaders in office to shove from the board;
May they all fare alike, and the De'il pick the bones
Of G——n, Jemmy Twitcher, Lord North, and Paul
Jones!

UNITED STATES' MEDAL.

The following letter has been addressed by the President of the Maryland Historical Society to Mr. Kennedy, the Senator from Maryland, with a view of urging Congress to take such action as may increase the copies of medals struck off in honor of important events or meritorious individuals, and place them in the cabinets of the various Historical Societies, and other public institutions, in different parts of the Union. The movement is an important and timely one; and it may not be without a favorable influence, to have the application sustained by similar appeals from kindred societies in other States. Mr. Kennedy has already called the attention of the Senate to the subject, and, to be effective, any application from other institutions must be made without delay. S.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, Jan., 14, 1858.

SIR:—I have been instructed by the Maryland Historical Society, at its monthly meeting, held on the 5th of November last, to solicit the attention of Congress to the subject of such medals as have been, or may hereafter be stricken off at the United States Mint. On that occasion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

* Captain Green, a pirate, alluded to in another ballad in the Roxburghe Collection (Vol. III., No. 609).

Resolved, That the President be requested to memorialize Congress in the name of this Society, to authorize the establishment of a Medal-department in the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, which shall be directed to make copies, in appropriate metals, from the medal dies preserved in the Mint, as well as from those which may hereafter be re-coined or ordered by Government.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to supply through the Director of the Mint, the cabinets of each State, of each Historical Society, and of such other permanent associations as it may name, with complete series of all the United States Medals, as gifts, perpetuating the memory of the individuals, or of the actions they were intended to celebrate. And further, that the Director of the Mint be authorized to dispose of copies of said medals in gold, silver, or bronze, to individuals or societies, under such regulations and at such rates, as he, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

It seems from a statement made by the Director of the Mint, that of all the medals issued by the United States Government, commemorative of meritorious deeds by individuals, or of signal national events, nearly sixty out of one hundred have been lost or destroyed. This is a result greatly to be deplored; as such testimonials constitute some, among the most reliable historical data.

They fix dates, record prominent acts, and preserve the names of distinguished men; while they show the condition of one branch of Art, at the various epochs of their issues. This, though of less importance than the transmission of events, dates, and names, is not without its value. But a still greater one, perhaps, than any other, is the incentive they hold out to heroic achievement, or to personal sacrifices for the advantage, or glory of the country. As the United States advance in population, wealth, and grandeur, these medals will be the more cherished, and the more generally sought after. Posterity, therefore, may view with some reproach the fact that so few of them are in existence. May it not be justly urged that we have been indifferent to generous and noble deeds, or neglectful of one of these valued means of preserving them from oblivion, which are so common in the practice of other nations, if some step is not taken for the wider diffusion, and more careful preservation of these mute, yet eloquent memorials.

The Maryland Historical Society most cordially unites in the application to Congress for action on a subject which it deems of high importance; and respectfully, yet earnestly, prays that it may be taken into the favorable consideration of that honorable body.

In the hope that you, sir, will oblige the Society I have the honor to represent, by giving the proper direction to the foregoing, I am,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. SPEAR SMITH, *President*.

Hon. A. Kennedy, U. S. Senate,
Washington.

Societies and their Proceedings.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Montpelier, on 15th October, 1857. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:

President, Henry Stevens, Barnet; *Vice Presidents*, Geo. P. Marsh, Burlington, James H. Phelps, West Townshend; *Librarian*, Benjamin F. Stevens, Barnet; *Recording Secretary*, Daniel P. Thompson, Montpelier; *Corresponding Secretaries*, Benjamin F. Stevens, Barnet, Albert D. Hazen, Proctorsville; *Treasurer*, Jasper Curtis, St. Albans; *Councillors*, Geo. F. Houghton, St. Albans, Charles G. Eastman, Montpelier, James Barrett, Woodstock, Augustus P. Hunton, Bethel, Daniel Roberts, Burlington.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society, viz.:

Edward Hitchcock, Amherst, Mass., Rev. Calvin Pease, Burlington, Dr. Hiram F. Stevens, St. Albans, Henry Stephens, Jr., London, (England,) Chauncey Goodrich, Burlington, Albert D. Hagar, Proctorsville.

George F. Houghton, chairman of councillors, presented to the Society for examination several numbers of "The Historical Magazine," a monthly recently established in Boston, by C. Benjamin Richardson, Esq., which, having been examined, were made the subject of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent establishment of "The Historical Magazine," as an organ of the various Historical Societies in the United States, is hailed with gratification by this Society, and, we trust, will tend to promote the interests of the historical student and inquirer.

Resolved, That we commend its circulation among our associates; and, in token of our co-operation and sympathy with the cause which it is laboring to promote, request our recording secretary to transmit a certified copy of the record of the proceedings of this annual meeting for publication in its columns.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members:

Hon. Chas. B. Phelps, Woodbury, Conn.; Hon. William Willis, Portland, Me.; Joseph Williamson, Belfast, Me.; Charles J. Walker, Detroit, Mich.; J. P. Atwood, Esq.; Lyman O. Draper, Esq., Madison, Wis.; Rev. E. H. Newton, Cambridge, N.Y.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. John Wheeler, D.D., of Burlington, be requested to pronounce a historical address before this Society at its next annual meeting, and that Pliny H. White, Esq., of Amherst, Mass., be the substitute.

Resolved, That the president of this Society be requested hereafter annually to prepare a suitable notice of the death of eminent Vermonters who shall de cease during the current year, which shall be read at the annual meeting, and be deposited among the archives of the Society for future use and reference.

Resolved, That a series of papers relating to the natural and civil history of Vermont be read before the Society at its annual meetings, and prepared for publication.

In accordance with the last resolution, the following named gentlemen were requested to prepare papers on the subjects designated by the Society:

Hon. D. P. Thompson, Montpelier—"Discovery of Vermont, and origin of its name."

Rev. A. J. Lampson, St. Albans—"Indian Antiquities in Northern Vermont."

Henry Stevens, Jr., London, England—"Green Mountain Boys Abroad."

Honorable Norman Williams, Woodstock—"Sketches of the Lives and Characters of the Surveyor Generals of Vermont."

Chauncey Goodrich, Burlington—"The Fruits of Vermont."

Albert H. Hagar, Proctorsville—"The Marbles of Vermont."

Meeting adjourned to the Brick Church, to hear the Eulogy on the Life and Character of the Rev. Zadock Thompson, by George F. Houghton, Esq., and an Address by the Rev. Calvin Pease, of Burlington.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers below.) This Society held a meeting at Providence, December 30th, 1857. A letter was read from Hon. James Savage, of Boston, in relation to an early German settlement in Braintree, Massachusetts, which had been referred to at the last meeting. Dr. Edwin M. Snow read an elaborate and interesting paper on the his-

tory of cholera in Providence. He gave an account of the particulars of its prevalence in 1832, 1849, and 1854; and especially of the alarm created by its first approach and outbreak, the precautions taken to prevent it, and the gradual progress of knowledge as to the best means of prevention. In comparing the printed records of the earlier visitation with those of later epidemics, Dr. Snow spoke of the lessened value of newspapers for purposes of permanent historical record, since the introduction of more rapid means of communication, especially the electric telegraph. This paper was published in full in the *Providence Journal*, Dec. 31st, 1857.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held at Providence, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1858. The usual official reports were received, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. Albert G. Greene, *President*; Samuel G. Arnold, and George A. Brayton, *Vice Presidents*; Henry T. Beckwith, *Secretary*; Welcome A. Greene, *Treasurer*; Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper for the Northern District*; and Benjamin B. Howland, of Newport, *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper for the Southern District*; Seven gentlemen were elected resident members; and Rev. Thomas S. Drowne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Ward Dean, of Boston, Mass. were elected corresponding members.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Stone, Librarian and Cabinet-keeper of the Northern District:

During the year just closed, the work of arranging the collections of the Society has been steadily advancing. The rooms have been more frequently resorted to than in former years, for purposes of research; and thus, in the information obtained, have been returned to the antiquarian and historian portions of the treasures here gathered. The donations to the Society amount to more than eight hundred. Of these about three hundred are bound volumes—the residue pamphlets. Among the most important of these donations, are volumes in continuation of the Documentary History of New York; the transactions of the Smithsonian Institute; seventy-four publications from the Wisconsin Historical Society, embracing their own transactions and State executive and legislative documents; sixty-two thin volumes, presented by John Carter Brown, Esq., mostly relating to American affairs from 1700 to 1808, many of them rare; and thirty sets of Rhode Island Colonial Records, published under the supervision of Hon. John R. Bartlett, and presented by him in behalf of the State—a contribution to Rhode Island History of inestimable value.

Among the curiosities presented to the Cabinet, is a pair of iron hinges, brought from England at an early day, and taken from the door of a "Garrison House" still standing in Johnston, near Simmons's factory. These venerable relics of the past, are the gift of Miss Eleanor Field, and recall to our very presence the forms of the lofty Philip, the friendly Canonicus, and the noble Miantonomi. This garrison house, the last representative of a numerous class of defences in the early settlement of Rhode Island, was the property of Major Thomas Fennor, who fought in what is familiarly known as "Church's Indian War," and until within a few years was occupied by a lineal descendant, still living at the age of about 90 years. Miss Field, now 85 years of age, was born at Field's Point, on the homestead of William Field, the associate of Roger Williams. The house, built about 150 years ago, is still standing, and a walnut tree adjacent is the product of a nut planted by a member of the family. During the American Revolution, this house was a favorite resort of the officers of the army quartered in Providence, and beneath the shady groves that then imparted picturesque beauty to the Point, many hours were given to social pastimes. At this period, Miss Field was old enough to observe and remember many of the daily occurrences. She recollects distinctly, when the fortification of "Robin Hill" was commenced, an event marked by the obtrusiveness of a stalwart laborer bearing the sobriquet of "Blue Dick." From the summit of this hill, in company with her father, aided by a spy-glass, she saw the assault by Sullivan upon the enemy on Rhode Island, and is now among the very few living witnesses of that contest.

The monthly meetings of the Society have been made attractive and profitable by a series of valuable and interesting papers read by the following gentlemen:

Rev. C. C. Beaman, of Scituate—The early history and settlers of the town of Foster.

Prof. William Gammell, of Brown University—The Loyalists of the American Revolution.

David King, M. D. of Newport—On the early history of Rhode Island.

Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence—On the Indian names of places in Rhode Island.

Henry T. Beckwith, Esq., Providence—Sketch of the History of Block Island.

Prof. James B. Angell, Brown University—German Emigration to the United States.

Edwin M. Snow, M. D.—History of the Cholera in Providence.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 77.) Held a monthly meeting Thursday Jan. 7, 1858. In the absence of the president, Rev. Dr. Morris was called to the chair.

The following additions to the Society's collections, made since the last report, were announced:

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, for Rev. Wm. Hamilton, presented an original patent of land in Baltimore county, from Lord Baltimore to Dr. George Walker, dated 1728-9, with an expression of the donor's interest in the labors and prosperity of the Society.

Charles Campbell, of Petersburg, Va., nominated at the last meeting, was elected a corresponding member.

Messrs. A. Townsend Wagh, Edward Stirling, Henry Snowden, P. G. Sauerwein, Jr., and Dr. David Keener, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

Mr. Streeter, from the council of government, reported that the entire repairs and painting of the Society's building had been completed at an expense of about \$1,400, and had been paid without exhausting the funds of the council.

The president presented a letter from Hon. J. Morrison Harris, resigning his office of corresponding secretary on account of his engagements at Washington, which render it difficult for him to discharge its duties with proper punctuality and attention. On motion, action on the letter was deferred to the next monthly meeting, being the time for the annual election of officers.

The secretary read a "Memoir of Gen. De Kalb," prepared by Gen. J. Spear Smith, the president of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, the thanks of the Society were voted to the president, for the valuable paper prepared by him.

The following paper was read by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, on the "Theory of Zodiacal Light, proposed by Com. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N."

He arranges the facts derived from his observations as follows:

1. The zodiacal light occupies a constant relative position in the plane of the ecliptic, preceding or following the sun.

2. Its central line is parallel with or coincides with the ecliptic.

3. Its apex varies in distance 60° to 110° from the sun. Its height above the horizon seldom exceeds 60° .

4. Its azimuth changes with the sun and with the observer's position on the earth.

5. Its inclination alters with the position of

the observer in latitude, from the vertical down to an acute angle with the horizon.

6. The morning and evening zodiacal light are different in phase, color, altitude, and inclination, depending upon the angle subtended between the observer's horizon and the plane of the ecliptic.

7. Its apex lies always *south* of the zenith when the observer is north of the ecliptic, and *north* of the zenith when he is to the south of the ecliptic.

8. When the ecliptic passes through the zenith of the observer, the column of light is vertical to the horizon; it then assumes the appearance of a narrow belt, with a well-defined apex.

9. North or south of the ecliptic, the zodiacal light exhibits a broader phase, but less in altitude than when under it.

10. The zodiacal light is never seen until the sun has set, and twilight ended, or until all reflected light is cut off; therefore, its visibility in high latitudes depends upon the continuance of twilight.

11. Owing to the length of twilight, the zodiacal light is seldom seen near the limiting parallel. The limiting parallels vary with the sun's disinclination.

12. The sun's rays falling perpendicularly on the atmosphere within the tropics, are not reflected; consequently after sunset there is little or no twilight.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Morris was requested to report to the Society on the contents and character of the volumes of Agassiz's great work, recently received.

Dr. Steiner, from the committee on Natural History, stated that they would be happy to receive contributions from members and others, and invited any members interested in natural science to attend the working meetings of the committee, held on Thursday evening of each week.

The Society then adjourned.

OHIO.

THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.—(Officers below.) The annual meeting was held on the 11th January, at Cincinnati.

A communication from Col. John Johnston, President, was received and read.

The annual election was held with the following result:

President, Robert Buchanan.

Jas. Lupton, first *Vice-President*; James W. Ward, second *Vice-President*.

Manning F. Force, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Charles E. Cist, *Recording Secretary*.

James M'C. Lea, *Treasurer*.

John D. Caldwell, *Librarian*.

City Curators—Edward D. Mansfield, John P. Foote, Geo. T. Williamson, Rutherford B. Hayes, John B. Russell, Charles P. James, and George Graham,

Curators out of the City—Gen. L. V. Bierce, Akron, Summit county; S. P. Hildreth, Marietta, Washington county; James T. Worthington, Chillicothe, Ross county; Lucius P. Marsh, Zanesville, Muskingum county; Addison P. Russell, Columbus, Franklin county; Col. John Johnson, Dayton, Montgomery county; Caleb Atwater, Circleville, Pickaway county; Charles Whittlesey, Cleveland, Cuyahoga county.

Messrs. Cist and Caldwell, Committee to secure rooms, made report, and had further time, with authority to secure rooms.

Mr. Caldwell gave notice of a motion to amend Article VI. of the Constitution, changing the time of holding the annual meeting to the second Monday of January.

The following is the list of contributions received by the Corresponding Secretary:

Map of the U. S. Coast Survey; Charts of the river Uruguay; Astronomical Observations from the National Observatory; Ninth Volume Smithsonian Contributions; Smithsonian Report for 1856; Memorials of the Scranton Family, Burlington, Ct., with two sermons by Rev. E. S. Scranton; Fac-simile of Autographs of Merchants and Citizens of Philadelphia, to Resolutions of Non-Importation, 1765.

Lewis P. Marsh, Esq., of Zanesville, was elected a corporate member, and H. C. Brackenridge, Esq., Tarentum, Pa., was elected a corresponding member. The Society then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(Officers below.) January 11th, 1858. A stated meeting of the Society was held—Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., presiding.

The report of Mr. Charles M. Morris, treasurer, was read, and reported as having been audited. The receipts for the year 1857 were \$2,351 81, and the payments \$2,237 50, leaving a balance of \$114 31 in the treasury.

The trustees of the Publication Fund presented their annual report as follows:

To the President and Members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:—The undersigned present the following report of the Publication Fund. In accordance with a resolution of the Society, at its meeting in April last, requiring the accounts to be closed with the year, this

report is of the affairs of the fund from February 9th, 1857, to December 31st, 1857, and consequently includes the entries of but six months' receipts of interest:

Feb. 9, 1857. Reported investments of \$20 subscriptions . \$11,500 00
Dec. 23, 1857. Additional \$20 subscriptions 1,000 00

Investments transferred by society . 1,050 00

Total fund \$13,550 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash received from Feb. 9 to Dec. 31, 1857. \$267 50
Out of which there was paid the balance due on Braddock's Expedition . 255 40

Interest cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1857 . . \$12 10

There is due and unpaid the sum of sixty dollars interest on loan of the city of Pittsburg.

"A volume of like size and style with Braddock's Expedition," ordered to be published by the Society, has received our approval. The printing of it will be commenced immediately on the actual payment by the city of Philadelphia of the interest on its loans. It is gratifying to know that the suspension by the city of Pittsburg of the payment of its interest on its loans, will not at all interfere with the operation of the fund. The cost of the volume now ready for the press will be promptly met by the receipt of interest; and by the time another volume, which should be a year hence, shall be ordered to be printed, it is not to be doubted this temporary difficulty will have been removed.

JOHN JORDAN, JR.,

HARRY CONRAD,

GEORGE W. NORRIS,

Trustees of the Publication Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1857.

Mr. Horatio G. Jones, the corresponding secretary, read his report for the past year, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Townsend Ward, the librarian, read a list of donations received since the last meeting.

The committee on Mr. Everett's oration on Washington reported that he had consented to deliver the oration on Thursday, Feb. 4th, and that they had secured the Academy of Music as the place.

The Society was then adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. II. p. 50.) A meeting of the Society was held the 19th of January—William H. Brown, Esq., the president, in the chair. Letters were read from

various gentlemen, accepting membership; and interesting communications were received from the Hon. Edward Coles, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor of Illinois, giving reminiscences of the first organized agricultural and historical associations of this State; from the Rev. J. M. Peck, of Illinois, on various topics connected with our State history and his personal labors in its service; and from the Hon. S. F. Vinton, of Washington, D.C., accompanying a copy of his argument before the General Court of Virginia, relative to the claim of jurisdiction by that State over both banks of the Ohio river.

The librarian reported the acquisition to the Society's collections since the last meeting, being a total—in books, documents, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper files and charts—of 1,364, by 51 contributors; the collection including many valuable and early publications upon America, such as Herrera, De Solis, Las Casas, Montanus, Laet, Lafitan, Purchas, Raleigh, La Hontan, and the *Lettres Edifiantes*; besides ancient maps and charts, including the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, by Ortelius, ed. Antwerp, 1579.

The secretary also made report of the results of a recent visit made by him to the city of Washington, in the Society's behalf.

A resolution was then presented and adopted, expressing the desire of the Society "to collect, in the city of Chicago, as complete materials as may be, serving to illustrate the historical origin and development, the theological opinions and benevolent operations, together with the life, character, and labors of the leading representative minds of the several religious denominations in the United States—in the belief that such collection, in the mixed and necessarily unorganized character of the population of the northwest, will have a salutary tendency to promote just and enlarged ideas, and to diffuse an enlightened religious sentiment, mutual candor and toleration, and the respect for organized religious institutions, essential to social order and to all the highest interests of a civilized community;" and inviting contributions in aid of this object from the various boards of religious publications in the United States.

Several persons were then admitted as members of the association; after which a discussion arose upon the subject of the Fisheries of the American Lakes, and the desirableness of securing to the public a full and authentic memoir of the same, with as extensive statistics, for a series of years, as can be obtained. On motion of Mr. Burch, the Hon. M. Skinner and W. L. Newberry, Esq., were appointed a committee to procure the preparation of such a

memoir, in the Society's behalf, suitable for publication.

ILLINOIS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 50.) Meeting of this Society was held at Alton on the 27th January—John James, M.D., in the chair.

Valuable letters and documents were reported by the corresponding secretaries. From among these an interesting communication from Rev. J. M. Peck, D.D., containing valuable notes and suggestions, and promising a continuation of the series of historical papers, initial parts of which have already been presented, was read before the Society and ordered on file. An original letter, signaling the first landing of a steamboat at the port of Alton, dated "Steamboat Engineer, July 8th, 1820," giving notice of a discharge of freight, "a barrel of rice, a barrel of salt, and some iron ware," for "E. Long," merchant, and signed "J. D. Graham" (captain)—was read, and ordered on file in the antiquarian department.

The committee on books and documents reported several valuable volumes of public documents and rare historical works, received as donations to the Society.

Dr. John James, president of the Society, read an interesting scientific paper on the "Causative Relations of Light," proposing theories somewhat novel, which were advocated with rare acuteness and distinguished ability. The author was requested to place the paper among the archives of the Society. W. C. Flagg, Esq., read a paper indicating certain lines of historical research, which he proposed to prosecute under the auspices of the Society, the design of which is to illustrate the early history of Illinois and of the Western Valley. The paper was received and placed on file for further consideration.

Several committees were arranged and assigned to several important departments of research. Much zeal was manifested by the members of the Society in attendance, which augurs well for its future achievement.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 235.) The monthly meeting of Feb. 2 was one of more than usual interest, and called together a larger number of members than any previous meeting of the season.

After the transaction of the usual business, George Brinley, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Samuel Grosvenor, of Pomfret, and his bequest to the Society of the battle sword of his distinguished ancestor, Gen. Israel Putnam.

Mr. Brinley was appointed to receive on behalf of the Society this valued relic, and return suitable acknowledgments therefor to the executrix.

A special committee, composed of the president, Messrs. J. B. Hosmer, C. Hosmer, Trumbull and Perkins, was appointed to revise the roll of members, take into consideration the existing by-laws respecting the terms of membership, and report what amendments or alterations, if any, are necessary therein, or in the provisions of the charter.

The president, in compliance with the request of the Society at a former meeting, presented a copy of the will of the late David Watkinson, Esq., explained its provisions, particularly those portions which comprise the munificent bequest for a library, and read a short memoir of Mr. Watkinson. The appraisement of the estate (amounting to nearly \$450,000) is completed, and there is reason to hope that the executors will be enabled to provide for the payment of all the special legacies without diminution. By a codicil made in October, 1855, Mr. Watkinson bequeathed, to certain trustees named, the sum of \$100,000, for establishing a library of reference, in connection with and under the supervision of the Historical Society—authorizing the expenditure of \$5,000 in making such additions to, or alterations of, the building now occupied by the Society's library and collections as shall be necessary, and the appropriation of \$15,000, on certain conditions, as a fund for the salary of a librarian, etc.

Mr. Watkinson was born at Lawenham, county of Suffolk, England, 17 Jan., 1778; the son of Mr. Samuel Watkinson, a woollen manufacturer of that place, and Sarah Blair, a pupil of the celebrated Miss Isabella Graham. The father, a descendant from one of Cromwell's soldiers, inherited warm sympathies with the cause of freedom and the assertion of popular rights, and at the commencement of the revolutionary contest sided with the colonies in their opposition to ministerial oppression. In 1795 he emigrated to America, with his family, and settled at Middletown, Conn., where he died, in 1816, at the age of seventy.

David, one of twelve children, received his first training for mercantile life in the counting-house of Mr. Samuel Corp, then one of the leading merchants of New York. In 1799 he removed to Hartford, and commenced business on his own account. In 1803 he married Miss Olivia Hudson, who died in 1849, leaving no children. For thirty years his name has been prominently associated as projector, officer, or benefactor, with almost every institution of public interest, business enterprise, and for

benevolent purposes in the city of Hartford; and at his death he has devoted one-half of the large fortune accumulated during a life of untiring energy and industry and of unstained integrity, to the establishment or endowment of literary and benevolent institutions. He died at his residence in Prospect street, Dec. 13, 1857, aged 80. "He was one of the best types of the skillful and honorable merchant. Unobtrusive and quiet, his views were large and liberal, and his business action efficient and decided." In illustration of this character, among other facts, it was stated that in the whole course of his business life, of nearly sixty years, he had never been engaged in a law-suit, as plaintiff or defendant; and that in most instances in which he had been called to the witness stand, it had been for the purpose of giving his testimony adversely to his own interests.

The communication of the president was listened to with much interest, and a copy requested, by vote of the Society, for publication.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I., p. 276.) Held its monthly meeting at Detroit on the 4th of February, 1858.

A letter was received from Hon. Henry N. Walker, stating that other engagements prevented his reading his proposed paper this evening.

James A. Girardin, Esq., offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of the founding of Detroit (Fort Pontchartrain), by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, on the 24th of July, 1701, which was adopted, and a committee of six appointed.

Several new members were proposed.

Judge Witherell read a very instructive paper, relative to the late Major Henry B. Brevoort (commonly known as Commodore Brevoort), who died a few days ago. The narrative was taken mostly, but not entirely, from his dictation. Major Brevoort was an officer in the United States Army during the close of the last century, and at that time commanded a detachment which went down the Mississippi to found the American posts in the State of Mississippi. On his journey he had occasion at Louisville to employ a lawyer to get some of his men released from arrest. A tall, lank young man presented himself, and succeeded in discharging them. His charge was *one dollar*. The young man's name was Henry Clay. Major Brevoort volunteered in Perry's fleet, where his men did good service

as marines, and he was honorably mentioned in the dispatches concerning the Battle of Lake Erie. Prior to the surrender of Detroit, Major Brevoort volunteered to cut out the British vessels on the Canada shore, and organized a company of resolute men to aid him, but Gov. Hull prevented it. Major Brevoort was in command, at one period, of the United States flotilla upon Lake Erie and above, and from this derived his familiar title of commodore. He was a man of undaunted bravery, but great simplicity of character. He was also honest in every sense of the term. He was highly respected by the whole population. Judge Witherell related many amusing and interesting facts concerning his adventures.

Several other gentlemen related anecdotes of Commodore Brevoort.

Judge Witherell also read a paper upon the antiquities of Springwells. The "Sand Hill" at the bend of Detroit River, below the city, was called Springwells by the English, and Belle Fontaine by the French, on account of several fine springs that came up to the surface there. It was formerly a favorite resort for picnics, until the ground was disturbed and broken up. On this hill were, until within a few years, three Indian mounds. Judge Witherell has seen the Indians bury their dead in one of them, and, after the burial, the friends waded out into the river in a zigzag course, until they thought the spirit had gone on its journey. The wading in the water was to prevent the spirit following their track. This sand hill was a favorite camping ground. The judge described the uncouth appearance of the Indians as they came from all parts of the West on their way to Malden to receive their presents from the Saganosh. He also described their customs of courtship, etc., and referred to the fact that a young squaw when "engaged," wore one blue and one red legging—suggesting the propriety of the adoption of this custom among the whites, to prevent susceptible young men from disappointment and mistake.

The following contributions were announced :

From A. D. Fraser, Esq., of Detroit. A rare and valuable pamphlet formerly belonging to Chief Justice Powell, of Canada. It was the paper read at the Bar of the House of Commons by Mr. Lymburner, agent of the inhabitants of Canada, on the 23rd of March, 1735, remonstrating against the "Quebec Act," which established the Coutume de Paris as the civil code of Canada, and complaining of mal-administration, etc.

From D. B. Harrington, Esq., of Saratoga. A number of papers from the effects of the late Col. Geo. R. McDougall, including his books as Quarter-master General of Michigan in 1807, an

account of a contested election in Detroit in 1801, and several autographs.

From Sylvester Larned, Esq., of Detroit. A manuscript prepared by P. Lecayer, Esq., in 1818, for Gen. Charles Larned, describing the murder of Captain Hart by the Indians, Jan. 23, 1813, and also the Massacre of the River Raisin on the previous day.

From Judge Laurent Durocher, of Monroe. A manuscript account by himself of the Massacre of the River Raisin, January 22, 1813, of which he was an eye witness, being engaged in the American army.

From Daniel Goodwin, Esq., of Detroit. The manuscript thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Cass, in 1830.

From C. I. Walker, Esq., of Detroit. Several autograph letters from the papers of the late Judge Woodward. Also, the account of the Battle of Lake Erie, by Tristram Burgess, published in 1839; the Constitutions of the United States, 1791; the Universal Gazetteer, London, 1760; Worcester's Geography, 1828.

From James A. Girardin. The original Commission from the Marquis de Vaudreuil to the Chief Monguagon, dated September 4, 1755. Also, a block from the timber of the old Huron Church erected in Sandwich, Canada, in 1764, and taken down in 1854.

From Mrs. Henry Barns. An ancient sampler found in Detroit, made by Mary Munday, February 13, 1744—a beautiful specimen of needlework in fine preservation.

From Judge Witherell. Several original early census rolls of Michigan, taken in 1810 and 1820. Also, an account in manuscript of a voyage from Pittsburgh, down the Ohio and Mississippi, and up to the Falls of the Ohio, under the order of Government, in 1798-9, and 1800, by the late Major Henry B. Brevoort.

From Geo. H. Fleming. A historical manuscript embracing the autobiography of Jedediah Phelps, written in 1842 by Mr. Phelps, at the age of 90. Also, an autograph military order of Gen. P. B. Porter, dated September 27, 1814.

The Society then adjourned until the 4th of March.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. I. p. 143.) Held a stated meeting in Boston on Thursday, Feb. 11th—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in the chair. The standing committee presented for consideration a memorial to the legislature, remonstrating against a petition of the Historic-Genealogical Society, for a change of its corporate name to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Lord Lyndhurst, of England, a native of Boston, was elected an honorary member. Mr. Quincy, the senior member of the Society, made a few remarks relating to this distinguished nobleman. He said they were born in the same town and the same year, and that there was a tradition in his family that the same nurse officiated on both occasions. He presumed that she was a *wet nurse*. If so, the fact that both children had lived so long was certainly a proof that she had been faithful to her charge. Their paths had diverged. The family of the former went to England, and Lyndhurst, planting himself on a soil propitious to the growth of lords, in due time became a lord; while he (Mr. Quincy) remained in America, and became—a *sovereign*.

Gen. Wm. H. Sumner read extracts from an unpublished memoir of Gov. Brooks, relating to an affecting interview between Col. Brooks and Capt. Bancroft, and the part they bore in the Saratoga campaign. Gen. Sumner also presented several original MSS., among which was one entitled, "Notes relative to the Campaign against Burgoyne," by J. M. Hughes, aid-de-camp to Gen. Gates. Several valuable donations were acknowledged as having been received, among which are, a complete set of the "American State Papers," from Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the publications of the Society of Antiquaries from that society, and historical works of Mons. Guizot, in 19 vols., from the author, an honorary member.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—A meeting of this Society was held, Jan. 14, at its rooms in Salem, Mass. Vice Pres. Rev. John L. Russell in the chair. After reading the records of the last field meeting, which was held in Hamilton, last autumn, donations which had been since received were announced. Portrait of Dr. W. H. Prince, pastor of first church for more than fifty years, patron of science, and constructor of an air pump, was received and duly acknowledged.

An adjourned meeting was held Jan. 28 at the same place. Chas. M. Endicott, Esq., gave an account of the capture of the ship *Friendship*, in Feb. 1831, on the west coast of Sumatra; the miraculous escape of the boat's crew on shore, and her recapture out of the hands of the pirates. Mr. Endicott closed his account with a tribute to the honesty and fidelity of his Malay friend, P. O. Adam.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society, held on Friday, Feb. 12th, the following gentlemen were elected for the en-

suing year:—*President*, Hon. James M. Wayne; *Vice-President*, Hon. C. S. Henry; *Second Vice-President*, Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, I. K. Tefft, Esq.; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. E. Yonge; *Treasurer*, A. A. Smets, Esq.; *Librarian*, J. F. Cann, Esq.; *Curators*, Col. W. T. Williams, Solomon Cohen, Esq., Dr. Wm. M. Charters, John Stoddard, Esq., Wm. Duncan, Esq., W. B. Hodgson, Esq., A. A. Smets, Esq.

Several names were presented for membership, and those that had been proposed at a previous meeting balloted for.

The Library Committee then read a report from the Librarian, stating the Library to be in a good condition, and that negotiations were now being made to have it open daily to strangers, visitors, and members.

The report further stated the number of volumes now in the Library to be five thousand five hundred and forty, and that there were many valuable sets incomplete by the loss of a volume, which were recommended to be supplied. This the Society authorized to be done.

Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Gordon, tendering the thanks of the Society to the Hon. John E. Ward for his chaste and eloquent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication; also, that the grateful acknowledgments of the Society be tendered to the Republican Blues, Hibernian Society and Irish Union Society, for the interest which their presence betokened.

Bishop Elliott then read the correspondence between the special committee and the Rev. W. B. Stevens, D.D., of Philadelphia, in reference to the publication of Dr. Stevens' second volume of the History of Georgia.

The Committee, in writing to Dr. Stevens, stated it to be the unanimous wish of the Society that he should complete the second volume of his valuable work on the History of Georgia, and allow it to be published at the expense of the Society.

Dr. Stevens replied that the duties of his position had hitherto prevented his further prosecution and final completion of the work; but, encouraged by the action of the Society, he should make a vigorous effort to complete the work, and strive to present such a History of Georgia as shall truly reflect the political life and fortunes of the last, though not least, of the old thirteen colonies.

The Society, thereupon, resolved to publish one thousand copies of the second volume of Dr. Stevens' History of Georgia, and when a sufficient number of copies had been sold to reimburse the Society, the remaining should be presented by the Society to the author.

The following resolutions were then offered by I. K. Tefft, Esq., on the death of Rev. Samuel Gilman, D.D., of Charleston, S.C.:

WHEREAS, intelligence has been received, this day, of the sudden death of Rev. Samuel Gilman, D.D., of Charleston, S.C., an honorary member of the Georgia Historical Society; a gentleman of ripe scholarship, whose Christian graces and virtues were an ornament to the community in which he lived, for nearly half a century—whose warm heart was deeply interested in every generous effort for the highest good of all—whose large and liberal spirit recognized the goodness of all—and whose interest in this Society was always cheerfully manifested during his visits to this city. Therefore

Resolved, That the Georgia Historical Society, while bowing submissively to the will of the Almighty Father, who has suddenly taken a devoted servant to Himself, laments the loss of one whose literary culture and industry won the respect of all; whose sympathies with the South were always alive and consistent; who loved the home of his adoption equally with that of his childhood and youth; and who, above all, adorned a blameless life with the beauty of holiness.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family in the loss of a faithful husband and father; with the Christian Society, to which he was a devoted Minister, and to the community of which he was a distinguished ornament.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate these resolves to the family of the deceased.

The Society then adjourned to another room of their Hall, where they discussed the delicacies prepared in honor of the anniversary of the Society.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Institute was held Wednesday evening, January 13, 1858, the President, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, in the chair. Among the gentlemen present was Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a native of Albany, and formerly one of the most active and efficient members of the Institute.

The president gave him a cordial welcome on behalf of the Society, to which he made an earnest and appropriate reply.

At the close of these remarks, the Institute proceeded to the transaction of the business attendant upon the election of officers:—*President*, J. V. L. Pruyn; *Treasurer*, F. S. Pease; *Secretary*, David Murray. *First Department*—

President, R. V. De Witt; *Corresponding Secretary*, John Patterson; *Recording Secretary*, J. E. Gavit; *Librarian*, John H. Hickcox. *Second Department*—*President*, Stephen Van Rensselaer, *Vice-President*, Peter Gansevoort; *Recording Secretary*, S. O. Vanderpoel; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joel Munsell; *Treasurer*, O. H. Anthony. *Third Department*—*President*, A. J. Johnson; *Vice-President*, R. H. Pruyn; *Corresponding Secretary*, F. B. Hough; *Recording Secretary*, G. W. Taylor; *Treasurer*, H. A. Homes; *Curators*, J. H. Armsby, M.D., Professor James Hall, Howard Townsend, M.D., C. H. Anthony, David Murray.

Professor Murray, principal of the Albany Academy, then read a paper on the History and System of Astrology.

The paper called out quite a discussion on the popular delusions of the present day, and especially on the so-called system of Spiritualism, in which Dr. Henry, Dr. Hough, and Professor McCoy, and others took part.

In his remarks, Professor Henry gave an interesting account of his examination of a case of mesmerism, in which the effect of the imagination was strikingly illustrated.

Professor Hall called attention to the fact in connection with the visit of Professor Henry, that in 1832 he had witnessed in this building illustrations by Professor Henry, of the result of his researches in electro-magnetism—had seen a wire of great length through which a current of electricity was transmitted, and the manner illustrated by which a power could be transmitted to a distance, and signals given by the ringing of a bell; thus establishing the practicability of the electro-magnetic telegraph, and Professor Henry's priority of the demonstration of the applicability of the electro-magnet to telegraphic purposes.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 54). Monthly meeting, March 4th. F. A. Conkling, Esq., presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, a number of gentlemen were elected members of the Society. The recording secretary read a letter from the Hamilton Association in Canada, proposing a mutual exchange of their publications. A letter was also read from the Austrian Consul-General, Ch. F. Loosey, Esq., expressing thanks to the Society for a number of publications which have been sent to the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. Mr. Loosey made also a valuable donation to the Society, of numerous Austrian newspapers, periodicals and other publications bearing upon geographical and statistical science. The treasurer's report was read, and, after de-

ducting the current expenses, a balance was shown in the treasury of \$132 77. The librarian's report showed that thirty-two donations have been made to the Society's library during the past month. Among the aforesaid donations a report from the Ordnance Survey in Great Britain was especially recommended, as it gives a full description of the successful application of the photographic art to the reduction of plans of towns to smaller scales. The advantages which may be derived from the introduction of this method are demonstrated in the fact that three men accomplished in six days, with great facility and correctness, what one hundred draughtsmen could not have done in the same time.

The paper announced for the evening was by Dr. Gulick, the well-known missionary on the Micronesia Islands, "on the Ruins of Ascension Island of the Caroline Group of Islands in the Pacific Ocean." It was read by the Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., who made a few introductory remarks, showing the geographical position of Ascension Island on a beautifully executed map by Mr. Bidwell, of this city. Dr. Gulick, who is the son of a missionary, born at the Sandwich Islands, and who received a thorough scientific education, is fully conversant with the different dialects spoken on these islands. He made a careful examination, particularly of Ascension Island, or Ponape, as it is called by the natives, with its numerous ancient ruins that cover the whole island. Ascension Island is situated in lat. 6° 55' N., and long. 158° 25' E. It is peopled by a race that no doubt migrated from the West, and its language has many close relations to that spoken in the western part of the Caroline range, which has been distinctly traced to the Tagala of the Philippine Archipelago. The graphic description of these wonderful ruins was listened to with great attention—and, after the conclusion, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Pierrepont, and a copy of the paper requested for the archives of the Society.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 55.) Monthly meeting was held March 2d, Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair. The librarian read an interesting letter from Richard Varick De Witt, in relation to the early experiments on steam vessels. Fulton's first vessel was mentioned, as was also the Sirius, supposed to be the first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic. Frederic de Peyster, Esq. read Professor Renwick's reminiscences of the early use of steam. In this paper it was claimed that Robert L. Stephens made the first sea voyage by steam from this city to Philadelphia, in the year following Fulton's navigation of the Hudson. In the year 1818 the steamship Savannah made the

first voyage across the Atlantic, which took twenty-six days. The first line of sea steam vessels was run in England between Dublin and Holyhead, between the years 1817 and 1820. Professor Renwick claims that the first of what has since been known as the Paixhan guns was used by Fulton on the famous steam battery called after him, which was used in the harbor of New York during the War of 1812. The claim of the Stevens', that their father was the first person who built a propeller, was considered a good one by the professor, as fifty years since he distinctly remembered having seen a vessel in the New York bay which gave every indication of being a propeller. The vessel he subsequently found was owned by the Stevens. Benson J. Lossing, Esq., at the close of the paper, stated as a curious fact that a man named Collins lectured in 1773 on the steam engine, and exhibited a model of one at that time. Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston, was then introduced, and read a paper on the life of Lord Chatham, the firm friend of America, which was attentively listened to, and ordered to be filed among the archives of the Society.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

ANCIENT FRENCH GRANT ON THE RIVER ST. JOSEPH.—Jacques René de Brisay, Knight, Marquis de Denonville, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King, in Canada, and Jean Bochart, Knight, Seigneur of Champigny, Noroy, and Verneuil, King's Councillor, Intendant of Justice, Police, and Finance, in the said Country.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting. We do hereby make known that on the representations to us by the Rev. Father Dubloa, Superior of all the Missions of the Society of Jesus, in this country, stating that, since many years, different missionaries of the said society have penetrated into the depths of the forests and travelled along rivers, with the view of carrying the Faith into the midst of the distant tribes of Indians who inhabit this large portion of the world, and principally Father d'Alloys, who has resided for twenty-two years in the countries inhabited by the Illinois, Mihamis, Otawas, and other Nations, where he has settled missions, and more specially one on the river called Mihamis, named since St. Joseph, falling into the south of Lake Illinois, or Outagarnis, where there is a chapel and a mission, on which said river the said Rev. Father Dubloa is desirous that the said Father D'Alloys or some

other missionary, should continue to perform the exercises of religion for the instruction of the heathen nations who inhabit the said country, and for that purpose praying that it might be our pleasure to grant him a tract of land on which he might erect a chapel and a dwelling-house, and sow a certain quantity of grain and vegetables, for the maintenance of the missionaries who may reside therein, and in order also to help the French who may trade in the said country.

In consideration thereof, and under and in virtue of the power intrusted to us by His Majesty, we have given and conceded unto the said Rev. Father Dubloa, and other missionaries, a tract of land of twenty arpents, in front of the said river St. Joseph, by twenty arpents in depth, at the spot which they shall find the most convenient to build the said chapel and dwelling-house, and to sow grain and vegetables; to have and to hold the said tract of land unto the said missionaries forever, subject, on their part, to the condition that they shall be held to build thereon a chapel and a dwelling-house within three years, and to reside thereon, and that they shall give notice to the King of the mines, ores, and minerals, which may be found therein, and to have these presents confirmed by His Majesty, within the said space of three years.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present concession, and caused the same to be sealed with our seal-at-arms, and countersigned by one of our secretaries.

Done at Quebec, the first day of October, one thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS DE DENONVILLE,
BOCHART CHAMPIGNY.

By command of their Lordships,

(Signed)

FREDIN.

COL. CHARLES CLINTON.—The accompanying lines are from an old manuscript book, dated 1775, and are in the handwriting of the then owner (Col. Charles Clinton). They have never been published that I am aware of, except in one of our city gazettes in May, 1856. I communicated them to that paper in the hope of ascertaining whether they had ever been published before, but did not succeed in obtaining any information, and I now send them to your interesting periodical for the same purpose.

If some one of your correspondents does not indicate some other author, I shall assume that it was the gentleman in whose handwriting they were found. I am authorized to do so, from the fact, that I have several pieces of poetry of which he was the undoubted author.

He (Col. Clinton) was a scholar and an accomplished gentleman; of an honorable ancestry, and at his death requested that his coat-of-arms might be engraved on his tomb-stone. He was a colonel in the French war, and was at the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was intimate with the then Colonial Governor, and his youngest son was named after him. As he emigrated to this country from religious considerations and an inflexible love of liberty, he changed the motto on his coat-of-arms—*Loyauté n'a honte*—(Loyalty is never ashamed), and adopted that of *Patria cara, carior libertas*, (my country is dear, but liberty is dearer), which seems singularly appropriate. He died on the eve of the American Revolution, exhorting his sons to stand by the liberties of their country.

Two of his sons (James and George), were with him at the siege of Frontenac. They subsequently became generals in the army in the Revolutionary war, and were both distinguished men. The eldest was in several engagements, and was at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His brother was one of the foremost men in the same war, and Washington Irving describes him as "a hard fighter." He held some of the highest offices in the country, and died Vice-President of the United States. Neither of these brothers ever wavered in their attachment to the public liberties, nor in their support of George Washington. A son of the eldest [De Witt Clinton] left an honorable reputation: his memory is loved by his countrymen, and his name is perpetuated, in many instances, in the map of this developing nation. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery, in a vault surmounted by a statue, which was raised to his memory by some of our most public-spirited and intelligent citizens.

"THE ADDRESS OF A LADY'S SKULL TO THE FAIR.

Blush not ye fair to own me—but be wise,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes;
Fame says (and fame alone can tell how true),
I once was lovely and beloved like you.
Where are my vot'ries, where my flatteries now?
Fled with the subjects of each lover's vow.
Adieu the roses red and lilies white;
Adieu those eyes that made the darkness light;
No more, alas! the coral lips are seen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between;
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me,
At once what thousands can't, or dare not see.
Unvarnished I the real truth impart,
Nor here am placed but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones! and believe
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive;
On beauty's fragile state no more depend,
Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow end:
Here drops the mask, here shuts the final scene,
Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen;
Where wrinkled Laura envies Chloe's bloom;
All press alike to the same goal—the tomb.

When cockcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn this lesson—to be vain no more:
Yet virtue still against decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm."

NEW YORK.

LIFE OF SOLOMON NORTHUP.—The reputed author of this work is, according to the *N. Y. Tribune* of Jan. 15, David L. Wilson. He had been two years bookkeeper in the office of the Treasurer of the State of New York, and has recently been elected Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

THE QUAKERS' REPLY TO PETITION OF MASS. COLONY TO CHARLES II.—On the 11th Feb., 1661, the Colony of Massachusetts presented a petition to King Charles II. It called forth an answer from the Quakers, which was printed with the following (rubricated) title:—"A | DECLARATION | of the SAD and GREAT | Persecution and Martyrdom | of the People of God, called | QUAKERS, in NEW ENGLAND, | for the Worshipping of God. | Whereof | 22 have been Banished upon pain of Death, | 03 have been MARTYRED. | 03 have had their Right ears cut. | 01 hath been burned in the Hand with the letter H. | 31 Persons have received 650 Stripes. | 01 was beat while his Body was like a jelly. | Several were beat with Pitched Ropes. | Five Appeals made by them to *England*, were denied | by the Rulers of *Boston*. | One thousand and forty-four pounds worth of Goods hath | been taken from them (being poor men) for meeting | together in the fear of the Lord, and for keeping the Commands of Christ. | One now lyeth in Iron-fetters, condemned to dye. | Also | Some CONSIDERATIONS, presented to the KING, which is | in *Answer* to a Petition and Address, which was presented | unto Him by the General Court at *Boston*; subscribed by | *J. Endicot*, the Chief Persecutor there; thinking thereby to | cover themselves from the Blood of the Innocent. | Gal. 4. 29. *But as then, he that was born after the flesh, persecuted | him that was born after the spirit, even so it is now.* | God hath no respect to *Cain's Sacrifice*, that killed his brother about Religion. | *London*, Printed for *Robert Wilson*, in *Martin's Le Grand*."

The "Considerations" mentioned in this Title are signed "E. B.," which are the initials of EDWARD BURROUGHS, who is quoted as the author of the volume, in Whiting's "Truth and Innocency Defended," ed. 1702, p. 74.

As we do not find the fact stated in any Catalogue, it is thought well to mention it.

Edward Burroughs was an early disciple of George Fox, who had "great reasonings" with him in 1652, in which year he came forth in the

work of the ministry. He visited London in 1654, and in 1661 had an interview with Charles II., which is graphically narrated in Fox's *Journal*, p. 325, fol. ed. It was on that occasion that Burroughs obtained the royal mandamus, ordering a stop to be put in Massachusetts to the proceedings against the Quakers. After a life of zeal and activity, "dear E. B.," as Fox calls him, died in 1662. It was a great grief and exercise to Friends to part with him.

In Rich's and Ternaux's Catalogues both the above tracts are incorrectly placed under the year 1660, instead of 1661.

E. B. O'C.

OHIO COMPANY.—"Articles of an Association by the name of the OHIO COMPANY. Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas, MDCCLXXXVI.," is the title of a pamphlet of six pages, 5½ by 3 inches in size, containing the doings at "Boston, 4th of March, 1786. At a convention from eight counties of the commonwealth of Massachusetts." It also contains six blank pages for "subscribers' names."

MILLS.

QUERIES.

FRANKLINIANA.—A letter, more curious than decorous, signed B. Franklin, addressed "Dear Jemmy," and dated Saturday morning, August 27, 1745, is printed in No. 1 of "American Notes and Queries, W. Brotherhead editor," (Phila., Jan., 1857,) with the statement "this letter has never before, we believe, been published." The letter was printed in the *European Magazine* for August, 1804, (vol. xlv. p. 116) as an "original letter from Dr. Benjamin Franklin to Mr. J. R.—" As this reprint supplies some gaps of the Philadelphia copy, it may be as well to give the letter from the *European Magazine*.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 17, '45.

DEAR J—: I have been reading your letter over again; and since you desire an answer, I sit me down to write you one; yet, as I write in the market, will, I believe, be but a short one, though I may be long about it. I approve of your method of writing one's mind, when one is too warm to speak it with temper; but being myself quite cool in this affair, I might as well speak as write, if I had an opportunity. Your copy of *Kempis* must be a corrupt one if it has that passage as you quote it, *in omnibus requiem quæsi, sed non inveni, nisi in angulo cum libello*. The good father understood pleasure (requiem) better, and wrote *in angulo cum puella*. Correct it thus without hesitation. I

know there is another reading, *in angulo puellæ*; but this reject, though more to the point, as an expression too indelicate.

Are you an attorney by profession, and do you know no better how to choose a proper court in which to bring your action? Would you submit to the decision of a husband a cause between you and his wife? Don't you know that all wives are in the right? It may be you don't, for you are yet but a young husband? But see, on this head, the learned Coke, that oracle of the law, in his chapter *De Jus* [sic] *Marit. Angl.* I advise you not to bring it to trial; for if you do, you'll certainly be cast.

Frequent interruptions make it impossible for me to go through all your letter. I have only time to remind you of the saying of that excellent old philosopher, Socrates, *that in differences among friends, they that make the first concessions are the wisest*; and to hint to you, that you are in danger of losing that honor in the present case, if you are not very speedy in your acknowledgments; which I persuade myself you will be, when you consider the sex of your adversary.

Your visits never had but one thing disagreeable in them; that is, they were always too short. I shall exceedingly regret the loss of them, unless you continue as you have begun, to make it up to me by long letters. I am, dear J—, with sincerest love to our dearest Suky,

Your very affectionate friend and cousin,
B. FRANKLIN.

To whom was this letter addressed? James Ralph, then pursuing his political career in England, will do for the initials, and might readily be answerable for much of the peculiar tone of the letter. But Ralph does not appear to answer all the conditions. In 1745 Franklin was in Philadelphia, editing his *Gazette*.

As for the quotation from *Thomas a Kempis*, we find no such words in that noble treatise of Christian piety, *De Imitatione Christi*. The maxim attributed to Socrates is in the better vein of Franklin.

The letter has an air of authenticity, and affords a curious study of its writer. Mo.

CALDWELL, OF LAKE GEORGE CELEBRITY.—Has any account of Mr. Caldwell, the founder, I believe, of the town of Caldwell, in the State of New York, ever been published? Mr. C. was a man of character and a wit. Perhaps some of your correspondents can contribute a personal notice of the man and some of his clever sayings, of which I once heard the late Harmanus Bleecker speak with great admiration.
MONOX.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.—Was not the doctorate conferred on the late Rev. Rufus W. Griswold by the University of Vermont?

PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.—Will not such of your correspondents as have access to books privately printed in this country of, or relating to, America, communicate the titles and brief notices of the same to the Historical Magazine? The number, I have reason to believe, is greater than would be at first supposed.
GA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Does Massachusetts come from Massadzosek—By the great mountain; from the words Mass, *big*—wadzo, *mountain*—and zek meaning at, towards, in, by.
S.

ENTHOUGHONORONS.—Who were the Enthouhonorons spoken of by Champlain? Were they the Iroquois Superiors, (*i.e.*) the Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas?
S.

ALMOTCHUQUOIS.—Who were the Almouchiquois, and what does the word signify? Is it the Abnaki word *Armousiski*—land of the little dog?
S.

REPLIES.

REV. WM. LEVERIDGE. (Vol. ii. p. 21.)—The inquirer after the true date of the death of Rev. Wm. Leveridge, will find, by reference to the annals of Newtown, page 94, that Mr. L. was alive and exercising his ministry on September 5, 1675. By reference to page 351, it will be seen, that his son Caleb obtained power to administer on his estate June 19, 1677. (In the Court of Sessions minutes of Brooklyn, from which this is taken, Mr. L. is distinctly mentioned as *deceased*.) And on page 98 will be found proceedings of the people of Newtown, July 28, 1677, to obtain another minister. From these statements, all of which are drawn from original manuscript authorities, it is fair to presume that Mr. Leveridge died in the early part of 1677. Mr. Thompson acknowledged to the writer that he was in error in placing it in 1692, and altered it to 1677, in his corrected third edition of the History of Long Island, still in MS. The exact date of the decease of Rev. Wm. Leveridge might, perhaps, be found on the register of some neighboring town, and its recovery would be a valuable addition to the history of this faithful minister of Christ.
K.

WASHINGTON MEMORIALS. (Vol. ii. p. 61.)—A volume (8vo. 411 pp.) similar in design to that inquired for by your correspondent "B. J. L."

was published at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1802, under the title of "*The Washingtoniana*:" containing a sketch of the life of Gen. George Washington, with a collection of elegant eulogies, orations, poems, etc., sacred to his memory—also an appendix, comprising all his most valuable public papers, and his last will and testament." The Editors, whose names do not appear on the title-page, were F. Johnston and W. Hamilton. The book contains a portrait of Washington, engraved by D. Edwin, of Philadelphia celebrity, probably after the picture by Stuart.

G. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1858.

PORTRAIT OF REV. JACOB DUCHÉ. (Vol. ii., p. 60.)—One of these engraved portraits of Mr. Duché, framed, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is without lettering, and underneath is written, "Dr. Duché, chaplain to Congress, July 4, 1776." There would seem to be no doubt, however, of its authenticity.

G. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb.

LADY HARRIET ACKLAND. (Vol. ii., p. 92.)—Lady Harriet Ackland was the fifth daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester. The celebrated Charles James Fox was her cousin, their fathers being brothers.

In the enumeration of the family of the Earl, in *Debrett's Peerage*, the following is the notice of Lady Ackland: "Christian Caroline Henrietta, born 3d January, 1750, married 1771, John Dyke Ackland, eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart., and died his widow, 21st July, 1815." The *Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1815, contains a long obituary notice of Lady Ackland, relating principally to the period of the Battle of Saratoga. She is styled in it "Right Hon. Lady Harriet Ackland, sister of the late Earl of Ilchester, mother of the late Countess of Cardigan,* and widow of the late gallant Colonel Ackland, who was actively employed during a considerable part of the American war."

Col. Ackland died in Nov., 1778. There is no mention made of the marriage of Lady Ackland and the Rev. Mr. Brudenell, although in the accounts of Lady A. this is so generally stated to have taken place. According to *Debrett*, the only surviving daughter of Col. and Lady Ackland married April, 1796, the Earl of Carnarvon, then Lord Porchester, and died March, 1818.

Gen. Wilkinson, in his *Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 377, after mentioning the death of Major Ackland,

* An error—for *Cardigan* read CARNARVON.—ED.

adds, "Lady Harriet lost her senses, and continued deranged two years; after which, I have been informed, she married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from General Burgoyne's camp, when she sought her wounded husband on the Hudson River." Probably this remark of Wilkinson's has been the foundation of the statement.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1816, contains some lines on Madame de la Valette, in which Lady Ackland is thus alluded to:

"And gentle Ackland's spotless name
With still increasing lustre blooms,
Amid the virtuous host."

To which is added the following note:—"Lady Harriet Ackland, who accompanied her husband Major Ackland, to America, during our contest with that country in 1776. For an account of her extraordinary fortitude and sufferings, see 'Female Biography.'"

The eldest sister of Lady Ackland, "the Lady Susannah Sarah Louisa, who was born on February 1st, 1742-3, espoused William O'Brien, Esq., with whom she went to North America, in 1764." (*Collins' Peerage*.) *Debrett* says she was married April 7th, 1764, and died August 9th, 1827. This may be the lady of whom Graydon, in his *Memoirs*, speaks, as one of those who boarded with his mother about the year 1764, in the "State Roof" or "Penn House," Philadelphia. Graydon says (p. 66), "Another [boarder] was Lady Susan O'Brien, not more distinguished by her title than by her husband, who accompanied her, and had figured as a comedian on the London stage, in the time of Garrick, Mossop, and Barry. Although Churchill charges him with being an imitator of Woodward, yet he admits him to be a man of parts; and he has been said to have surpassed all his contemporaries in the character of the fine gentleman; in his easy manner of treading the stage, and particularly of drawing the sword, to which action he communicated a swiftness and a grace which Garrick imitated, but could not equal. O'Brien is presented to my recollection as a man of the middle height, with a symmetrical form, rather light than athletic. Employed by the father to instruct Lady Susan in elocution, he taught her, it seems, that it was no sin to love; for she became his wife, and, as I have seen it mentioned in the *Theatrical Mirror*, obtained for him, through the interest of her family, a post in America. But what this post was, or where it located him, I never heard.

SENGA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1858.

[The above communication, in answer to a "query" in our last number, supplies the desired

information in a highly satisfactory manner; but it may be well to add a few additional particulars respecting Major Ackland and his heroic wife, in order to render the matter more complete.

Gen. Wilkinson's statement, partially cited by our correspondent, deserves to be given at length, and is as follows:

"Ackland, after his return to England, procured a regiment, and at a dinner of military men, where the courage of the Americans was made a question, took the negative side with his usual decision; he was opposed, warmth ensued, and he gave the lie direct to a Lieut. Lloyd, fought him, and was shot through the heart. Lady Harriet lost her senses, and continued deranged two years; after which, I have been informed, she married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from Gen. Burgoyne's camp when she sought her wounded husband on the Hudson River."—*Memoirs*, vol. i., pp. 377-8.

This paragraph, as suggested by "Senga," is undoubtedly the foundation of the story of Lady Harriet's second marriage, now entirely disproved, as well as of the duel in which Major Ackland is said to have lost his life, which also needs confirmation. Mrs. Ellet, in her memoir of Lady Harriet,* has evidently relied upon this authority for her statement of the matters in question. She says, "At a dinner of military gentlemen, a Lieutenant Lloyd threw out sneering remarks upon the alleged cowardice of the American troops. This was an indirect aspersion on the bravery of the unfortunate officers who had been taken captive with Burgoyne's army, and was felt and resented by Major Ackland. High words ensued, and a duel was the consequence, in which Ackland fell at the first fire. The shock of his death deprived Lady Harriet of reason, and she remained two years in that sad condition. After her recovery she quitted the gay world, and gave her hand to the Rev. Mr. Brudenell, who had accompanied her on that gloomy night to the camp of Gen. Gates." It seems a pity to spoil the romance of so lively a narrative, but the fact is, as stated by *Debrett* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that Lady Ackland, after having worn her widow's weeds for thirty-seven years, died Lady Ackland, and Major Ackland, instead of being "shot through the heart" in a duel, and, as Mrs. Ellet says, "falling at the first fire," died at his house in Somersetshire, for aught we know, of the wounds received the year before in the battle of Saratoga.

Wilkinson also states that "Ackland, after his return to England, procured a regiment;"

there is some reason to doubt the General's accuracy in this, too, for although "Ackland" is styled "Colonel" in the announcement of his decease, he derived this title from having held that rank in the Devonshire militia, not in the army. He was the oldest son of Sir Thomas Ackland (or *Acland*, as the name is, perhaps, more correctly written), Baronet, of an ancient and well known Devonshire family, and took the middle name of *Dyke* from the family of his mother, the only daughter of Thomas Dyke, Esq., of Somersetshire. He is thus described by Burke: "John Dyke Acland, of Pixton, Major of the 20th regiment of foot, and Colonel of the 1st battalion of the Devonshire militia. Col. Acland died in 1778, leaving issue by his wife, Lady Christian Harriet Caroline Fox, daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester." Pixton was a family seat of the Dykes, in Somersetshire, where Lady Harriet sometimes resided after her return to England. It was here that Major Ackland died, on the 31st of October, 1778. Pixton Park is now the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, a great grandson of Lady Harriet, whose daughter Kitty (born in America?) married the grandfather of the present Earl.

Major Ackland was a member of Parliament at the time of his military service in this country (as was Gen. Burgoyne), and reports of his speeches are given in the Register of Debates for the years 1774-5. In the list of the House of Commons, 1778, 14th Parliament, he is entered as member for Callington, Co. Cornwall, in the following words:—"Callington—John D. Ackland, eldest son of Sir Thomas D. Ackland, Bart.; a Major in the army; died, a new writ ordered, November 26, 1778." His death is also noticed in the *Annual Register* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, as having occurred at Pixton, but without reference to his having fallen in a duel. Further inquiry may lead to fuller information of the circumstances of his decease, confirmatory or otherwise of the story of the duel.

Lady Harriet died on the 21st July, 1815, at Tetton-house in Somersetshire, in the 66th year of her age. Her daughter, the Countess of Carnarvon, died two years before. In an obituary notice of Lady Harriet, it is mentioned that "on her return to England, a portrait of her ladyship standing in a boat, with a white handkerchief in her hand as a flag of truce, was exhibited at the Royal Academy (London), from which a plate was afterwards engraved. The person of her ladyship was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners elegantly feminine."*

The "*Lady's Monthly Magazine*," etc., Lon-

* In the popular book, "The Women of the American Revolution," etc., vol. i. p. 151. Sixth edition.

* *Gent. Mag.*, Aug., 1815.

don, 1800, contains a memoir of Lady Ackland, with a portrait, but the writer regrets the want of any knowledge of her "birth and family," so little was the private history of this heroic woman generally known in her own country, when her example of conjugal devotion had already challenged the admiration of the world. At a later period, however, we find in a local work, containing a history of Devonshire, the following notice of Major Ackland's family, as well as of the exalted character of his devoted wife:

"Sir Thomas Acland, the seventh baronet, married the heiress of Dyke, of Somersetshire, and was succeeded by his grandson John, son of the brave Major Acland, distinguished by his gallant services in America, and of the excellent Lady Harriet, whose sufferings and resolution, during an anxious attendance upon her husband, throughout the perils of a long campaign, have been related by the pen of Gen. Burgoyne, and will bear comparison with what has been recorded of the most celebrated heroines of antiquity. The present and tenth baronet is son of the late baronet, and nephew of the brave Major Acland and Lady Harriet."*

The following is a copy of the note written by Gen. Burgoyne on the field of battle, commending Lady Harriet to the kind offices of Gen. Gates. The original exists in the archives of the *New York Historical Society*, with which this copy has been compared:

"SIR—

"Lady Harriet Ackland, a lady of the first distinction of family rank, and personal virtues, is under such concern on account of Major Ackland, her husband, wounded, and a prisoner in your hands, that I cannot refuse her request to commit her to your protection. Whatever general impropriety there may be in persons in my situation and yours to solicit favors, I cannot see the uncommon perseverance in every female grace and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without testifying that your attentions to her will lay me under obligation.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. BURGoyNE."

It is not necessary to add that the wishes of Gen. Burgoyne were nobly responded to by Gen. Gates, whose whole demeanor towards those of the British army who fell into his hands, was characterized by a humanity and generosity that did honor to the American name.

ED. HIST. MAG.]

LARGE PAPER COPIES OF MATHER'S MAGNALIA.
—(Vol. i. p. 28. Vol. ii. p. 26.)—There is a

* Lyson's *Magna Britannia*.

copy in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society; there is one in the Library of the late Dr. Alexander Young, Boston; there is one in the Library of Mr. John Carter Brown, Providence; and there is a copy in the possession of the writer of this note. C. D.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 15, 1858.

LE GRAND VOYAGEUR.—I have in my possession the portion of the book mentioned by your correspondent E. (January No. p. 22), and I do not doubt that it is the Duc de la Villière's copy. It came from Colonel Stanley's library, and subsequently from that of the Prince d'Essling. It is a small duodecimo, with woodcuts of the kings, etc., copied from the voyages of De Bry.

I have never been able to discover from what work this fragment was taken, or who was "le grand Voyageur;" and I shall be very much gratified if the questions proposed by E. should lead to a solution of this mystery. L.

NEW YORK.

Obituary.

At Georgetown, D. C., February 26, in the 61st year of his age, SILVANUS G. DEETH, well known to librarians and book collectors as an eminent dealer in American books. He was for a long time a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., where he carried on the book business. His knowledge of American literature in its various departments, was extensive, particularly of the older periodicals, the collection of which was quite a hobby with him. He was master of all the perplexing intricacies of this subject, so annoying to catalogue makers and collectors. He discoursed learnedly and somewhat amusingly on the changes of the *Portfolio*, *Niles' Register*, and other works of this class, and on entering a public library might be seen knowingly scanning the shelves, and instantly pointing out defects and deficiencies. Tall and remarkable in appearance, usually carrying with him some choice treasure of his craft, he was a noticeable man in his calling.

At Washington, D. C., February 28, at the age of 36, HENRY A. WASHINGTON, of Williamsburg, Va. He was recently Professor of History in William and Mary College, Va., and was the editor of the late edition of the Jefferson Papers. He had been residing in Washington for a few months under medical treatment. His death was accidental. He was handling an air-gun when it was discharged, the ball entering his head and causing his death in about two hours.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 2, FREEMAN HUNT. He was born in Quincy, Mass., March 21, 1804. The son of a shipmaster, at the age of 12 he left home for Boston, found employment about the office of the *Boston Evening Gazette*, and was subsequently apprenticed to the printing business at Worcester, Mass. He originated or became connected in Boston with several publishing enterprises. The *Ladies' Magazine*, edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, an *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, *The Juvenile Miscellany*, and a compilation, in two volumes, "American Anecdotes, original and select, by an American." In 1831 he came to New York and published a weekly paper, *The Traveller*, and a small volume, "Letters about the Hudson River and its Vicinity." In 1839 he commenced the *Merchant's Magazine*, without other capital than a loan for the purpose by the Hon. James M. Stevenson, of Troy, N. Y. He relied on immediate receipts. His industry and perseverance soon established this well-known periodical. Mr. Hunt recently published "Lives of American Merchants," in two volumes, and a volume "Worth and Wealth; a collection of Maxims, Morals, and Miscellanies for Merchants and Men of Business."

At New York, March 4, 1858, Commodore MATTHEW GALBRAITH PERRY. He was born in 1795, in South Kingston, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. He was descended from an old English family which had emigrated about the middle of the seventeenth century to Massachusetts. His father, Christopher Raymond Perry, was an officer of the American Revolutionary Navy; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Alexander, of a New England family. Perry entered the navy in 1809. He made a three years' cruise in the *President*. In 1813 he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, and the next year rejoined the *President*, under the command of Commodore Stephen Decatur. He was employed for eight months in service on the United States coast, when he was ordered to the brig *Chippewa*, in which he served till the end of the war, when he became stationed at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard. With this experience of active service, in August, 1819, he sailed second lieutenant on board the *Cyane*, Captain Trenchard, remaining attached to her for nineteen months. This cruise, adds the New York *Evening Post*, which we follow in our narrative, "is of interest as laying the corner-stone of the Liberian colony. The original intention was to form a settlement of free blacks upon the island of Sherbro, near Sierra Leone, but the site proving extremely unhealthy, Cape Mesurado was selected as a more favorable locality, which

has since expanded into our present extensive Liberian settlements." In May, 1821, he was promoted to the command of the twelve gun schooner *Shark*, in which he cruised off the African coast, and in 1822 and the following year served in this vessel in the squadron employed, under Commodore Porter, in the suppression of West India piracy. He next passed two years at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard, and in 1825 was first lieutenant of the *North Carolina* in a Mediterranean cruise under Com. Rodgers. In 1826 he was made commander, passed three years at the rendezvous in Boston; and, in 1830, having carried John Randolph to St. Petersburg in the sloop *Concord* under his command, joined Com. Biddle's squadron in the Mediterranean. Returning home, he was employed at New York in superintending the school of gun practice, and organizing the steam naval service. In 1837 he received a captain's commission, and the next year commanded the steamer *Fulton* in the home squadron. He next visited Europe to survey the dockyards and lighthouses, making an engineering report on his return. He was then again employed, now in chief command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for two years, then commanding the African squadron sent out to fulfill the conditions of the Ashburton treaty. In 1846 he sailed in command of the home squadron under Commodore Conner. On the opening of the Mexican war, Perry was engaged in the Alvarado affair, the expedition against Tobasco and Tampico, and took command of the Gulf squadron, rendering efficient service to Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz. In 1848 he was again engaged at New York in the construction of ocean mail steamers, and in 1852 entered on his important command of the Japan Expedition, consummated by the treaty with that nation signed in 1854. The preparation of the *Narrative of the Expedition*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, and other publications of the voyage, employed his leisure on his return to the United States in 1855. He passed his remaining days in New York, surrounded by his family, his death occurring somewhat unexpectedly from an attack of gout. Com. Perry was buried in the old cemetery attached to St. Mark's Church, New York. Dr. Hawks took part in the funeral services in the adjoining church. The body was conducted from the residence of the deceased in Thirty-second street, by the seventh regiment of militia of this city, the officers of the first division, two companies of marines, and some fifty of the sailors who had served in the Japan Expedition, who now assembled from their various avocations arrayed in their old uniform. Gen. Winfield Scott was at the head of the pall-bearers.

When the coffin had been covered, the marines fired three volleys over the grave.

Com. Perry leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters. Two of his daughters are Mrs. John Hone and Mrs. August Belmont, wife of the recent minister at the Hague. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Trinity parish, is the daughter of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and brother of the subject of this notice.

Notices of New Publications.

Historical Sketch of the Parish of Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, read in the church, on Sunday, Aug. 2d, 1857. By the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, Rector. Printed by Request. Published for Presentation. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1857, 8vo. pp. 56.

This little volume, attractive alike for the beauty of its typography and the delicate, creamy tint of its thick, heavy paper, is the history of a parish dating back its birth-year into the close of the seventeenth century. Founded probably by the pious exertions of the Rev. Mr. Clayton, the first Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and the first Church of England clergyman known to have been in the colony of Pennsylvania, and doubtless very nearly coeval with Christ Church parish itself, its history, scanty though it may chance to be from the lack and loss of materials, can but be interesting and valuable. Its first edifice, originally a Quaker meeting-house, rudely built and only noticeable from its having rung with the clarion-voice of George Keith, the noted champion, first of Quakerism against Episcopacy and Independency, and subsequently of Episcopacy against all forms of separation, gave place about the year 1711 to "a neat and convenient church," as Humphrey styles it, in his "Historical Account," (p. 156, 8vo., London, 1780, Repr. 8vo. N. York, 1853.) This structure, with additions of later date, is still the parish church of Oxford, and from its antiquity and historic associations is well worthy of the notice of the antiquarian and Christian.

Among the clergy who have from time to time supplied this little parish, none are more worthy of honor or deserve more frequent mention than the Rev. William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. Invited by the vestry to take charge of this humble mission in 1766, and accepting the invitation "in consideration of the difficulties they were laboring under," he remained in

charge of the parish certainly until the year 1770, and probably until the opening of the revolutionary contest. The loss of the parish records during the time of the war, and for the few years immediately preceding, is, however, the less to be regretted from the fact that in nearly all the Episcopal churches services were for the most part suspended, owing to the flight or banishment of the English clergy, and the prejudices then rife against the Church.

At the close of the war, another Rev. William Smith, of the Episcopal Church of Scotland and a nephew of the Provost, assumed the charge of that and a neighboring parish. Succeeded Dr. Joseph Pilmore—in early life one of Mr. Wesley's American "preachers"—the church, which had at length been enlarged to its present size, next passed into the hands of the Rev. John H. Hobart, subsequently the third Bishop of New York. In this, his first parish, we find the record of the zeal and success for which his long and laborious episcopate was afterwards noted.

The parish is fortunate in still having in preservation and use a chalice which was the gift of Queen Anne, with the simple inscription "Annæ Reginae," and a valuable remnant of the parish library given by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, together with a copy of the Holy Bible from which "the lessons are still read," as they have been for more than a century.

At the end of this interesting little volume is a valuable appendix, containing a transcript of the "Begging Book for Glebe," with its long array of names of departed benefactors, so attractive to local annalists and genealogical inquirers, and several other parochial papers of local interest and value, together with a selection of quaint epitaphs from the church yard, ranging from 1707 to the present time.

While we can but wish Mr. Buchanan had extended his little work, and given us more ample notices of the earlier days of his interesting parish—while we particularly regret that he has not dwelt more at large upon the rectorate of Provost Smith, and gleaned additional facts to illustrate the life of this distinguished man, the friend of Franklin, the defender of the Revolution, the accomplished author and divine—we are still glad to welcome the addition of so much to our store of local histories, and trust that this accurate and beautiful volume, necessarily brief from its circumscription within the limits of a Sunday service, will be but the precursor of a larger work, of perhaps the history of the Pennsylvania church.*

P.

* The author, Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, is a brother of the President of the United States.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

It will not be considered uncourteous to our correspondents, that we feel compelled to remind them of the necessity of bringing their communications within the shortest possible limits. The old maxim that "brevity is the soul of wit," applies with peculiar force to a work necessarily restricted in its capacity to contain what may be offered for publication. It is particularly desired that the reports of the proceedings of Societies should be condensed as much as possible, without excluding anything of general importance.

Two printed documents have been forwarded to the Magazine from Boston, one of which is a memorial of the Massachusetts Historical Society to the Legislature of that State, setting forth objections to changing the name of the "New England Historic-Genealogical Society," to that of the "*New England Historical and Genealogical Society*," as desired by the latter association. The principal reason assigned against the change is the inconvenience of having two societies called "*Historical*" in the same city. The memorialists say, "the distinctive name of our association is the Historical Society, and any other Society bearing the same name, even as a part only of its whole name, *in the same city*, cannot fail to occasion misunderstandings and mistakes, which must, in the end, be inconvenient and injurious to both. Both associations have their head-quarters in Boston, and receiving their communications through the same post-office, and publishing their notices and their occasional proceedings in the same newspapers, it seems essential to the maintenance of their individuality and identity that their names should not be so much the same as to be easily and naturally mistaken, the one for the other. Having held the name of the Historical Society for *sixty-seven* years, and having done, as we believe, no discredit to that name, we should hardly be pardoned by any lover of history or tradition were we to intimate a willingness to part with it."

Amongst the forty-four names appended to this Memorial are those of Josiah Quincy, James Savage, Edward Everett, William Jenks, Lemuel Shaw, George Ticknor, Nathan Appleton, Rufus Choate, William H. Prescott, Robert C. Winthrop, Charles F. Adams, John C. Gray, David Sears, John H. Clifford, Emory Nashburn, Thomas Aspinwall, N. I. Bowditch, James Walker, Oliver Wendell Holmes, etc., all of whom are members of the Society.

The other document referred to is a counter-memorial from the "New England Historic-

Genealogical Society," signed by Francis Brinley, appointed by its Board of Directors to take charge of the application to the Legislature for a change of the corporate name of the Society. The reasons stated by Mr. Brinley for desiring the proposed change of name are—

"1st. The desired name is in better taste and more euphonious than the corporate title.

"2d. Because it corresponds with the title of the periodical issued by the Society.

"3d. It is the name by which the Society is generally designated and known."

He adds, "In conclusion, the undersigned must be indulged the remark, that he, and the Society he represents, entertain the kindest wishes for the prosperity of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as the pioneer in the great work of associated historical labor in the commonwealth. They rejoice in its augmented resources and its reviving activity. All this they can sincerely feel and freely avow, and yet maintain the position that they do not ask for anything which will impair the usefulness or confound the interests of either Society."

It does not become us to express an opinion as to the merits of this controversy. Having the greatest respect for the two associations, both of which deserve the highest praise for their efficient labors in the field of American history and genealogy, we can only say in the words of the poet,

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

A practice has obtained of late years in the publication of books which deserves to be noticed as a modern innovation. It consists in disposing of an entire edition in a series of numbers, by subscription, without the intervention of the regular trade, but through travelling agents, who scour the city and country in quest of subscribers. In such cases not a copy of the published work is to be found on the shelves of the bookseller. The number of copies sold in this manner is sometimes very great. A case in point is a publication entitled, "*The History of the United States, from the earliest period to the present time*, by J. A. Spencer, D.D. *Member of the New York Historical Society* *Membre de la Société Orientale de France*, *Author of Egypt and the Holy Land*, etc., etc. Splendidly illustrated with Original Portraits and Historical Scenes. Every part will contain a highly finished engraving on steel. New York: Martin, Johnson and Co., 27 Beekman street. ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT EDITION. SOLD TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY." Each part is sold at 25 cents, "payable on delivery only, the carrier not being permitted to give credit nor receive money in advance."

The same publishers advertise on the covers of this work a list of fifteen other illustrated books issued in the same manner. The History of the United States has already reached the 47th number, costing the subscribers, so far, \$11 75; should it be finished in five additional numbers, as promised, the price of the whole will amount to \$13 00, unbound. This exceeds the full price of Bancroft's six volumes bound in cloth, which are sold at the bookstores for *twelve dollars*. It should be added that the typographical execution of Dr. Spencer's work is of the best character, being in large type and on superior paper, in 4to., but *with double columns*. The engravings are also very good. The number of subscribers in this city and vicinity is stated to be over *one hundred thousand*. The same work is translated into German, and sold in the same manner.

It is not our intention to detract from the advantages of this mode of publication, but simply to present the facts for the benefit of those persons who may not be aware of the extent to which it is carried.

It only remains to say a few words respecting the recent controversy in a public journal between Dr. Spencer and Messrs. Peck and Lossing, in regard to that portion of his History of the United States which describes the battle and massacre of Wyoming. It has been long known that the original accounts of that disastrous affair were greatly exaggerated, and later writers, especially Mr. Miner, in a History of the Wyoming Valley, and the late Col. Stone, in his "Poetry and History of Wyoming," have taken pains to ascertain the exact truth and relieve the story of some of its horrors, although, even with such an abatement, terrible enough. Dr. Spencer, it seems by his own admission, unaware of what had been done to place the subject in its true light, has reproduced the original details without qualification, and thus exposed himself to the animadversions of better informed persons. The Rev. Dr. Peck, his chief assailant, is an inhabitant of the Valley of Wyoming, and engaged in preparing a work on the history of that portion of northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Lossing is the well-known author of the "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," and other publications of great value relating to the same period. The latter was, however, drawn into the controversy by being cited as an authority by Dr. Spencer.

The chief point at issue—the destruction of women and children by shutting them up in houses and barracks and involving all in one common conflagration, together with other details too shocking to relate—has been conclusively set at rest by Mr. Miner, on the evidence of survivors of the onslaught; and Dr. Peck re-

mains, "I have seen and conversed with more than a score of persons who were in the fort at Kingston or at Wilkesbarre, and who remained there until the tragedy was concluded; and I hope I shall not be required to prove from some stale fiction in the form of history, that these persons were not burned up in the forts," etc.

But without entering further into the merits of this controversy, it only remains to advert for a moment to the manner in which this work, purporting to be an original history of the United States, and announced by the publishers as a "great national work," has been composed, or rather compiled. The author has acknowledged that he never saw Miner's *History of the Wyoming Valley*, consequently it might be justly inferred that this portion of his book was written without much investigation or research, and what is true of one portion is likely to be so of others. But the idea of investigation or research can hardly be conceived in respect to a work made up by levying wholesale contributions upon the labors of well-known authors without the change of scarcely a word. Take, for example, the interesting episode of our revolutionary history now in question, and it will be found that Dr. Spencer has copied from Thacher's *Military Journal*, word for word, the entire account as it stands in his book, without a single remark or note to show that he had examined the subject at all. Compare Thacher's Journal, pp. 142–5, (new ed. 1854,) with part 18, pp. 23–5, of this *History of the United States*.

Mr. Bancroft has devoted almost a life-time to a similar enterprise. His first volume made its appearance in 1834, when, in the Preface, he stated that "the work had already occasioned long preparation." Twenty-four years have since elapsed, and Mr. B. is still zealously engaged upon the same work, (six volumes having been already published,) which must yet require several years of laborious application before it can be fully completed. The time thus spent in a diligent investigation of authorities and the careful composition of the text, both as to historical accuracy and style, gives an intrinsic value to the work that is sure to be appreciated by the public. The following is Mr. Lossing's answer to Dr. Spencer:

"To the Editor of the New York Times:

"Dr. Spencer cites my synoptical history of the war for Independence, entitled *Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six*, in support of statements in his *History of the United States*, concerning the Wyoming Massacre. That work was prepared in the year 1846, and published in June, 1847. In its preparation I followed all of the old authorities cited by Dr. Spencer, except Marshall's *Life of Washington*, whose work I

did not then possess. The light of more recent investigations had not then revealed the utter untruthfulness of much that had been written on the subject, for Mr. Miner's *History of Wyoming*—a work impregnable in its integrity, because based upon the evidence of existing documents and then existing eye-witnesses—had been published only a few months, and was not yet known much beyond the Wyoming Valley.

"Mr. Miner made that Valley his home in the year 1799, where he remained fifteen years, and then took up his abode in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He returned to Wyoming in 1832, and, I believe, is still living at Wilkesbarre. He improved his rare opportunities, as editor of a paper, during thirteen years of his earlier residence in the valley, for procuring a reliable history of Revolutionary events there, from scores of survivors who had remained or afterward returned, and from abundant records of various kinds. Soon after the appearance of Judge Marshall's *Life of Washington*, in 1805, Mr. Miner called the author's attention to his evident errors concerning the Wyoming Massacre; and so well convinced was Marshall of the truth of Mr. Miner's statements, that in his revised edition, copyrighted by Carey & Lea in 1831—twenty-six years ago—he not only gladly corrected the errors in the text, but appended a note, saying that he had followed Gordon and Ramsay, and was convinced of their errors. He also published with that note, an official statement made by Colonel Zebulon Butler, to the Board of War, a few days after the invasion of the Valley, and concludes his introduction of it by saying, "Historic truth demands that these misstatements should be corrected." As Marshall is one of the authorities cited by Dr. Spencer in support of the errors noticed, his attention is called to Carey & Lea's octavo edition, 1831, volume 1, page 281.

"It may be asked, how came Gordon and Ramsay to propagate such errors? They originated in the tales of horror recited by the frightened fugitives from the Wyoming Valley. That Valley was settled chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut. When the Tories and Indians under John Butler, and the Seneca chief, Gi-en-gwa-tah, invaded the Valley, and especially when the savages commenced the work of destruction, as many as could fled in terror over the dreary mountains on the east, known as "The Shades of Death," through East Jersey into the State of New York, and crossed the Hudson river at Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, on their way to their native homes. At that time, John Holt, a Republican printer, was publishing his New York *Journal* at Poughkeepsie, (as the British had possession of New York

city,) and the horrid tales told by the fugitives, whose fears had magnified every wrong, were first put forth in that paper, and were received as historic truth. Gordon incorporated them in his history published ten years afterwards. Ramsay followed Gordon in 1790; and in 1805, Mercy Warren and Judge Marshall followed both. Botta, the Italian historian, copied the errors of all, and allowed his quick imagination to embellish them, and so they went forth in Otis' translation in 1820. These authorities (all cited by Dr. Spencer) have been relied upon by more recent historians, notwithstanding their errors concerning the question at issue have been refuted for many years.

"When, in the year 1848, I commenced the collection of materials for my *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, I procured every work upon the subject that I could find, visited every locality made notable by events of the war, and examined public and private records very extensively. As Dr. Spencer has frequently quoted from that work, he must have observed positive proof, from my citations and records of personal investigations, that the story of the Wyoming Massacre, as given by the older authorities, was *untrue*. I have given full details of that event, on the pages from 349 to 362, inclusive, of volume I. I have there published the entire treaty entered into between John Butler and the commander of Forty Fort—a treaty fair and honorable, and not upon the terms of "the hatchet," as the older historians have related. I have also given a drawing of the table on which the treaty was signed, which was then in the possession of Mrs. Myers, the mother-in-law of Mr. Peck, referred to in that excellent gentleman's article, published in the *Daily Times* a few days ago. It seems to me that common fairness on the part of Dr. Spencer required him to cite my *Field Book*, which was prepared in greater historic light, while calling up as evidence to support his mistake a smaller work of mine, published almost eleven years ago, for he cannot excuse himself, as in the case of Mr. Miner's book, with the plea, "I never had the good fortune to meet with it."

"Doctor Spencer also cites the histories of the United States for schools, prepared by Mrs. Willard and Mr. Willson, in support of his own errors, but carefully avoids allusion to Lossing's *History of the United States for Schools and Families*, wherein those errors are not only not perpetuated, but in foot notes are exposed and their origin explained.

"I regret the necessity that calls for this communication, but justice to myself seemed to demand it.

"BENSON J. LOSSING.

"NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1858."

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General Department.

WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.

A paper read before the New York Historical Society,
January 5, 1858.

BY BENSON J. LOSSING.

Among the Connecticut troops who were engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill, was a company under Captain Thomas Knowlton, who was mortally wounded in a skirmish on Harlem plains, on the sixteenth of September, 1776. His was one of the best disciplined companies in the crude army that gathered so suddenly near Boston, after the bloodshed at Lexington and Concord became known. This company and others were formed into a battalion known as the Connecticut Rangers, to the command of which Knowlton was appointed, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It formed a part of the central division of the army at Cambridge, after Washington had taken the chief command, and was under his immediate control. The corps soon held the same enviable position, as to discipline and soldierly deportment, as Captain Knowlton's *company* had done; and the commander, proud of his battalion, made it a sort of voluntary body-guard to the General-in-chief, and called it "*Congress' Own*."

This appellation produced some jealousy in the army, which Washington perceived; and, on the eleventh of March, 1776 (a few days before the termination of the siege of Boston), he ordered a corps to be formed, of *reliable* men, as guard for himself, baggage, etc. He directed them to be chosen from various regiments, specifying their height to be "from five feet eight inches, to five feet ten inches, and to be handsomely and well made." It consisted of a major's command—one hundred and eighty men. Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, was its first chief, and bore the title of Captain Commandant, having three lieutenants. When this corps was formed, that of Knowlton was no longer regarded with jealousy, as a special favorite, although it continued to be so in the estimation of Washington.

It was from that corps that the unfortunate spy, Nathan Hale, was chosen for his perilous duty; and when Knowlton fell, Washington said, "He was an honor to any country." There was another corps called "*Congress' Own*," that had been raised in Canada, soon after the disastrous issue of the attack on Quebec. Colonel Moses Hazen was appointed to the command of this regiment; and it was designed to have it consist of one thousand men. Five hundred men were raised in the spring of 1776; but when the Americans evacuated Canada, the original corps almost entirely disappeared. The corps was afterwards increased by recruits from the middle States; and in February, 1777, Washington resolved to have it consist of two thousand men.

The Life Guard appear to have been quite popular. Captain Harding, of Fairfield, Connecticut, writing to Governor Trumbull, on the twentieth of May, 1776, said: "I am now about fitting out another small sloop (privateersman) that was taken from a tory, that I have called the Life Guard, to be commanded by Mr. Smedley, to cruise to the eastward," etc., etc. On the sixteenth of the same month, Washington, then in New York, issued the following order: "Any orders delivered by Caleb Gibbs and George Lewis, Esqrs. (officers of the General's Guard), are to be attended to in the same manner as if sent by an aid-de-camp.

We find no further mention of the Guard until in June following, when members of it were suspected of being engaged in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate Washington and his staff. At that time the British ministry were anxious to open a communication between the seaboard and Canada, by taking possession of the city of New York and of the Hudson River, and thereby weakening the confederacy of revolted colonies, by separating New England from the rest of the continent, by a line of military posts.

At the time in question, a powerful land and naval armament, under the command of the brothers Howe, were hourly expected off Sandy Hook. Governor Tryon, who had prudently taken counsel of his fears, was then in safety on board the British armed vessel, *Duchess of Gort-*

don, lying near Staten Island; and Washington, who was in command of quite a strong force on York Island, occupied the mansion known as Richmond Hill, afterwards the country-seat of Col. Aaron Burr, situated near the intersection of the present Charlton and Varick streets.

At about the middle of June, the town and the camp were filled with rumors of a foul conspiracy. It was alleged that, on the arrival of the British fleet, the Tories were to rise, full-armed, to cooperate with the ministerial forces; that Kingsbridge, at the upper end of the island, was to be destroyed, so as to cut off all communication with the main-land; that the magazines were to be fired, and Washington and his staff to be murdered, or seized and given up to the enemy. The finger of rumor also pointed at many residents of the city, and of Long and Staten Islands, as conspirators. Among these were the proprietors of most of the prominent drinking-houses in the city; and the tavern of Corbie, situated "southeast of General Washington's house, to the westward of Bayard's woods, and north of Lisenard's meadows" (near the intersection of the present Spring and Wooster streets), was designated as the general rendezvous of the conspirators, where Gilbert Forbes, a blacksmith, "gave them money, and swore them on the book to secrecy." It was also alleged, that from this house a correspondence was kept up with Governor Tryon, on the Duchess of Gordon, through "a mulatto-colored negro, dressed in blue clothes."

These rumors were so generally believed, that the Provincial Congress of New York appointed Philip Livingston, John Jay, and Gouverneur Morris, a committee of investigation. This committee traced the plot up to Governor Tryon, who, from his secure retreat, was acting through agents on shore, among the most prominent of whom was David Mathews, the mayor of the city, who, it was alleged, had paid money to enlist men, purchase arms, and corrupt the continental soldiery. It was stated before the committee, that Governor Tryon had offered five guineas bounty to each man who should enter the king's service, with a promise of two hundred acres of land for himself, one hundred for his wife, and fifty for each child. Some of Washington's Life Guard were charged with complicity in the scheme for murdering him; and it was alleged that members of the Guard had been tampered with at Corbie's country tavern.

The investigating committee were satisfied of the general truth of these statements; and they authorized and requested General Washington to cause the arrest of Mayor Mathews, and the seizure of his papers. The mayor's residence was at Flatbush, on Long Island, about a

mile and a half from the encampment of General Greene, near Brooklyn. To that officer Washington intrusted the execution of the arrest; and at one o'clock in the morning of the twenty-second of June, a detachment from Greene's brigade surrounded Mathew's house, and secured his person, but no papers were found. Many other arrests were made on the same day, and great alarm seized the tories who were engaged in the plot. Many of them on Long Island and Staten Island concealed themselves in the woods, or other safe retreats.

Forbes, the gunsmith, whose place of business was on Broadway, near the Bowling Green, was arrested on the same day. He refused to make any disclosures, and was sent to jail in irons. Early the next morning, a son of Philip Livingston visited him; told him he was grieved to find he had been concerned, and as his time was short, not having above three days to live, advised him to prepare himself. This had the desired effect. Forbes asked to be taken before the Congress again; and there he made such disclosures, that between twenty and thirty other persons in the city were immediately arrested. Among these were Thomas Hickey, a member of Washington's Life Guard, and Johnson, a fifer, and Greene, a drummer of the same corps, who, it afterwards appeared, had been corrupted by Hickey.

One Bowen, who was suspected, testified before the committee that he had heard in company that several of the Life Guard had deserted, and that others were uneasy and weary of the service, and would go on board the Duchess of Gordon if they could. Forbes confessed that the mayor had paid him one hundred and forty pounds sterling, for weapons, by order of Governor Tryon; and Mathews himself admitted the charge, but said he had paid the money with reluctance, and had told the gunsmith that he would be hanged, if found out. It also appeared in evidence that the conspirators had corrupting agents up the Hudson River, some distance above the Highlands. James Haff, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, confessed before the committee of safety, at Cornwall, that he was one of a number who were to join the British on their arrival—their first movement to be to spike all the cannon in the newly erected redoubts in the Highlands.

Hickey and his associates of the Guard, were arrested immediately after dinner, on the twenty-third; and, according to a letter written at New York the next day, "the general's housekeeper was taken up," on suspicion of being an accomplice.

The late Peter Embury of this city, who was present at the last public act in the drama, in a conversation with my friend, Mr. William

J. Davis, a member of this society, confirmed this statement concerning the housekeeper; but in his explanation proved not only her innocence, but her patriotism. She was the daughter of Sam Fraunces, a noted innkeeper of the day, whose public house is yet standing on the corner of Pearl and Broad streets, where, it will be remembered, Washington took an affectionate farewell of his officers near the close of 1783.

It was chiefly on the testimony of this woman that Hickey was arrested, tried, and condemned. He was a dark-complexioned Irishman, and had been a deserter from the British army several years before. He had lived in Weathersfield, Connecticut, where he bore a good character, and was selected for the Guard from Knowlton's Connecticut Rangers. He had the confidence of the Commander-in-chief, and was a favorite at Richmond Hill. Having enlisted in the conspiracy, to him was intrusted the work of destroying Washington. He first corrupted the fifer and drummer of the corps; and, having resolved to *poison* the Commander-in-chief, he next approached the housekeeper, with whom he was on good terms. He made her his confidant, and she pretended to favor his views.

Washington was very fond of green peas, and it was agreed that when a dish of them was ready for the general's table, Hickey was to put the poison in it. Meanwhile the housekeeper disclosed the plot to the general. The peas were poisoned, Washington made some excuse for sending the dish away, and Hickey was soon afterwards arrested. He was tried by a court-martial, and, on the testimony of the housekeeper and one of the Guard, whom the culprit had unsuccessfully attempted to corrupt, he was found guilty of "mutiny and sedition, and of holding a treacherous correspondence with the enemies of the colonies," and was sentenced to be hanged. On the following day the expected British fleet appeared. Important events and changes immediately occurred, and the other conspirators, who were sent prisoners to Connecticut, escaped punishment.

On the morning of the twenty-eighth of June, Washington ordered William Morony, the provost marshal, to execute the sentence upon Hickey that day, "at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the ground between the encampments of the brigades of Brigadier-General Spencer and Lord Stirling." In a letter dated "New York, July first, 1776," an eye-witness of the execution wrote as follows: "Last Friday, in the forenoon, was executed in a field, between the Colonels McDougall and Huntington's camp, near the Bowery lane, (in the presence of near twenty thousand spectators,) a soldier belonging to his Excellency General Washington's Guard,

for mutiny and conspiracy, being one of those who formed, and was soon to have put in execution, that horrid plot of assassinating the staff officers, blowing up the magazines, and securing the passes of the town, on the arrival of the hungry ministerial myrmidons."

The venerable Embury, just mentioned, was present when Hickey was hanged. The place of execution was not far from the intersection of the present Grand and Chrystie streets, a little eastward of the Bowery. It is a singular fact that the victim of this the *first military execution in the Continental army*, was a member of the Body Guard of the Commander-in-chief, who were chosen for their trustworthiness!

A new organization of the Guard took place at the close of April, 1777, when Washington was at Morristown, in New Jersey. On the thirtieth of that month he issued the following circular to the colonels of regiments stationed there:

"Sir—I want to form a company for my Guard. In doing this, I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that, in the course of the campaign, my baggage, papers, and other matters of great public import, may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiment; and, as it is my farther wish that this company should look well, and be nearly of a size, I desire that none of the men may exceed in stature five feet ten inches, nor fall short of five feet nine inches—sober, young, active, and well made. When I recommend care in your choice, I would be understood to mean, of good character, in the regiment—that possess the pride of appearing clean and soldierlike. I am satisfied there can be no absolute security for the fidelity of this class of people; but yet I think it most likely to be found in those who have family connections in the country. You will, therefore, send me none but natives. I must insist that, in making this choice, you give no intimation of my preference of natives, as I do not want to create any invidious distinction between them and the foreigners."

At this time the number of the Guard was considerably increased, and a part of them were mounted as cavalry. Caleb Gibbs was yet the Captain Commandant, and remained in that position until near the close of 1779, when he was succeeded by William Colfax, one of his lieutenants. His three lieutenants, in 1779, were Henry P. Livingston, of New York, William Colfax, of New Jersey, and Benjamin Goymes, of Virginia.

Their uniform, according to the late G. W. P. Custis, Esq., (the adopted son of Washington,) consisted of a blue coat, with white facings; white waistcoat and breeches; black stock and black half-gaiters, and a round hat, with blue and white feather. This description exactly corresponds with the device on a flag that belonged to the cavalry of the Guard, which is preserved in the museum at Alexandria, and of which I have a drawing. The flag is made of white silk, on which the device is neatly painted. One of the Guard is seen holding a horse, and is in the act of receiving a flag from the genius of Liberty, who is personified as a woman leaning upon the Union Shield, near which is the American eagle. The motto of the corps, "CONQUER OR DIE," is upon a ribbon. Care was always taken to have each State, from which the Continental army was supplied with troops, represented by members of this corps. It was the duty of the infantry portion to guard the headquarters, and to insure the safe-keeping of the papers and effects of the Commander-in-chief, as well as the safety of his person. The mounted portion accompanied the general in his marches and in reconnoitering, or other like movements. They were employed as patrols, videttes, and bearers of the general's orders to various military posts; and they were never spared in battle.

The corps varied in number at different periods. At first, as I have remarked, it consisted of one hundred and eighty men. During the winter of 1779-80, when the American army, under Washington, was cantoned at Morristown, in close proximity to the enemy, it was increased to two hundred and fifty. In the spring it was reduced to its original number; and in 1783, the last year of service, it consisted of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

The pay of the officers and privates of the corps, per month, was as follows: The commandant and lieutenants, each, twenty-six dollars and sixty cents; sergeants, ten dollars; corporals and drummers, seven dollars, and thirty cents; drum-major nine dollars; privates, six dollars and sixty cents.

William Colfax became Captain Commandant of the Guard at the close of 1779, while Washington was stationed at Morristown, and when the number of the corps was greater than at any other period during the war. He was born in Connecticut, in the year 1760, and at the age of seventeen he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Continental army. He was in the battle at White Plains, where he was shot through the body. When he became commander of the general's Guard, a strong attachment was formed between the Commander-in-chief

and the young subaltern. Washington often shared his tent and his table with him; and he gave the young man many tokens of his esteem. One of these the family of General Colfax yet possess. It is a silver stock-buckle, set with paste brilliants. Colfax was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and he remained with the army until it was disbanded late in 1783. He then settled at Pompton, New Jersey, where he married Hester Schuyler, a cousin of General Philip Schuyler. In 1793, he was commissioned by Governor Howell, General, and Commander-in-chief of the militia of New Jersey. He was a presidential elector in 1798; and in 1810 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of the Jersey Blues, and was active during the earlier period of the war of 1812. He was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas of Bergen county, which office he held until his death, which occurred in 1838, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was then buried with military honors.

I have seen five muster-rolls of the Guard. The first, in point of time, is in the possession of Mr. Abraham Tomlinson, of Poughkeepsie, and bears the date of 1779. The number of the corps then was about sixty. It is indorsed, "Captain Gibbs's Guard."

The second is in the possession of Horace Holden, Esq., of this city, whose father, Captain Levi Holden, was Lieutenant-Commandant of the Guard, under William Colfax. It then consisted of fourteen non-commissioned officers and fifty-one privates, all of whom were on duty at the date of this return, except six who were sick at the hospital in New Windsor. This roll was certified in August, 1782, to be "true in all its contents," by Major W. Barber, who was then assistant inspector of the northern army; and by William Colfax, the commander, "to be the true state of said company," on the seventh of September, 1782. A week after this latter date, Rochambeau, with the first division of the French army, arrived at King's Ferry, on the Hudson River. The American army was then encamped at Verplanck's Point, opposite. The following very hastily prepared note from Washington to Captain Holden, was doubtless written at that time. It is upon a small piece of paper without date:

"MR. HOLDEN:—Have the Guard clean, and ready to receive Count de Rochambeau, who is to be here to breakfast this morning.

"Yours, etc., G. WASHINGTON.

"Saturday.

"The barge is to go over for the count. One of the gentlemen of the family will go over

with it. You will therefore know when he is coming."

I would remark that the fourteenth of September, that year, fell on Saturday, the day of the week in which the above note was written.

Mr. Holden also has a pay-roll of the Guard, for December, 1782, when Captain Holden was temporary commandant of the corps, and is signed by him. That roll contains the names of twelve non-commissioned officers, and forty-seven privates.

The third muster-roll that I have seen is in the possession of Peter Force, Esq., of Washington City, and is dated March second, 1783; and the fourth is in the State Department at Washington, dated June fourth, 1783, which is signed by Colfax, with his certificate that "the above list includes the whole of the Guard," and is indorsed, "Return of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the Commander-in-chief's Guard, who are engaged to serve during the war."

These two rolls vary but little, only three names being different. The number of the corps at that time was sixty-four. There were five sergeants, three corporals, three fifers, and two drummers. The drum-major was Diah Manning, of Norwich, Connecticut, whose grave, situated a few yards from the vault of General Jabez Huntington, I visited a few years ago. Manning was the jailer at Norwich during the French Revolution. When Boyer, afterwards President of Hayti, was brought to Norwich, among other French prisoners, in 1797, he was treated with great kindness by Mr. Manning. The prisoner did not forget it, and when President of St. Domingo, he sent presents to Manning's family.

The fifth roll that I have seen, containing the names of the Guard, is in the possession of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana—a grandson of the Captain Commandant. He also possesses a still more interesting paper which bears the *autographs* of the Guard. These were appended to an order accepted by Colfax, to pay to Melancthon Smith & Co. the amount of one month's pay, which that firm had advanced, with the understanding that they were to wait for reimbursement until the corps should be paid by Congress. This order is dated February, 1783, just before the seditious Newburgh Addresses were circulated among the officers in the American camp.

All of these muster-rolls and pay-rolls, except that of Captain Gibbs, are in handwriting so exquisitely neat and true, that it appears like engraving. The penman was Thomas Forest, a private in the Guard.

The last survivor of the members of this

corps was Uzal Knapp, of New Windsor, Orange county, New York. He was a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where he was born in October, 1758. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Continental army, as a common soldier, to serve "for and during the war;" and he was continually on duty from that time until his discharge in June, 1783. His first active service was at White Plains, in the autumn of 1776. He was with Wooster at Ridgefield; and was at Peekskill when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were stormed and taken by the British in the autumn of 1777. He passed the following winter among the snows of Valley Forge, and in May he joined the Light Infantry of Lafayette, at Barren Hill. He was with him in the battle of Monmouth, in June; and in the winter of 1780, when the number of the Life Guard was augmented, he entered that corps at Morristown, and received from the hands of Washington the commission of sergeant. At the time of his discharge, he received from the Commander-in-Chief the *Badge of Military Merit*, for six years' faithful service. This honorary badge of distinction was established by Washington, in August, 1781, and was conferred upon non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had served three years with bravery, fidelity, and good conduct, and upon every one who should perform any singularly meritorious action. The badge entitled the recipient "to pass and repass all guards and military posts as fully and amply as any commissioned officer whatever." It was the order of the American "Legion of Honor."

After the war, Sergeant Knapp settled in New Windsor, near Newburgh; and there he lived the quiet life of a farmer until his death, which occurred on the eleventh of January, 1856, when he was little more than ninety-six years of age. His body was taken to Newburgh, and lay in state for three days, in the centre of the reception-room in Washington's headquarters, so well preserved as the property of the State. On Wednesday, the sixteenth of January, attended by a civic and military pageant, and a vast assemblage of people, it was buried at the foot of the flag-staff, on the slope near that venerated building, around which cluster so many memories of Washington and the Continental army. It is a most appropriate burial-place for the mortal remains of the veteran guardsman.

Pardon me for mentioning, in conclusion, a personal incident, which will ever appear to me a sacred "picture on memory's wall." I was invited by a committee of arrangements at Newburgh, to participate with them, on the eleventh of September, 1855, in the celebration of the

anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh. The venerable Sergeant Knapp was among the invited guests who were present. The ceremonies consisted of a civic and military procession, an oration, and a public dinner. By request, I occupied a seat by the side of the old guardsman, in the carriage with the orator, and also upon the platform erected upon the green in front of the old headquarters. When the orator had concluded, I was invited to introduce Sergeant Knapp to the audience—an audience of at least five thousand people—who testified their respect for the venerated hero by huzzas which almost brought echoes from Beacon-Hill and the Storm-King. And, when he was about to retire from the dinner-table, the old man arose, leaned firmly upon his staff, and, with solemn but unfaltering voice, invited the whole company to his funeral. Just four months to a day, from that time, his spirit went home, and many who were at the feast were mourners at the burial.

It is that *introduction* to which I refer as the cherished picture in my memory. The man, the place, the occasion, invested it with rare interest; and I shall ever feel that I then enjoyed a privilege vouchsafed to few men on the earth.

There, near the very spot where he had kept faithful vigils three quarters of a century before, was the same majestic river flowing at his feet; the same mountain-peaks, on which beacon-fires gleamed during the old war for independence, were standing, with outlines all unchanged, within the sweep of his dim vision; the same old house—with its room with seven doors and one window, wherein the great leader of the Continental army had labored, mused, and reposed—was still there to welcome his tottering feet; there was the same green slope, whereon he and his companions had watched and sported, himself the last survivor of them all. In the midst of such wonderful associations, he stood like a Nestor, with the men and women of the three generations that he had lived, crowding around him to do reverence to his age and services; and I, not yet born when he had lived half a century and more, was permitted to lead him by the hand, and to speak his name to the multitude! It was a privilege, indeed!

Excuse me for recalling the scene in such a presence as this. But I know there are hearts around me that beat in sympathy with my own; and it should be remembered that the time is near—it is even at the door—when to have SEEN a soldier of that old war will be considered a great privilege, and the recipient of it will be gazed upon with the wide-open eyes of pleasant wonder. Of the two hundred and thirty thousand Continental soldiers, and the fifty-six thou-

sand militia, who bore arms during the Revolution, and went forth to fight for freedom in America, probably not two hundred are now out of the spirit land! Precious, indeed, should they seem to *this* generation, for in the *next* they will all be gone.

They are golden sands in the hour-glass of our Time.

LETTERS OF MARTHA WASHINGTON.

I communicate to the H. M. copies of two letters of Mrs. Martha Washington.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 11th, 1858.

MY DEAR SISTER: I have wrote to you several times, in hopes it would put you in mind of me, but I find it has not had its intended effect. I am really very uneasy at not hearing from you, and have made all the excuses for you that I can think of, but it will not doe much longer; if I doe not get a letter by this night's post, I shall think myself quite forgot by all my friends. The distance is so long; yet the post comes in regularly every week. The General, myself, and Jack are very well. Nelly Custis is, I hope, getting well again, and, I believe, is with child. I hope noe accident will happen to her in going back; I have not thought much about it yet. God knows where we shall be; I suppose there will be a change soon, but how, I cannot pretend to say. A few days agoe, General Clinton and several companies sailed out of Boston harbor, for what place distant [destined] for, we cannot find out. Some think to Virginia he is going, others to New York. They have been kept in Boston so long, that I suppose they will be glad to seek for a place where they may have more room, as they cannot get out of the way here but by water. Our navy has been very successful in taking their vessels; two was taken last week loded with coles and potatoes, wines and several other articles for the use of the troops. If General Clinton is gone to New York, General Lee is there before him, and I hope will give him a warm reception. He was sent there some time agoe to have matters put into proper order, in case any disturbance should happen, as there are many Tories in that part of the world, or at least many are suspected to be very unfriendly to our cause at this time. Winter here has been remarkably mild. The rivers has never been frozen hard enough to walk upon the ice since I came here. My dear sister, be so good as to remember me to all inquiring friends. Give my duty to my mama, and love to my brothers and sisters, Mr. Bassett, your

dear children, and self, in which the General, Jack and Nelly join me.

I am, dear Nancy,
Your ever affectionate sister,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

To Mrs. Bassett, Eltham.

PHILADELPHIA, *August the 20th*, 1776.

MY DEAR SISTER: I am still in this town, and no prospect at present of leaving it. The General is at New York; he is well, and wrote to me yesterday, and informed me that Lord Dunmore, with part of his fleet, was come to General Howe, at Staten Island; that another division of Hessians is expected before they think the regulars will begin their attack on us. Some hear begin to think there will be no battle after all. Last week our boats made another attempt on the ships up the north river, and had grappled a fire-ship with the Phoenix ten minutes, but she got clear of her, and is come down the river. On Saturday last our people burnt one of the tenders. I thank God we shant want men. The army at New York is very large, and numbers of men are still going. There is at this time in the city four thousand, on their march to the camp, and the Virginians daily expected.

I do, my dear sister, most religiously wish there was an end to the war, that we might have the pleasure of meeting again. My duty to my dear mama, and tell her I am very well. I dont hear from you so often as I used to do at Cambridge. I had the pleasure to hear by Col. Aylett that you and all friends were well, and should been glad to have had a line from you by him. I hope Mr. Bassett has got the better of his cough long agoe. Please to present love to him, my brother and sisters, my dear Fanny, the boy, and except the same yourself.

I am, my dear Nancy,
Your ever affectionate sister,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

ALABAMA—HOW IT DERIVED ITS NAME, AND WHAT THAT NAME MEANS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 18, 1857.

COL. A. J. PICKETT—Dear Sir: The proposition to change the great Seal of the State, has awakened an inquiry as to the truth of the opinion which derives the name of our State from the exclamation of an Indian chief, who, driven from his native land, found refuge within our territory, and who, delighted with the prospect which first met his eyes, cried out, with joy—*Alabama! Here we rest!*

As there is no one better qualified than the author of the "History of Alabama" to give us

correct information on this subject, may I ask you for your opinion in regard to the origin of the word "Alabama?"

Very respectfully, your friend,
THOMAS H. HOBBS.

MONTGOMERY, November 24th, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The history of the migration of the Alabamas to the State which bears their name is interesting, but would be too long to be published in the columns of a paper, and it would only be a repetition of what I have already written. I will, in reply to your letter, simply say that abundant evidence, obtained from the journals of the earliest French, Spanish, and English explorers of this country, besides the best traditions I have been able to command, have given me every confidence to make the following brief statement.

When Cortes, at the period of three hundred and thirty years ago, invaded and subdued aboriginal Mexico, the tribe of Indians called the Alabamas were subjects of Montezuma. They occupied the country of the northwest of the Mexican empire, and, in conjunction with the Muscogee or Creek Indians, who were also Mexican subjects, unsuccessfully attempted to repel the invasion of the Spaniards. After the tragical death of Montezuma, these two tribes began to migrate eastwards. They had previously been at war with each other. On the sources of Red River, the Muscogees overtook the Alabamas, and, for a number of years, while each were journeying eastward, they had bloody conflicts. The Muscogees being by far the stronger party, were always successful, causing the Alabamas to abandon their new homes, and to extend their journey farther towards the East. At length, the former tribe ceased to pursue, and, crossing the Mississippi, established themselves in a country now known as Ohio, and were there living when De Soto invaded Alabama. The Alabamas continued southeast, and established themselves on the Yazoo River, and were there living when De Soto invaded the country now known as the State of Mississippi. On the 25th of April, 1541, De Soto marched upon the fort of the Alabamas, which was strongly defended by immense logs and ditches, and a strong garrison. A battle, as sanguinary as almost any other which had attended the march of this great Spaniard, immediately ensued. De Soto was successful, and many of the Alabamas were slain. Subsequently, they broke up their establishments in Mississippi, and, continuing east, came to the banks of the noble river which has ever since borne their name. They established a town called Coosawda, situated a mile below

the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers. Their next town, called Econcharte, and meaning *red ground*, was situated one mile below the wharf of the present Montgomery. Three miles further down the Alabama River was the next town, called Towassa; the next, Pouwacte, and the last, Autauga. These five towns, with the country immediately contiguous, formed the chief settlements of the Alabamas, all of which were upon the banks of the river known as the Alabama.

The Muscogeas, the old enemies of the Alabamas, after the lapse of many years, journeyed from Ohio to this country. They once more routed the Alabamas, many of whom fled for protection to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Mobilians. The Muscogeas continued their conquests and subdued all other tribes as far east as the Savannah River, and incorporated these subdued tribes into a great confederacy, called afterwards, by the English traders, the Creek Confederacy, or Creek Indians, from the unusual number of creeks and rivers which flowed through their country. At length, the French discovered and settled the country about Mobile, and some of the chiefs of the Alabamas applied to Governor Bienville, to obtain his assistance to regain their abandoned establishments on the Alabama River. They represented the country on this river as highly favorable to the trading interest of the French colony, and Bienville turned his attention to the conclusion of a peace between these tribes. A peace was concluded, by which the Alabamas were allowed to remain in the Creek Confederacy, subject to the National Government, but to retain their peculiar customs (which was also allowed to the other vanquished tribes), and they returned to their towns on the Alabama River. These towns they occupied until the treaty of Fort Jackson, of 1814, compelled them, with the whole Muscogee (Creek) nation, to remove to the territory of the present counties of Coosa, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Macon, Russell, and Barbour. When, afterwards, the territory of these counties became occupied by the white population, the Alabamas were removed, in '36-'37, to Arkansas with the Muscogeas, or Creeks. Many years before this, some had removed to the waters of the Sabine and Trinity.

Such is a brief history of the tribe of the Alabamas, from whom our river and our State take their names. In all the old Spanish, English, and French maps in my possession, this immediate section of our State is called "the Alabamas"—"the Alabamas river"—"the river of the Alabamous." On no map whatever, and in no old book, or old journal what-

ever, have I ever seen where this river and this immediate section of country were ever called by any other name than the river of the Alabamas, and the country of the Alabamas. The early French explorers called the Tennessee River the "river of the Cherokees," or "the Cherokee country," for the same reason—because the Cherokee tribe lived on that river.

In all the changes of the government of the territory of our State, the original name, Alabama, has been retained. Thus, in 1802, the United States bought all of our territory and that of Mississippi from Georgia, and erected the same into a government called the "Mississippi Territory." Afterwards, when Mississippi became a State, the eastern portion was called "Alabama Territory," and, afterwards, the State of Alabama, retaining the original name, derived from that tribe of Indians.

The words, "Alabama—here we rest," are very beautiful, and are entirely admissible in poetry, but the truth of *history* shall always be vindicated by me when necessary, and I view the present occasion as such, having been applied to by you for my opinion. It is, then, my conscientious, and, I think, well-founded opinion, that Alabama does not mean "here we rest."

I am, very respectfully, yours, truly,

ALBERT J. PICKETT.

HON. THOMAS H. HOBBS, House Reps.

LETTER FROM GOV. CLINTON, OF NEW YORK, TO GOV. LAW, OF CONNECTICUT.

FORT GEORGE, IN NEW YORK, 1st May, 1749.

SIR: Having been violently abused by Captain Robert Roddam of our Station Ship, and his accomplices, in enticing and carrying away my eldest daughter, who was married to him last Monday, by Benjamin Strong, Minister of the Gospel at Stonwich (or Stanwich), within ten miles of Birom River, in your government, without a license or publication usual there, or my privity or consent, and in the most notorious manner, destructive and detrimental to all civil society, or common friendship, as well as to the inexpressible grief of Mrs. Clinton and self.

And as I am resolutely determined to prosecute the perpetrators in my government who were accessaries in it, to the utmost rigour of the law, I am persuaded that the inviolable Friendship that has subsisted between us, the Abhorrence that must naturally affect your Breast, and the Dignity of Governors (which should indispensably be supported) will incite your Honour to make strict enquiry into the af-

fair, and prosecute so notorious a villain, which I have the strongest reasons to imagine him to be, and that he was conscious (at the same time he did it) that he knew who she was, and notwithstanding was so mercenary [as] to perform the office.

I desire, in justice to me, that you will immediately proceed against him, according to the salutary laws against clandestine marriages in your Government, and send me, by the very first opportunity, what information you can possibly procure in the affair, properly sworn to, that they may appear as corroborating evidences against the Parties concerned in my Government.

It is not only my paternal resentment, but the Laws of Nature, the Indignity to Governors, and the prevention of the like Villainy, which spur me on to crie aloud for Justice, which I make no doubt you will assist me in, in an affair of such importance.

I am, Sir, with great Regard,
Your Honour's most afflicted and
most obedient servant,
G. CLINTON.

To the Honble. Governor Law.

Gov. Law had prudence and sagacity enough not to disoblige Gov. Clinton by complying with his request. He was in no haste to respond to the "cry for justice," but waited long enough to afford time for the reconciliation which was as certain to follow an elopement then as now. His answer to this letter of May 1st is dated July 6th, and begins as follows:

"SIR:—I received some time since an accot of some difficulty grievous to you, on accot of a clandestine marriage performed in this Colony, which our law puts a penalty on him that adventures to act contrary to the provision made in it; but it does not fall within my province to intermeddle in it. I thot I should have opportunity in a little time to recommend it to them who were immediately concerned, to rectify such disorders, which I recommended to some in authority in that quarter of y^e Govt, who said it must commence by the presentment of grand jurymen, to whom the evidence should be sent and y^e matter prosecuted by some complainant; Examples of this nature had been too frequent in your Govt, and they could not believe the minister had any suspicion that y^e person offering herself had been so nearly related to your Excellency; and that *some Gentlemen from New York did not believe it so grievous to you, but for some special circumstances you showed your resentments.* So, thro' hurry of business, I neglected to write anything about it."

HIST. MAG. VOL. II. 18

And the matter being thus quietly disposed of, Gov. Law goes on to write of other and less personal affairs.

The Rev. Benjamin Strong was a graduate of Yale (1734), and had been preaching at Stanwich (a parish of Greenwich and Stamford) since 1735.
J. H. T.

LETTER FROM LT.-COL. J. D. GRAHAM.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, March 22, 1858.

Editor of the Historical Magazine.

DEAR SIR: I have read, with great interest, the well-condensed history of Mason and Dixon's line by Hon. William Darlington, published in the number for February, 1858, of the Historical Magazine.

There seems to be one inadvertent mistake, which ought, perhaps, to be noticed. At page 40, right hand column, the author says: "they [Mason and Dixon] ascertained the latitude of the southernmost part of the city of Philadelphia (viz.: 39 deg. 56 min. 29.1 sec.—or more accurately, according to Col. Graham, 39 deg. 56 min. 37.4 sec.)" Allow me to remark that the latitude of this position was determined by Mason and Dixon by actual astronomical observations made at the place. No correction was therefore due for any difference of theory, at their day and ours, respecting the figure of the earth. It is at the south extremity of the line, fifteen miles due south of the parallel of the first mentioned point, alone, that the correction due to our better knowledge, at this day, of the figure of the earth, is to be applied, as is mentioned by the author of the article a little lower down in the same column.

In Note 2, at page 21 of my Report, as printed in 1850 by order of the Legislature of Maryland, is the following remark, viz.: "The latitude of the north wall of this house, occupied in 1763 by Thomas Plumsted and Joseph Huddle, was determined by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, from astronomical observations, in 1763-64, with a zenith sector, to be 39 degrees, 56 minutes, 29.1 seconds.

"The point fifteen English statute miles due south of that parallel was computed by Messrs. Mason and Dixon to be 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 18 seconds.

"From our knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth, we should at this day compute it to be in latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26.3 seconds."

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. GRAHAM.

Societies and their Proceedings.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, February 2d, 1858.* Horace Rublee, Esq., in the chair.

A portion of an interesting personal narrative of pioneer settlement and reminiscences of Wisconsin, by Hon. John T. Kingston, who came to our State in 1834, was read, and referred to the Publication Committee; also, an interesting sketch of the Indians of northern Indiana, by the artist, George Winter.

The promised contribution of Mr. Albert Norton will prove of great value—a complete set of the *National Intelligencer*, from its commencement to 1850, in some forty volumes, in fine condition.

March 2d.—Gen. William R. Smith in the chair. Letters were read by the secretary. Valuable additions were made to the library. After the election of members, the Society adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, Vol. 1, p. 180). A meeting was held Tuesday, February 6, at the Capitol, Nashville.

Quite a number of contributions were made. Among the books presented, was one from Professor George S. Blackie, an active member of the Society, printed in the year 1552. It is the Lyons edition of the *Materia Medica* of Pedanius Dioscorides, a Greek writer, born in Cilicia, who flourished in the days of Nero. The first edition of the Greek text of Dioscorides was published at Venice, 1499. A better edition was issued at Paris in 1549, and a still better one at Lyons in 1552, of which the copy given to the Society is one. This copy possesses unusual interest, as it contains the set of thirty rare engravings, which were destroyed after a few copies had been printed.

George B. Brown, Esq., contributed a large number of works, the most important of which were fifty-seven volumes of Rees's New Cyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published at Philadelphia from 1803 to 1820—a really valuable donation.

The Hon. John Bell contributed some thirty or forty volumes of public documents; among which we find the first and second volumes of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition, beautifully illustrated; Explorations for a Pacific Railroad; David Dale Owen's Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, etc.; Report of the Super-

intendent of the United States Coast Survey, etc., etc.

Captain E. D. Farnsworth, contributed a small section of a branch of the Charter Oak (Hartford, Conn.) Also a letter from Archy Fields, a half-breed Cherokee, to Captain Matthew Martin, of Bedford County, Tenn. It is dated Cherokee Nation, Chickamauga District, June 12th, 1828.

Captain Thomas Claiborne, of the Mounted Rifles, U. S. A., contributed a spoon made from the horn of a mountain sheep, obtained near Fort Laramie in 1853, from an O-gal-lal-lah (Sioux or Dacotah) Indian. The bowl of the spoon is nine inches long by six and a-half wide, and is three and a-half inches deep.

Mrs. Clementine H. Holman, of this city, sent in one of the epaulettes worn by Col. Richard Boyd, in the Battle of Talladega. Also, the bullet with which he was wounded, in the same battle. Mrs. Holman also contributed various papers and manuscript letters, formerly in the possession of her father and grandfather. They contain the autographs of ex-Governors Blount, McMinn and Carroll, and of Senator Grundy, Judge McLean, etc., etc.

Mr. Richard Horton presented a copy of Haywood's Political Reflections and Maxims, a very rare book. The title page is lost, but the work was printed in North Carolina in about 1815.

Samuel Seay, Esq., presented a copy of the By-Laws of the town of Nashville, printed by Bradford in 1814.

John M. Lea, Esq., donated a copy of the "Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository," for the years 1805-6-7 and 8, bound. It was printed by Thomas Eastin, and is very valuable.

President A. W. Putnam presented a bundle of original letters, bearing date from 1787 to 1815, obtained from Captain Stockley Donelson, of this county. They embrace letters from Alex. Stockley, Stockley Donelson, Captain John Donelson, Gen. John Coffee, General Andrew Jackson, and many others.

Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, Pa., was elected an honorary member of the Society.

March 2d, at Nashville, A. W. Putnam, the President, in the chair.

Letters were read from Washington Irving, of New York, John G. Palfrey, of Cambridge, Mass., on behalf of Hon. Jared Sparks, who is now in Europe; Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy; Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York; Professor Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass.; Professor James D.

Dana, of New Haven, Conn.; and E. B. O'Callahan, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., severally returning thanks for their election as honorary members.

Dr. Burton presented an original letter from David Crockett, dated Washington City, 8d January, 1834.

Rev. Philip S. Fall also made a valuable donation to the Library of the Society.

The President read a letter from Col. William Polk, now 86 years of age, in relation to early times in this section of the State.

After the announcement of donations the Society adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1858.*—The annual meeting was held—Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, Vice-President, in the chair.

The President of the Society, Hon. Thomas Sergeant, some time since declined a renomination to the office, which he had filled for fifteen years, with great distinction to himself and usefulness to the Society.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, the chairman announced that the annual election of officers for the ensuing year would take place, and appointed Messrs. Edmund Wilcox and George H. Burgin, M.D., tellers, to conduct the same.

The tellers subsequently reported the following gentlemen as elected for the year 1858, viz.:

President, George W. Norris, M.D.; *Vice Presidents*, Charles Miner of Wilkesbarré, Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, Hon. George Chambers of Chambersburg, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin of Philadelphia; *Treasurer*, Charles M. Morris; *Corresponding Secretary*, Horatio G. Jones; *Recording Secretary*, Frank M. Etting; *Librarian*, Townsend Ward.

Library Committee.—Benjamin H. Coates, M.D.; J. Francis Fisher, Charles J. Biddle.

Publishing Committee.—Morton P. Henry, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Henry C. Baird.

Finance Committee.—Edward Armstrong, Charles S. Keyser, Joseph Carson, M.D.

Trustee of the Publication Fund for three years, Hon. Oswald Thompson. The other trustees are John Jordan, Jr., and Harry Conrad.

March 8th.—Dr. George W. Norris, in the chair. The Librarian read the Report of the Committee on Mr. Everett's Address on Washington, delivered at the Academy of Music on the 4th of February. The sum produced for the Mount Vernon Fund was \$1,020 37, and

was paid to Mr. Everett by Mr. Charles Henry Fisher, Treasurer, on the order of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Charles Macalister. On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary, Horatio G. Jones, read extracts from a letter written, Feb. 19, 1858, to him, by Joseph K. Swift, M.D., of Easton, giving some account of Edward Duffield, the friend and one of the executors of Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Jones added that Stephen Shewell was the maternal grandfather of Leigh Hunt, of London.

The meeting was adjourned by the presiding officer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 50.) *February 16th.*—W. L. Newberry, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Acknowledgments were ordered to be returned to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, for an extensive contribution of United States documents, including a series nearly complete of the Congressional Globe; to E. B. McCagg, Esq., of Chicago, for the historical dictionaries of Moreri, Bayle, and Chauffepied, in twenty volumes, folio; to the Rev. Leroy Church, of the same place, for a numerous collection of books, etc., both religious and historical; also, to J. Madison Cutts, Esq., of Washington, D. C., for services obligingly rendered by him in aid of the society's objects.

The secretary called the Society's attention to the death, during the past year, of John T. Lusk, Esq. of Edwardsville, an early pioneer in the settlement of Illinois, where he arrived in 1805; and proceeded to read a memoir of Mr. Lusk, with particulars of the settlement, etc., of Edwardsville, and the surrounding country, as derived from a personal interview with him in Dec., 1856. The memoir was followed by a description of Fort Chartres—for many years the principal seat of military and civil jurisdiction in Illinois, during its occupation by the French—as its remains were seen by him on a visit to the fort in 1805. Both papers were accepted and ordered to be filed.

The Committee on Publication were requested to report at the next meeting, what documents and papers on the Society's files are suitable and in readiness for publication.

The entire collections of the Society were reported to exceed thirteen thousand; more than half of which are unavailable to the public use, for want of space to arrange them.

March 16th.—William H. Brown, Esq., president, in the chair.

Among the books added to the Library are Munster's *Cosmography*, the enlarged edition, 1579, containing a map of the New World, and valuable works on the early church history of Finland and Sweden, given by the Swedish vice-consul, Rev. G. Unonius, a member of the Society.

The Society's correspondence, as reported, included letters from Rev. Joseph Hunter, of England, announcing encouraging prospects in that country in tracing the sources of the early colonists of Massachusetts, especially in the counties of Suffolk and Essex; from J. L. Peyton, Esq., of Virginia, on the objects of this association; from S. F. Haven, Esq., of Massachusetts, furnishing particulars of Bossu, author of letters from Illinois, about 1754; from the Hon. M. Brayman, of Illinois, relative to ancient remains west of the Mississippi River.

A communication was also received from the Hon. S. F. Vinton, of Washington, D. C., relating to the historical authorities of the alleged claim of Virginia to the territory beyond the Ohio River; and from H. R. Schoolcraft, Esq., of the same place, regarding the ancient mounds in Illinois.

A communication then followed from Mr. D. Torrey, of Davenport, Iowa, asking the Society's attention to the early survey of a group of mounds—about thirty in number, and, in some instances, of an estimated altitude of fifteen to twenty-five feet—located in Whiteside county, Illinois, on the banks of the Mississippi River. The singular features of the hydrography of that section were noticed, as shown by the slough called the *Marais des Osiers* (or *Marais d'Ogee*), connecting the Mississippi and Rock rivers, as suggesting a cause for the location of these earth works.

The Society then accepted a liberal offer, tendered through a committee by Walter L. Newberry, Esq., a vice-president, granting the gratuitous use for two years of an extensive space—eighty by twenty-six feet—in a new building, now in progress, for the Society's collections and meetings, with the privilege of a more extended lease, if desired, at a moderate rent.

Col. Graham then read a paper detailing the method and results of observations made by him to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and magnetic variation of the city of Chicago, as reduced from a series of careful observations (in some of which Lieut. Ashe, R. N., of the Royal Observatory, at Quebec, participated), the dome of the court-house being selected as the appropriate point for the determination.

A former paper to this Society had specified the longitude of the Roman Catholic church, in Wolcott street, at $87^{\circ} 37' 47''$.4, west of Green-

wich. By deducting $2''.56$ to reduce the position of the present Quebec Observatory to Col. Graham's determination of the longitude of the centre of the Quebec citadel, in 1842 (see *American Almanac* for 1848, pp. 868-9), and then adding $16''.84$ to reduce the determination of the dome of the court-house, we get—longitude of the Court-house, or City Hall, of Chicago, west of Greenwich, $87^{\circ} 38' 01''.2$. The approximate latitude of the same point, from observations made by Col. Graham, with portable instruments, on the nights of January 20th and 21st, 1858, was also given, the stars observed being Polaris and Beta Orionis. The result was as follows, viz.: latitude of the Court-house, or City Hall, $41^{\circ} 53' 09''.7$, N. The magnetic variation was observed in the yard of the Roman Catholic College (the station before noticed), to be as follows, viz.:

July 23, 1857, at 4 o'clock, P.M.—Variation of the needle, $5^{\circ} 46' 07''$, E. of N.

The paper of Col. Graham was accepted and filed.

ILLINOIS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*February 24th*, Dr. James, the President, in the chair.

M. G. Atwood, Esq., presented a paper entitled "Sketch of Western Pioneer Life," collected by himself from living testimony. The paper contained an interesting reminiscence of "Old Myers," as he was familiarly called in the "olden time" of the West—a reminiscence too valuable to be lost, as affording an illustrative type of character not uncommon among the early settlers of the West.

Mr. Atwood also presented a brief memoir of the late William Russell, who died at St. Louis, in June last.

The society organized several committees, and also made provisions for the early publication of a volume of "Transactions."

At an adjourned session in the evening, the Rev. Mr. Forman, of this city, delivered a very able and interesting address before the society, a copy of which was requested by the Secretary, to be placed among its archives.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—*February 23d*.—The Hon. William C. Rives, president, in the chair.

The honorable gentleman delivered a most interesting and appropriate address. He congratulated the society, and dwelt with peculiar interest upon the incidents and scenes of the previous day, and the ceremony of the inaugu-

ration of Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington, which had just occurred. In this connection he drew attention to the fact that, to certain initiatory steps taken by this society at one of its earlier meetings, was due the present consummation of this splendid work of art. After a graceful tribute to the memories of Henry and Jefferson, of Mason and Lewis, and Nelson and Marshall, whose effigies are soon to complete the group upon this monument; he drew attention to the valuable contributions already made to our history by Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., and who was now present and prepared to add another result of his pious labors.

Mr. Grigsby delivered the annual discourse, which was upon the Convention of 1788.

The delivery of the discourse being concluded, the same gentleman, in the name and on the behalf of John Henry, Esq., of Red-Hill, the youngest son of Patrick Henry, presented to the Society a fair copy of all the letters and manuscripts in Mr. Henry's possession, which had belonged to his illustrious father.

The Society then adjourned, to meet the following morning, at which time the report of the Executive Committee was read by its chairman, Conway Robinson, Esq.

Frank M. Etting, of Philadelphia, and Joshua J. Cohen, Esq., of Baltimore, were made corresponding members; and Col. Robert W. Carter, of Sabine Hall, Va., William B. Harrison, Esq., of Brandon, Va., Col. John H. Lee, of Orange Co., Va., Alexander F. Taylor, Esq., of Richmond, and Thomas L. Preston, Esq., of Smyth Co., Va., were made life-members.

The corresponding secretary and librarian, Dr. William P. Palmer, then reported to the Society the list of donations during the past year. These consisted of nearly two hundred volumes of historical and miscellaneous works and manuscripts, and numerous valuable paintings and relics. After the further transaction of business, and the election of new members, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers of the society for the current year:

President, Hon. William C. Rives; *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. James M. Mason, William H. Macfarland, Esq., Hon. John Y. Mason; *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*, William P. Palmer, M. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Andrew Johnston, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Jacquelin P. Taylor.

Executive Committee.—Conway Robinson, Esq., chairman; Gustavus A. Myers, Thomas T. Giles, Arthur A. Morsen, Thomas H. Ellis, George Wythe Randolph, H. Coulter Cabell.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*March 4th*,

1858.—The President, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected active members:—Simon Parkhurst, Dr. Jacob W. Houck, Rev. George P. Staley, Rev. P. Seibert Davis, Samuel Appold, James E. Tyson, John Cushing, B. A. Franklin.

Flowden C. J. Weston, of South Carolina, was elected a corresponding member.

The President reported that he and the Secretary had examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, referred to them at the last meeting, and found them correct.

Mr. Streeter, from the committee appointed April 2d, 1857, to confer with the Trustees of the Peabody Institute relative to the accommodations to be provided for the Society in the building to be erected, stated that they, as yet, had had no official conference with the Trustees or any committee appointed by them; but having been favored by Charles J. M. Eaton, Esq., with a view of the outlines of a plan to be submitted to the Trustees, he was enabled to say, that the accommodations proposed for the Society were amply sufficient for their accommodation, with the exception of a fire-proof safe, for the preservation of original documents and valuable books and papers; which, however, he had no doubt, from the assurances of Mr. Eaton, would be provided for, in the plan finally adopted. This statement, he remarked, was entirely informal. As soon as the committee, by conference with the Trustees, or a committee of that body, were possessed officially of the necessary information, they would render a formal report to the Society, as required by the resolution under which they were appointed.

In compliance with the resolutions passed for organizing a department of Natural History, requiring the appointment by the President of a committee on that subject, at the meeting next after the annual election, Dr. Lewis N. Steiner, Rev. John G. Morris, Philip T. Tyson, Dr. J. I. Cohen, Dr. A. Snowden Piggot, Philip Uhler, and George W. Andrews, were named to serve for another year.

On the reading of the petition prepared by Gen. Smith, at the Society's request, to be presented to Congress for the erection of the monument long since voted to DE KALB, it was resolved that the Memoir of De Kalb, prepared by the President, and read at a recent meeting, be printed, and a copy forwarded to each member of Congress, at the time of the presentation of the petition.

Rev. N. C. Burt then occupied the attention of the Society for an hour with an elaborate and well-written paper on "American Provincialisms." He traced, with a particularity that

proved patient study and keen observation, the peculiarities, as well in words as in forms of speech, belonging to different localities and sections of the country, displaying, from time to time, a genuine humor, which served to relieve his more serious philological criticisms, and afforded his hearers amusement as well as instruction.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*March 4th.*—Charles Noble, Esq., of Monroe, presented a manuscript account by Major Maxwell, who was an officer in the Detroit Garrison at the Pontiac Massacre, entitled "Major Thompson Maxwell's Account of the Invasion of the Chieftain Pontiac, including the Massacre of the Mackinaw Garrison, the Battle of Bloody Bridge, etc." Major Maxwell was a resident of Michigan in 1818.

From William H. Curtis, Esq., Detroit, a specimen of Continental money.

The committee appointed at the last meeting reported in favor of having a public celebration on the 24th of July, to commemorate the founding of Detroit, and that an oration be delivered and other appropriate preparations made. A committee of fifteen was appointed to take charge of the arrangements.

J. Logan Chipman, Esq., then read an interesting paper on "Indian Superstitions." It was a very entertaining account of the superstitious customs and beliefs of the Indians, especially those of Lake Superior. It is difficult to give a synopsis of such a paper, as its interest depends much on the narration of the facts.

Judge Campbell read an article on "The Moravians in Michigan." In 1781, Zeisberger, Heckewilder, and some companions, were brought as captives to Detroit, charged with corresponding with the Americans and dissuading the Indians from the British interest. Having satisfied the commandant, Major De Peyster, of their neutrality, they were released. In 1782 he sent for them again, to remove them from the danger they were exposed to at Sandusky. At his suggestion they formed a settlement on the Huron River of Lake St. Clair (now Clinton River), and gathered in their scattered converts. In 1786 they left this settlement, and returned to Ohio, whence part of them afterwards removed to the River Thames in Upper Canada, where they still have a settlement at Moravian Town, the scene of the battle of the Thames.

Judge Avery, of Flint, by invitation, gave an account of the recent founding of a local society in Genesee county, and the great interest manifested there in collecting materials for history.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held, by invitation, at the house of Edmund James Baker, Esq., on Friday evening, January 22d, the President, Hon. Edmund P. Tilton, in the chair. After partaking of a sumptuous entertainment, provided by their host, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Hon. Edmund P. Tilton; *Curators*, Edmund J. Baker, Esq., Samuel Blake, Esq., and Charles M. S. Churchill, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., Esq.; *Librarian*, Edward Holden, Esq.; *Assistant Librarian*, Samuel Blake, Esq. Subsequently James Swan was appointed to report the doings of the Society, from time to time, to the publishers of the Historical Magazine.

An interesting paper, by Edmund J. Baker, Esq., relating to the rise, course, and the tributaries of the Neponset River, also to the history of the Fisheries in said river, was read. A continuation of Mr. Baker's paper is expected, and he was requested to furnish a copy for the Society's History of Dorchester.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers No. 2, p. 53.) The monthly meeting was held at Boston, Feb. 3, 1858. The President, Samuel Gardner Drake, A.M., in the chair. The librarian reported that thirty-nine historical, biographical and miscellaneous publications had been received since the last monthly meeting, from the Smithsonian Institution.

The corresponding secretary reported, that letters accepting membership had been received from Dr. William Darlington, of Westchester, Penn.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., of New York; G. McRee, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.; Right Rev. William Meade, D.D., of Millwood, Virginia; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., and Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New York, as corresponding members; David Bryant, Calvin P. Winds, Thaddeus Allen, Richard Briggs, and Strong Benton Thompson, of Boston, Charles Stearns, of Springfield, and Calvin Guild, jr., of Dedham, as resident members.

Professor Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of Andover, read a very interesting paper on the First Promoters and Settlers of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. Much of the biography contained in the paper, as well as the documentary portion of it, were peculiarly valuable, being the result of a studious examination of original MSS. in the English archives, made by the professor while on a visit to the home of the Pilgrims.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Riddel, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Professor Stowe for his instructive dissertation, and he was requested to furnish a copy of the same for the Society's archives. The meeting was then adjourned to the 17th inst., at seven o'clock, P.M.

February 17, 1858: the President, S. G. Drake, A.M., in the chair.

Rev. James Howard Means, of Dorchester, read an interesting paper on "Dorchester in England and its connection with Dorchester in Massachusetts." The paper furnished evidence that at Dorchester in England the ancient Britons had a settlement. About ten miles from the town are seen the remains of a rampart, by some supposed to have been a Roman camp, while others regard it as a relic of a Belgic clan which preceded the Romans. Nearer to the town is another ancient structure, usually called a Roman amphitheatre. There is also a parallelogram of earth-work of 378 by 147 feet, attributed to the Saxons.

After bringing the history of the town down to the 17th century, Mr. M. said that in 1613, three hundred houses and two churches were destroyed by fire. At the time of the movement which overthrew Charles I., the historian called it "the magazine whence other places were supplied with principles of rebellion." It was at one time in possession of the cavaliers; at another, in the hands of the parliamentary forces. Jeffries held his bloody assizes there in 1685, in one day ordering the execution of 80 persons. The chair in which he sat is still preserved in the town hall, the seat painted red. Dorchester is the shire town of Dorset; has a court-house, county jail, three churches, one built in the 14th century, and several chapels. The paper contained a brief sketch of *Rev. John White*, who has been called "the father of the Massachusetts Colony." He was born at Stanton, St. John's, Oxfordshire, Christmas, 1574, and became rector of Trinity Parish, Dorchester, 1606. Subsequently he sided with the Cromwell men, was persecuted, and fled to London. His life, his labors in behalf of the settlement of Massachusetts, and his doctrines, were described, and his death at Dorchester, England, July 21, 1648, appropriately noticed.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Plymouth, March 8th.*—The entertainment of the evening was the repetition of an essay on the early history of Bristol county, originally prepared for the Debating Club of the Young Men's Library Association, by John S. Brayton, Esq.

Mr. B. commenced by furnishing a documentary account of the original purchase of Mt. Hope, and the territory around it, soon

after the close of the Indian war of 1676, which included the site of the town of Bristol, which was soon settled and became a thriving place. On the division of the old Colony in 1685, three counties were established, which were named Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol, after the shire towns of the respective divisions. The town of Bristol continued to be the seat of the county courts from 1685 to 1747—more than sixty years—when a Commission was sent out by King Charles I., who proceeded to set off the towns of Tiverton, Little Compton, Bristol, Warren, and Cumberland from Massachusetts, and annexed them to Rhode Island. The remonstrance of the Colony to this dismemberment was of no avail, and the proceedings of the Commissioners were confirmed. The county of Bristol was thus deprived of its shire town, and the Legislature passed an act making Taunton the shire town of the county, providing for the holding of the courts there, and for the transfer of the county records from Bristol to Taunton. The evidence of the legal transfer of these records is so complete and convincing as to preclude entirely the idea derived from tradition, that they were clandestinely abstracted from the county depository at Bristol by James Williams, Esq., and privately brought to this place, when the successful plunderer was rewarded for his exploit by receiving the appointment of Clerk of the Courts.

The Society adjourned to the regular quarterly meeting on the first Monday in April.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, March 11th, 1858.*—Mr. George D. Phippen in the chair.

A package, containing some old papers relating to Salem, was presented to the Historical Department by Charles H. Morse, of Cambridgeport. A letter accompanying Rev. Mr. Higginson's donation of books was announced.

The principal topic of the evening was the reading of an interesting paper, containing biographical sketches of the ministers of Salem Village, subsequent to the dismission of Rev. Samuel Parris, viz.: Rev. Joseph Green, Rev. Peter Clark, and Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth. The paper was prepared and read by Mr. Samuel P. Fowler, of Danversport, who has bestowed much attention and care in the collection of facts and documents relating to the Witchcraft Delusion in Salem Village, in 1692; and who has in his possession sufficient material for publishing to the world a more full and complete history of this affair than any other person, to our knowledge.

Dr. Henry Wheatland suggested to the meeting the expediency and propriety of appointing a committee to collect the scattered

material relating to the early history of the commerce of Salem.

Mr. Fowler moved, in accordance with the above suggestion, that a committee be appointed—which was adopted—and the following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. G. L. Streeter, Geo. D. Phippen, Henry M. Brooks, J. B. F. Osgood, S. P. Fowler.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

March 25th. Mr. Russell in the chair.

Mr. George D. Phippen read a paper upon the Old Planters of Salem, who were settled here prior to the arrival of Gov. Endicott in 1628, accompanied with individual accounts of the men and their families who composed the small colony, as far as now known to us.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*March 11th.*—The President, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in the chair.

George Ticknor, Esq., communicated a letter from Miss Elizabeth Belknap, the daughter of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., in which she authorized Mr. Ticknor to present to the Society all the manuscripts, of whatever kind, left by Dr. Belknap, and which are in her possession, and such of the books and pamphlets as the Society may judge useful to them. The other volumes of his library are given to the Public Library of Boston.

Charles Deane, Esq., then stated the general character of the MSS. and the books. Among the former are many of great value, and among the latter are some of the rarest American books. Dr. Belknap, when writing the History of New Hampshire, collected a large quantity of historic material; and it is matter of congratulation that this rich collection has found its proper place—the archives of the Society of which he was one of the founders.

On motion of Mr. Ticknor, proper acknowledgments were made of this fine donation, and a committee was clothed with full power to arrange and bind these MSS.; when they will be open, under the regulations of the Society, to all historical inquirers.

Dr. Chandler Robbins then called the attention of the members to a finely executed portrait of the senior member, Josiah Quincy, painted by Wight of this city, which was a present to the Society from the Harvard class of 1829. Mr. Robbins also laid before the Society the correspondence between himself and Mr. Quincy, concerning the portrait.

On motion of Hon. James Savage, the thanks of the Society were presented to the class of 1829, for this portrait.

Hon. James Savage presented a copy of the

"Haerlemsche Courant" of January 8, 1656, as it was reprinted January 8, 1856, with the very same types on which it was originally issued. It was a weekly paper. It has the following item of American news: "Plymouth, 22d Dec. 1655. Three Dutch vessels, pressed by bad weather, and coming from New Netherlands, have run in here. They are said to have conquered again, in that country, the Fort Casamirus, and all the fortifications which the Swedes there had taken from us, and to have delivered of that nation the whole river from the head to its mouth. The said vessels bring with them the person* who was the commander of the Swedes."

NEW YORK.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—*March 18th.*—Archibald Russell, Esq., in the chair.

An interesting letter was read from the eminent French geographer, M. de la Roquette, vice-president of the *Société de Géographie*, acknowledging the second volume of the Bulletin, and stating that he was translating, for publication in France, two of the articles which had particularly interested him—the learned essay of Professor Bache, on the Gulf Stream, and the paper by Lieutenant Bent, U. S. N., on the Japanese Gulf Stream.

M. de la Roquette announced to the Society the recent death of their foreign associate, Professor Keilbau, the distinguished Norwegian geologist, a biographical memoir of whom he was editing for the Geological Society of France. This memoir and a series of the "*Nouvelles Annales des Voyages, de la Géographie, de l'Histoire, et de l'Archéologie*," with some other recent works of value, would be forwarded to New York through the medium of the Smithsonian Institute, to whose liberality in transmitting such publications without expense the writer paid a glowing tribute.

Mr. Strazinski was deputed to visit Washington, with the view of procuring from the several departments, and through the intervention of members of Congress, copies of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, and other governmental publications, bearing on the geography and statistics of the country, to be included in the parcels that will be dispatched to the European societies in the month of May, in return for the very valuable donations received by the Society from foreign governments and associations.

A report was made by the Committee on Sy-

* This was Governor Rising. See N. Y. *Hist. Coll.*, new series, I. 414-5.

rian Explorations, announcing the completion of their arrangements for a course of lectures at Niblo's Saloon, to be illustrated by maps and paintings and dissolving views, on a large scale. The introductory lecture to be by the President of the Society, Dr. Hawks, on "The Caliphs—the Extent and Splendor of their Power."

A committee was appointed to consider the more perfect organization of the sections, which, omitting the sub-divisions of each subject, are as follows:

Geology.....	Chairman, Lieut. E. L. VIELE.
Topography.....	" H. V. POOR.
Hydrology.....	" Rev. Dr. HAWKS.
Zoology and Botany...	" F. A. CONCKLING.
Meteorology.....	" H. E. PIERREPONT.
Astronomy.....	" Rev. Dr. ADAMSON.
Progress of Geographical Science.....	" Hon. GEO. FOLSOM.
Commerce and Navigation.....	"
Mines and Manufactures.....	" MARSHALL LEEFERTS.
Agriculture.....	" JOHN JAY.
Finance.....	"
Moral Condition.....	" ARCH'D RUSSELL.
Vital Statistics.....	" M. D. BEAN.
Political Statistics.....	" S. B. DINSMORE.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 6th.*—President, Hon. L. Bradish, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Mr. Benson J. Lossing was read by the librarian, containing a resolution empowering the president to appoint a committee for the purpose of purchasing the statue of England's great statesman, William Pitt, which now lies in a mutilated condition at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin street and West Broadway.

Mr. Lossing also presented a sketch of the Van Kleeck House, in Poughkeepsie, taken in 1885, about three weeks previous to its being demolished. The sketch is inclosed in a frame, made of a scion of a lilac-tree, said to have been planted when the house was built, in 1702. In this house, the Committee of Correspondence met in 1775; the "Mother Anne," founder of the Shaker Society, was imprisoned, in 1776; the first session of the Republican Legislature of the State of New York was held, in January, 1778.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood read a memoir of William Court, an Englishman, who had rendered valuable services to Americans in Magadore, Morocco, and who was alluded to in Captain Riley's Narrative.

The chairman of the Fine Arts Committee read his report, and submitted a resolution, authorizing the president and officers of the Society to sign and attach the Society's seal to the

necessary papers for the transfer of the works of art, exhibited by the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, to the gallery of the New York Historical Society.

Mr. A. S. Brown read the report of the Lecture Committee, from which it appeared that the total receipts of the last course of ten lectures, amounted to \$1,477 75.

The librarian announced the receipt of donations, among which was the journal of Col. Dittmore (from August, 1775, to March, 1776), at Quebec.

Hon. George Bancroft read an interesting and philosophical paper on the "Battle of Lexington," taken from his forthcoming volume of the History of the United States.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Annual meeting held on the 12th January, at the residence of Hon. E. G. Squier. Mr. Ewbank in the chair. The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Society, except Mr. Folsom, who was chosen in place of Herman E. Ludwig, Esq., deceased:

President, Prof. Edward Robinson, D.D. LL.D.; *Vice Presidents*, Francis L. Hawks, D.D. LL.D., John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D.; *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*, Hon. George Folsom; *Recording Secretary*, Theodore Dwight, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Alexander J. Cotheal, Esq.; *Librarian*, George H. Moore, Esq.

Messrs. Squier, Cotheal, and Welford were appointed the Standing Committee on Publication.

The Recording Secretary read a paper on the exploration of Southern Africa by the Portuguese in 1811, between the two termini of the route of Dr. Livingstone, Angola and Senna. The facts he derived from a number of the "Annæ Maritimas e Coloniaes," of 1845, a monthly magazine published in Lisbon for several years. A broken file of that work had been placed in his hands by Rev. J. L. Wilson, who received it from an intelligent old Portuguese on the Western coast of Africa, as evidence of what he had assured him, that the Portuguese had once a communication overland between Angola and the mouth of the Zambezi.

One of the documents published in the "Annæ," gives an account of some of the adventures and observations of Pedro J. Baptista, who appears to have had command of a small party, partly slaves, sent by Lieut. Col. Francisco Honorata Da Costa, at his own expense, to open a line of communication, not for trade, as it appears, but only for the transportation of correspondence with the Portuguese posts on the Eastern side of Africa. The officer who had been originally designated for the command,

had died at Cazembe. Another document is a petition from Da Costa, asking a reward for that service, mentioning that correspondence has been brought to Angola by his route.

Mr. Squier read a paper on "The Literature of American Languages," by Herman E. Ludwig, with additions by Prof. Turner, of Washington, published in very handsome style in London by Trübner. It contains 258 8vo. pages, filled with the titles of all known books and writings (including manuscripts, notices in magazines, reports of societies, etc.), on Indian languages—a book of great research and value.

Mr. Squier exhibited a small volume on the Indians of Andaquí, in New Granada, published in Popayan, and informed the society that Mr. J. S. Thrasher, the owner of the volume, had offered to furnish them with a translation. The offer was accepted.

OHIO.

MEETING OF THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—*March 20th.*—There was quite a large attendance of members of the association at Cincinnati, and much interest was manifested. The first business taken up was the report of the executive committee upon the subject of the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, on the 7th of April next. The committee reported that they had completed a contract with Mr. Coleman, of the Burnet House, to furnish a banquet upon a liberal scale, and that the celebration would, therefore, be held at that house. The number of tickets guaranteed by the association is three hundred, but from present indications, there will not be less than five hundred persons present at the banquet.

A powder-horn, found on the farm of Mr. F. Skinner, near Milford, Hamilton Co., was presented to the association. Upon it was cut the name "D. Boon," and the initials, "T. W.," and "J. B. L."—together with figures of monkeys, birds, fish, and reptiles, of every description, and the figure of a man "blazing away" with a musket at a flock of birds. Whether the horn was a relic of olden times, or of more modern production, was not determined.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

FRANKLIN'S LIGHTNING RODS.—I find among my papers the following, which was long ago

published. It will very appropriately find a place in your excellent Magazine. C. L. ELWOOD, Feby. 22.

In the summer of the year 1778, a short time after the treaty of alliance between France and America had been concluded, and immediately before the Royal Society of London adjourned, a Tory member averred that the method Dr. Franklin had introduced into the world of attracting the electric fluid, by pointed rods to his conductors, was not founded on true philosophical principles: he said, instead of having sharp points, the rods ought to be made with a knob to terminate the upper end, etc. There was not time for the Society to determine on the proposed amendments before the adjournment, but on its being mentioned to George the Third, he immediately showed his meanness of resentment to the venerable philosopher, by ordering the pointed conductors to be taken down from the palace, and replaced by others that were made with knobs. A wit, in a morning paper, wrote on the occasion as follows:

"Tho' thou, great George, for knowledge hunt,
And sharp conductors change for blunt,
The nation's out of joint:
Franklin a wiser plan pursues,
And all thy thunder useless views,
By sticking to the point."

When the Society again met, the pointed conductors were fully approved, and the knobs utterly rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, A MODERN BABYLON.—In Priedeaux's "Historical Connection between the Old and New Testaments" (ninth edition, 1725), is appended the following note to his description of Babylon: "Much according to this Model hath William Penn the Quaker laid out the ground for his city of Philadelphia in Pensilvania; and were it all built according to that design, it would be the fairest and best City in all America, and not much behind any other in the whole world. For it lyeth between two Navigable Rivers, at the distance of two miles from their confluence, and consists of thirty streets, ten of which, being drawn from River to River, are two Miles long, and the twenty others, being drawn cross the said ten, and cutting them at right angles, are a Mile long. In the midst of the whole is left a Square of ten Acres, and in the middle of the four Quarters of the Town, into which it is equally divided, is a Square of five Acres, which void places are designed for the building Churches, Schools, and other Public Buildings, and also to serve for the Inhabitants to walk, and other ways divert themselves in them, in the same manner as Moorfields do in London. About two thousand Houses are in this

place already built, and when it shall be wholly built according to the plan above mentioned, it will be the Glory of all that part of the world; and if the Country round it comes to be thoroughly inhabited, the great Conveniency of its situation for Trade, by reason of the two Navigable Rivers on which it stands, and the great River *Delaware*, into which both fall within two Miles of it, will soon draw people enough thither, not only to finish the Scheme, which hath been laid of it by its first Founder, but also to enlarge it by such Additions on each side as to make its breadth answer its length; and then, barring the walls and greatness of *Babylon*, it will imitate it in all things else, and in the conveniency of its situation far exceed it."

The copy of Prideaux from which the above is taken is in four volumes, each of which bears the signature of "Jonathan Edwards, 1751," and of "Samuel Hopkins, 1782."

NORWICH.

CAPTURE OF QUEBEC, 1759.—The following copy of a manuscript bill, found among the documents in the State House at Boston, has never been before published:

Expense on Fort Hill and Cops Hill in Rejoicing occasioned by ye Glorious Newes of the Reduction of Quebec.

To Mr. John Gray and others for Tar Barrels,	
Turpentine, Tar, and Oakum, am't to . . .	26 11 4
To Mr. Bradford, 3 cord of Wood . . .	3
To Cash paid for Drink for ye People, 32 galls.	
Rum, 32 pounds Sugar, Beer, &c.	6 16 6
To Joseph Winslow for Nails	14 10
To Cash paid 10 workmen, 4s. each	2
To Capt. Tilston, 1500 feet Boards, Timber, and Jice	3 17 8
To Capt. Newes, a Mast, Trucking do.	10
To Sam. Beecher, carting 14 loads of Stuff, &c.	
up ye Hill	2 2
	£25 12 4

Errors Ex. this 16th day of Oct. 1759.

JER. GREEN.

Allowed, Jan. 16, 1760.

Belfast, Maine.

J. W.

DR. DONNE AND THE VIRGINIA COMPANY.—A sermon by Dr. Donne, the poet, Dean of St. Paul's, may be worth making a note of for its relation to American history. On the 30th November, 1622, Dr. Donne preached a sermon "to the Honorable Company of the Virginia Plantation," from the text (Acts i. 8), *But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.* Omitting the purely doctrinal exposition, we glean a few passages throwing light upon the condition of the plantation, as it was then

regarded in the best circles of the mother country. Appealing to Christian motives for adventure, he says: "O, if you could once bring a catechism to be as good ware amongst them as a bugle, as a knife, as a hatchet: O, if you would be as ready to hearken at the return of a ship, how many Indians were converted to Christ Jesus, as what trees, or drugs, or dyes that ship had brought, then you were in your right way, and not till then."

We have this notice of Virginia as a penal colony: "God says to you, No kingdom, not ease, not abundance; nay, nothing at all yet; the plantation shall not discharge the charges, not defray itself yet; but yet already, now at first, it shall conduce to great uses; it shall redeem many a wretch from the jaws of death, from the hands of the executioner, upon whom, perchance, a small fault, or perchance a fault heartily and sincerely repented, perchance no fault but malice, had otherwise cast a present and ignominious death. It shall sweep your streets and wash your doors, from idle persons and the children of idle persons, and employ them: and truly, if the whole country were but such a Bridewell, to force idle persons to work, it had a good use. But it is already, not only a spleen, to drain the ill humours of the body, but a liver, to breed good blood; already the employment breeds mariners; already the place gives essays, nay freights of merchantable commodities; already it is a mark for the envy and for the ambition of our enemies; I speak but of our doctrinal, not national enemies; as they are papists, they are sorry we have this country; and surely, twenty lectures in matter of controversy do not so much vex them, as one ship that goes and strengthens that plantation."

Donne's scriptural argument for the right of colonization very closely resembles that derived from the first chapter of Genesis, *Replenish the earth and subdue it*, urged in Congress by John Quincy Adams in the Oregon debates. He says: "That rule which passes through all municipal laws in particular states, *Interest reipublicæ ut quis re sua bene utatur, the state must take order, that every man must improve that which he hath, for the best advantage of that state*, passes also through the law of nations, which is to all the world, as the municipal law is to a particular state, *Interest mundi, the whole world, all mankind, must take care, that all places be improved, as far as may be, to the best advantage of mankind in general.* Again, if the land be peopled, and cultivated by the people, and that land produce in abundance such things, for want whereof their neighbors or others (being not enemies) perish, the law of nations may justify some force, in seeking, by permutation, of other com-

modities which they need, to come to some of theirs."

Exactly the argument in reference to China and Japan.

"You that are young," says Donne in conclusion, "may live to see your friends, yea children, as well accommodated in that place as any other. You shall have made this island, which is but as the suburbs of the old world, a bridge, a gallery to the new; to join all to that world that shall never grow old, the kingdom of heaven. You shall add persons to this kingdom and to the kingdom of heaven, and add names to the books of our chronicles, and to the book of life."

Yes! in the books of those English chronicles was to be written the name of George Washington.

We may add that Donne mentions the receipt of anonymous contributions for the spiritual welfare of the plantation.

HELA.

GEN. PHILLIPS.—In a note to Mr. Street's interesting paper on Saratoga it is stated that the British General Phillips died at Richmond, Va., June 1781. This is an error; Gen. P. died at Bollingbrook House, Petersburg, May 13, 1781, and was buried in the old Blandford Church, according to Mr. Campbell's *Hist. of Va.*, p. 170. I have heard a tradition that he was buried a few yards behind the Church.

G.

Another correspondent says:—"The cannonading appears to have taken place on the 10th of May, three days before the General died. These errors originated with Anburey, in his 'Travels through America,' vol. 1, p. 506. Anburey being a prisoner of war at the time was not in circumstances favorable to correct information as to these matters.

C. C."

PETERSBURG, Va.

REPAIRING MANUSCRIPTS.—*Hist. Mag.*, vol. i. page 280.—Fine tracing paper has been found very suitable for repairing rents in the leaves of books. It appears to be sufficiently tough, and its transparency permits any of the printing which may be covered with the patching to be read distinctly. The repair is less conspicuous than if done with ordinary scraps of paper, as the color of the paper of the book is seen through the tracing paper. I have not yet tried it with manuscripts, but it is quite probable that it will serve for them as well as for books. If the manuscripts are to be folded again and the splicing is over the joints, thin tracing *muslin* might be even better than tracing paper. Good paste has been found to answer very well, though it is probable there is some preparation of gum which would be more transparent.

Renovating Book Covers.—Some mode of improving the appearance of old and worn book covers is indeed a desideratum, and I should be pleased if the inquiry would bring forth some useful information on the subject. For books, which are not intended to be re-bound for the present, white glazed paper, such as is used in paper hangings, makes a good covering, or it may be used for the back of the book only. If of a good quality, it can be readily written upon without any spreading of the ink. It retains its white color perfectly for a long time. I use it altogether for labels. Some of these have been on the books for many years without any appearance of fading.

RETSILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1858.

EARLY EDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (vol. i., pp. 88, 158, 219, 281, 308).—In the following extract from the Canon, "*Prescribing the mode of publishing authorized editions of the common prayer-book, etc.*" passed by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1801, reference is made to a quarto edition of the Ordinal, which has not yet been noticed in any of the previous articles on this subject in the *Historical Magazine*.

"The octavo edition of the common prayer-book, published in New York in 1793, (vide H. M. vol. i. p. 220), by Hugh Gaine, and the quarto edition of the book of offices, etc., of the same year, published in the same place, are hereby established as standard books, with the exception of errors evidently typographical." etc.—*Bioren's Reprint of the Journals of Convention*, p. 208.

As there could hardly have been a sufficient demand at that time for an edition containing merely the occasional offices of ordination, and as there certainly existed a necessity for a larger sized prayer-book than the duodecimo or octavo, for the reading desks and chancels of the churches, it seems quite probable that Gaine completed his list of editions of that year by a prayer-book in quarto, reserving the publication of his folio (vol. i. p. 220), for the second year following.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

WILLIAM SMITH, THE HISTORIAN.—It is not stated in any of the biographies of this gentleman that we have seen, that he was eventually permitted to return to and reside in New York. Yet such was the fact. In the session of the Legislature held in 1790, a bill was introduced to allow certain persons therein named to return to this State, and remain there. A petition was presented to the Assembly, on the 18th of Feb-

ruary, from Andrew Bostwick and William S. Livingston, Mr. Smith's nephew, praying that the name of William Smith, Esquire, be also inserted in the bill, which was reported on the 25th March, Ayes 32, Nays 18, and became a law in April following. Though this act is omitted by Greenleaf, it is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, and includes the names of James Jauncy, Abraham O. Cuyler, *William Smith*, Wm. Axtell, Thomas Jones, Richard Floyd, and Henry Lloyd, the elder.

Few, if any, of these gentlemen, it is supposed, took advantage of the generosity of the New York Legislature. Mr. Cuyler died in Lower Canada in 1810, where Chief Justice Smith also deceased in 1793. Mr. Axtell went to England, but it is not certain whether he died there. Judge Jones is said to have died in that country. Richard Floyd, of Mastic, died at St. Johns, N.B., in 1792; but of Henry Lloyd little is known, further than that he was of Oysterbay, L. I.: the place of his death is not stated by Thompson.

As Mr. Smith's name was not inserted in the New York Act of Attainder of 1779, the question arises, where was the legal necessity for it to be included in the law of 1790?

E. B. O'C.

PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS.—In Mr. J. Parson's *Life of Aaron Burr*, fifth edition, page 224, is this statement:

"There were more daily papers published in Philadelphia in 1798 than in 1857."

The following lists have been prepared with care, and are believed to be exact:

Philadelphia Daily Papers in 1798: The American Daily Advertiser, The Philadelphia Gazette, The United States Gazette, The Aurora, The Porcupine Gazette, and The True American, which commenced July 2, 1798, and succeeded another daily published by the same person. Total, 6.

Philadelphia Daily Papers in 1857: The North American and U. S. Gazette, The Inquirer, The Evening Bulletin, The Evening Journal, The Ledger, The Pennsylvanian, The Evening Argus, The Daily News, The Press, The Times,* The Sun,* The Democrat (German paper), The Free Press (German paper). Total, 11 to 13.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

ELECTION SERMON IN 1675.—Without having any actual knowledge who was "J. R.," the author of this sermon, let me use a Yankee's privilege of *guessing* that it was the Rev. John Russell, the first minister of Hadley, Mass., and

* Discontinued in the fall of 1857.

celebrated in history as the friend and host of the regicide judges during their long concealment in that town. In 1675 he was in his prime, being not quite fifty years of age, and he had previously preached (in 1665) an election sermon before the Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts.

P. H. W.

AMHERST, Mass., March 17, 1858.

THE ORIGIN OF COTTON-SPINNING AND CALICO-PRINTING IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger furnishes the following: Mr. Wm. Blackburne and Mr. Joseph Siddall, both well-known citizens of Philadelphia, departed this life, in this city, during the last month. The former gentleman assured the writer of this that he spun at Huntsville, in Alabama, the first cotton yarn ever made in the United States; and the latter gentleman told him that he printed at Wilmington, Delaware (at the works of Thorpe, Siddall & Co.), the first piece of calico ever printed on this side of the Atlantic. The writer has some of that calico now in his possession. The thread is round and heavy; it is well printed, with a single color on a white ground, with large figures of Diana and her nymphs, and other hunters, following the chase, stags, hounds, etc. The figures are well drawn and the color good.

X.

DERIVATION OF INDIAN NAMES.—Wading River, in the town of Riverhead, L. I., was originally called *Pequaockeon*, "because Pequaocks are found there." *Deed Book*, II. 213, in *Secretary of State's Office, Albany*. Roger Williams says: "The *Pogquahock* "was a little thick shell-fish which the Indians wade deepe and dive for, and after they have eaten the meat there (in those which are good) they breake out of the shell about halfe an inch of a blacke part of it, of which they make their Suckathock or Black-money, which is to them pretious." *Rhode Island Hist. Coll.*, I., 104, 130. Thus the English name of the river is derived from the *wading* after the clam, whilst the aboriginal name means the locality of that fish; in short, Clam River.

The Indian word is sometimes cut down to *Quahavug*, and in this form is still preserved in the primitive name of "Quogue," a considerable village in the town of Southampton, L. I. Whilst, on the other hand, at Oysterbay, on the north side of the island, the humble clam is transformed into the proud bird of Juno, and we find Pequaock turned into Peacock! as in Peacock Neck, Peacock Point, &c., enumerated in Thompson's Long Island, I., 50, 51.

E. B. O'C.

QUERIES.

WINTHROP OF CONNECTICUT.—In the *American Quarterly Register*, for 1841, vol. xiii. pp. 387, 389, it is said that among the correspondents of Winthrop of Connecticut "were Charles II., Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Boyle, Sir Christopher Wren, Tycho Brahe, Dr. Wilkins, Kepler, Galileo, Hooke, John Milton, etc."

Is this correspondence extant? Its publication would adorn the period in which the revilers of New England say she was deficient in polite literature. It is there also said that there is a picture of the grandfather of Winthrop of Massachusetts, painted by Holbein. Where can it now be seen? Can any one oblige us as to the authorship of the interesting "notices of the Winthrop family" above cited? ADAM.

INDIAN FORT SASQUAHANOK.—I have in my possession an old engraving, on the upper part of which are engraved the words, "The Indian Fort of SASQUAHANOK." I have been informed that it was taken from a Dutch work on America, published in 1673; but if so, I cannot think it original with that book. The title in English points to an English origin; and I wish to inquire if any reader of the *Historical Magazine* can direct me to any English publication in which the print can be found. S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1858.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Can any of the contributors to the *Historical Magazine* inform me of the author of the following:

"The | American | Revolution; | written in the style of Ancient History. | In Two Volumes. | Honi soit qui mal y pense. | Vol. I. | Philadelphia; | Printed by Jones, Hoff & Derrick. | M,DCC,XCIII. | Entered according to Act of Congress." |

The work is in two volumes, 18mo. The title-page of vol. ii. is similar to that of vol. i., but with the imprint of "Jacob Johnson & Co., M,DCC,XCIV."

The Preface is dated "Newton, Gloucester County, in the State of New Jersey, September 17th, 1793."

The style of the work may be judged from the following extract:

"And soldiers were sent from the land of Hibernia, and from places beyond the sea, and Thomas* was appointed governor in the province of the East. He was also captain of the men of Britain that were in the town of Boston, and he strengthened himself in the town, and caused battlements to be built."

TWENTY-FOUR.

* General Gage.

ALARM TO AMERICA.—Who wrote the pamphlet, "Alarm to America, addressed to the King and Council, and Sons of Liberty in America. By a British Bostonian?"

An antiquary in Marshfield, Mass., possesses a copy, who thinks it may have been sent to the town by the General Committee of Correspondence. J. W.

BRITISH LINES ON BOSTON NECK.—Can any one give an account of their obliteration, designating the precise localities, &c.?

Is there any published account of the remains of Revolutionary fortifications in Boston and its vicinity, beside that by J. Finch, given in Silliman's *Journal*, 1822, and reprinted by Frothingham in his *History of the Siege of Boston*, and abridged by Lossing in his *Field Book*, &c.?

J. W.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER.—A correspondent of the "North American" (a daily paper issued in Philadelphia) writes thus: "The 'Pennsylvania Packet,' the 'American Daily Advertiser,' and the 'North American,' are to be regarded as one and the same newspaper, commenced in 1771, and continued to this time, 1857. It is, I believe, the oldest newspaper in the country, outside of New England."

Is not the correspondent of the "North American" in error?

The "New York Gazette," edited at one time by John Lang, and printed in this city, is said to have been the first daily newspaper published in America.

Which paper is entitled to this honor?

H. W.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1858.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.—Is Mr. Street correct in saying on page 66, 11th line, "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," as coming from the North? We think he is in error. General Pinckney, of South Carolina, is the author, and the inscription on his tomb in Charleston so states it. Make a note of this. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18.

ROGER WILLIAMS devotes several chapters of his "Bloody Tenent of Persecution," London, 1644, to an examination of "A Model of Church and Civil Power: composed by Mr. JOHN CORTON and the Ministers of New England, and sent to the Church at Salem." Williams makes long quotations from it. When and where was this *Model* published? Has it been republished, and where can it be found? MARIGENA.

March 15th.

DE SENECHUTE.—In 1744 a translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, by Mr. Logan, was "printed and sold by B. Franklin," at Philadelphia. A short preface by "The Printer to the Reader" was added, wherein Franklin says: "I shall add to these few Lines my hearty Wish, that this first Translation of a *Classic* in this *Western World*, may be followed with many others, performed with equal Judgment and Success; and be a happy Omen, that *Philadelphia* shall become the Seat of the *American Muses*. Philadelphia, Febr. 29, 1743, 4."

This is incorrect. Nearly a century previous to this time, a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* was made in Virginia, by George Sandys. See Bancroft's Hist. of U. S. (Boston, 1855), vol. i., p. 234.

Can any one inform me whether there was any other "Translation of a *Classic* in this *Western World*," made previous to 1744?

BOSTON.

S. A. G.

THE EYE.—A periodical called *The Eye* was published in Philadelphia in the year 1805-6. Can any person give me the names of any of the writers for the same?

A. W., JR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1858.

REV. DR. KEATING.—The *Albany Gazette* of 14th. April, 1791, mentions, in an extract from a South Carolina paper of the preceding month, the name of the Rev. Dr. Keating, missionary of the Church of Rome in Charleston, S. C. Can any of your readers furnish particulars of this clergyman?

E.

A CURIOUS MEDAL.—I have in my possession a silver medal, struck at about the time of Washington's death. It is a little larger and thicker than the old Spanish quarter of a dollar. On one side is an excellent profile of Washington, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, inclosed in the words—"HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS." On the other side is a Memorial Urn, and around it, forming two circles, are the following words and letters: "B. F. 11, 1782. G. A. Army. '75. R. '83. P. U. S. A. '89 | R. '96. G. Arm. U. S. '98. O B. D. 14, 1799." What is the history of this medal? Was it struck by order of Congress, a society, or by an individual?

L.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y., April, 1858.

GARLICK.—

"NEW YORK, April 15, 1724.

"HON'D SIR: I now send by John Gardiner a ps. single-folded Garlick @ £3 12, and a piece of strip'd Holland, @ £2 10. They will be taken again if not liked."

Can any of the readers of the H. M. explain what description of article "Garlick" was? It was evidently some sort of stuff or cloth.

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.—The *Analectic Magazine*, vii. 547, announcing the issue of the continuation of Burk's History of Virginia, by L. H. Gerardin, Esq., says: "He is collecting materials for a separate work, which will be the sequel of the one last mentioned, and continue that history to the peace of Ghent." Was this last work ever written or published, and if so, what was its title?

C.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—What portraits or engravings of Washington were painted or engraved during his lifetime?

T. F. S.

MR. MURRAY AT THE HAGUE.—Who was the Mr. Murray, the American Minister at the Hague at the beginning of the century, of whom Holcroft makes pleasant mention in his "Travels from Hamburg, through Westphalia, Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris," published in 1804?

Holcroft speaks of Murray's "open and well-bred manners," and of the pleasure it gave him to meet such an "affinity" abroad, with a mode of expression truly English: "It is the green mould of Cheshire cheese, which is always poignant to the taste, when at home; but, abroad, it is a luxury which money can seldom procure."

Murray spoke sensibly of the foundation of the American character in the English; hence its "mixture of democracy"—"greater, perhaps, from the daring spirit of many of the original colonists: men who had offended the laws of England, and had been sent into the woods and wilds of America to effect their reform. Here necessity rendered them industrious and orderly; and their audacious habits fitted them to repel the assaults of the native Indians. The progress of the American Revolution might be traced: it was prepared, gradual, and for that reason took a permanent form. In France, the revolution was sudden, the shock violent, and the change extreme."

Murray told a good story of the old feudal rights. "During the lying-in of the lady of the manor, the vassals were obliged to silence all the frogs: if the latter croaked, the former were fined or punished."

A prophetic declaration of French liberty, thus far, alas, is proved to be but too truthful. Murray "maintained it would require a century and a half to render the French as free as the Americans are at present." One third of the

period has passed; what will be the verdict at the end of the remainder?

Was not Murray a Virginian? NONGA.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GREENWICH AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES.—There is a strong impression upon my mind that I have read somewhere, that when the American Colonies complained that they were taxed by Parliament without being represented in that body, an honorable gentleman replied that such complaint was groundless, as the Americans were represented by "the member from Greenwich." With all my searches and inquiries, I have been unable to locate the story, and I should like to be informed by you or some of your readers, whether any such incident ever did occur, and if so, where it is mentioned. There are other circumstances that go to show some connection between the American colonies and Greenwich. Several (perhaps all) of the Royal patents to lands in the State of New York, were thus in what the lawyers call the *habendum* clause: "To have and to hold, of us and our heirs, in free and common socage, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent;" and it is a well-known fact that the colonies were under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, in whose diocese, I suppose, Greenwich is. Can you throw any light upon this subject, and explain what the nature of this connection was?

G. H.

REPLIES.

UNITED STATES CENT, 1814.—Cents coined in 1814 may be occasionally met with, though I think them quite rare. I have several in my possession. On looking over large quantities at various times, I have never met with a single genuine one of 1815. The records of the Mint state, that the amount of copper coinage for 1814 was \$3,578 30, but none was coined the succeeding year, according to the records, though I have no doubt some few were struck off.

MADISON.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1858.

Another Reply.—Cents of the coinage of 1814 are occasionally met with in circulation. I have a number of them in my possession. A reference to the tables of the mint, containing a statement of its operations in different years, shows that in 1814 \$3,578 30 worth of copper was coined, and that no cents were minted in 1815, or 1823.

I have heard it stated that the scarcity of copper, incident to the war of 1812, was the reason that so few cents were coined in 1813 and 1814, and that none were coined in 1815.

How the absurd story that the cents of 1814 contained gold originated, I am unable to explain. Chemical tests have, in several instances, been applied to the cents of that year, but the presence of gold has never yet been detected.

B. H. H.

TROY, N. Y., March 5, 1858.

"THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS."—(Vol. II. No. 1, page 23.)—The citation of this song as a genuine specimen of early ballad-making has not escaped my notice heretofore, but I have not taken the trouble to claim the questionable honor of its authorship. "Hela" is not mistaken, however. The verses are mine, and were first published by my friend, J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in the *N. E. Magazine*.

J. G. W.

AMESBURY, 1858.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON BY E. SAVAGE.—As an answer to the latter part of the last query by C. A. P., in the December number of H. M., I condense the notice of Mr. Savage, (the "great Savage," as Jarvis used to call him) as found in Dunlap's "History of the Arts, of Design." Mr. Savage was probably a native of New England. He painted in New York in 1789, previous to which he had been in Philadelphia, and according to Dunlap, "would not be worthy of notice as an artist, but as connected with others." Savage was but a rude engraver, and the prints that bear his name, were done by artists employed by him, as Edwin, Jarvis, and others. John Wesley Jarvis was apprenticed to him, and Edwin, the celebrated engraver, was in his employ in 1798. Savage published prints from his own wretched pictures, mended and engraved by Edwin, but with Savage's name inscribed as engraver. He had a Museum and Picture Gallery in Greenwich street, New York. The "Washington Family" was published by him, engraved by Edwin, and assisted by Jarvis, who made it tolerable. If the picture mentioned by "C. A. P." has merit as an engraving, it could hardly have been produced in this country in 1793, which appears to be the date it bears, as at that time there was no engraver of ability here. In regard to the state of the art in Philadelphia, in 1794, Valance says: "The engravers were employed on card-plates, with a festoon of wretched flowers—then there was engraving on type metal, silver plate, and dog collars, and such was the state of engraving here in 1794." Some time near the date on the imprint of "C. A. P.'s" print, viz., 1793, Mr. Savage was in England, and this print may have been engraved there, or it may have been the work of an English engraver (name unknown), who Savage

brought with him, on his return to this country.

Jarvis, speaking of Savage, says, "I was bound apprentice to the most ignorant beast that ever imposed upon the public. He painted what he called fancy pieces, and historical subjects, and they were published as being designed and engraved by him, though his painting was execrable, and he knew nothing of engraving."

For a more extended notice see Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design, vol. i., p. 321—vol. ii., pp. 68, 69, 75 and 76.

WM. H. WHITING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1858.

"BOSTON WARNING STRANGERS TO LEAVE."—(Vol. ii., p. 91).—It was provided by the law of Massachusetts Bay, 4th William and Mary, 1692, chap. 15. "Ancient charters and laws of Massachusetts Bay," in substance, that the Selectmen should cause all strangers who came to reside in any town to be warned to depart, and in case the person so warned did not leave within fourteen days, on complaint being made to a Justice of the Peace, he could "be sent and conveyed from constable to constable, unto the town where he properly belongs, or had his last residence." But if the Selectmen omitted to have him warned, "and for the space of three months" he acquired a settlement in the town, and if he became poor, was to be supported by the town where he had taken up his residence. In 1701, 13 Will. III., chap. 77, Ancient Charter and Laws of Mass. Bay, the time within which the warning must be made was extended to twelve months, and he thus acquired a settlement unless he was warned out within that time, and this continued to be the law in Massachusetts until Feb. 11, 1794. The custom under the authority of these laws varied in the several towns. In some towns only those persons were "warned out," that the Selectmen had reason to suppose might become poor, and stand in need of relief, or were idle or disorderly persons. In other towns it was the custom to "warn out" every one who came to reside in the town, and high and low, rich and poor, without respect to persons, were waited upon by the constable with warrant in hand. After such warning, if they continued to reside in the town, and afterwards became paupers, or any of their descendants after them, and required support, the expense therefor was a legal charge upon the town from which they came, if within the state.

Similar laws were enacted in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and probably other States, and continued in force many years after they were repealed in Massachusetts. J. G. L.

Boston, March 5, 1858.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

20

Another Reply.—In the records of the Selectmen, March, 1788, I find the following vote—"It is the direction of the Selectmen, that the officers of the police of the several wards visit the same, in order to discover strangers that come into the town, and if they are not satisfied with the account they give of themselves, to order them to depart the town immediately to prevent their being sent out by a constable."

"April 10, 1793, Col. Waters appointed to superintend the warning strangers to depart the town. This is the last note I find on the matter; but in April, 1794, Col. Waters was appointed as officer of police the ensuing year." There was no *charter* to the town, but it was governed at that time by a Board of Selectmen.

The following entry probably refers to the same subject. "May, 1795, Judge Sullivan informs the Board, that he has, within thirteen days, received as a servant in his house in Boston, Ellen Pendergrass, who has a husband living in the Province of Nova Scotia, and she is about forty years of age, of good character, and very unlikely to become chargeable to this or any other town."

W. G. B.

Boston, March 5, 1858.

THE MOHAWKS.—Allow me to differ with your correspondent as to the meaning of the word Mohawk. Roger Williams's etymology can hardly stand the test of examination. It is evident that the word Mohawk is an anglicized Indian word, and we must go back to its earliest form to find the true Indian term. The Dutch who preceded us here give the name Mahakuaas, and also shorter and more commonly Maquas. Now in the great mass of Algonquin dialects from the Atlantic to Lake Superior, Maqua means *the Bear*.

If we turn to the Mohawk language for their name, we find this confirmed. The nation as a body politic, as *one* bore the name of Gannigari. Bruyas says in his *Racines Agnières*, p. 68, Gannigari, *une course, c'est le nom de l'Agnier*. Here it will be observed in conformity with Indian usage, he employs the singular when speaking of them as a body politic, a unit: and all the early French writers seem to have adopted the same mode.

On page 4 he also gives the name as the appellation for the constellation Ursa Major.

Maqua, Mohawk, is then but the translation of the name given by the nation to themselves.

An individual was called Ganniegé, and from this the tribe as composed of individuals was styled Ganniegéhage or Ganniegeronon (Bruyas), Kajingahaga (Megapolensis), Ganningehage (Bar-

cay). The termination hage or ronon signifying people. (Bruyas, 146.)

The Mohawks comprised three families, the Turtle, the Wolf, and the Bear. This Bear family was styled Oksari (Jogues, *Megapolensis*, Bruyas). Oksari, being the masculine term, defined *un ours*, a he bear. As this is a distinct term and idea from Ganniagzari, it is evident that the family did not give its name to the tribe, and the name Bear was not given them by any mistake.

The Mohawks did at times eat human flesh, but as in almost all nations that lost primitive revelation, this human eating was coupled with religion. The Journal of Father Jogues (Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. II. iii.), shows that they did it to appease the god Areskon.

ONWE.

DR. FRANKLIN.—In looking over the Critical Review, vol. 45, London, January 1778, I noticed the following:

"A Letter to Benj. Franklin, LL.D., F.R.S., in which his Pretensions to the title of Natural Philosopher are considered. 8vo. 1s. Bew."

Extract from the Review: "This letter might, at this time, have been spared. If Dr. Franklin, in the estimation of the majority of the people of this country, be a rebel, it follows not, as of consequence, that he cannot be a natural philosopher. The anecdote which is circulated of taking down the doctor's conductors from a certain great house, cannot be true, as it savors more of the petulance of a school-boy than of the pride of injured majesty. We shall criticise this writer with more fairness than he criticises the doctor, and at least let him speak for himself."

The writer of the letter says of Dr. F.: "One who can neither understand a demonstration or computation, may nevertheless be qualified for blowing up bladders in an air-pump, or for drawing sparks from an electrical machine. Thus the science has been filled with mechanical and vulgar expressions, even to such a degree, as to discover the company it has kept by the language it speaks. You yourself furnish us with many instances of your low-breeding in this respect; and, amidst all your philosophical parade, it is easy to discover the *Worker at the Press*: for instance, What do you mean by a *four-square hole*?"

The reviewer remarks on this: "That the doctor has been a worker at the press does him much more credit than his adversary acquires by the observation." This is rather a reflection upon the good "*breeding*" of the writer of the letter.

FRANKLINIANA.—The original letter by Benjamin Franklin, which is republished in your last number, is in the possession of a gentleman in Philadelphia. It is addressed to Mr. James Read, a relative of Mrs. Franklin. He was a lawyer of good standing, and took a lively interest in the educational institutions of the State. The town of Reading, in Pennsylvania, was named after him. The letter has been examined by many, and its genuineness never doubted.

L.

MAJOR-GENERAL GREY.—This British officer, who conducted the "Massacre at Paoli" in 1777, and that of Baylor's regiment in 1777, was the son of Sir Henry Grey of Howick. He was aid-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden. In 1779, after the return of the Howes from America, his name appears as one of the witnesses before Parliament, adduced for the purpose of refuting the charges brought against the Commander-in-chief, and to throw the blame of the misconduct of the war upon the American Secretary. The appointment of Sir Guy Carleton as Commander-in-Chief in North America was not satisfactory to those who were opposed to the prosecution of the war. For this reason, doubtless, soon after the change in the ministry, and in January, 1788, Gen. Grey was appointed in his room. We find the next notice of Sir Charles Grey as commander of the land force, which, in 1774, reduced Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, and parts of St. Domingo, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself. He was created Baron Grey of Howick in 1801, and in 1806 Viscount Howick and Earl Grey, as the reward of his meritorious services. He was the father of the celebrated statesman Earl Grey, Prime Minister after the retirement of the Wellington Cabinet in 1830, and who died in 1845.

J. P.

COL. OSWALD.—(Vol. i., p. 312.) Who was the "American Col. Oswald," who, with his two sons, was "slaughtered" in La Vendée? I think the only American Col. Oswald was Eleazar Oswald, who was attached to Lamb's artillery regiment, which was organized at New York, and in which he served as lieutenant-colonel in the war of the Revolution. He was a brave and gallant officer; was at the siege of Quebec, and in the battle of Monmouth. He afterwards published at Philadelphia "The Independent Gazetteer and Chronicle of Freedom." In 1786 he published there a volume of Parke's Poems. A translation of one of the Odes of Horace was addressed to him by the author, who says of him that "the hardships he has suffered, the toils he has endured, and the many trying vicissitudes

he has experienced in the defence of his country, entitle him to the esteem of every patriotic and virtuous American." (Encyclop. Am. Lit., i. 306.) He afterwards had a command in the French army as an artillery officer, and was engaged in the battle of Jemmappes. Although his residence was in Philadelphia, he died in New York in 1795, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

S. J.

WORCESTER, Mass.

Obituary.

Worcester, Mass., February 3, PARACLETE POTTER, aged 78. He was of Quaker parentage, an elder brother of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York and Pennsylvania. Previously to his removal to the West, he conducted the *Poughkeepsie Journal* for nearly thirty years. He was also a bookseller at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Troy, N. Y., February 20, NORMAN TUTTLE. He was, says the *The Albany Evening Journal*, "emphatically a working man, who, either as journeyman or employer, has stood 'at case' for half a century. Mr. Tuttle was proprietor of *The Troy Sentinel* thirty years ago, when Orville L. Holley, who made his editorial debut among us in 1816 as editor of a Review in New York, was editor. In 1839 he was one of the proprietors of *The Troy Daily Mail*. Mr. Tuttle was previously a proprietor of *The Albany Republican*. We first knew him as a journeyman on *The Albany Argus* in 1815."

At New York, March 8, WILLIAM TURNER, in his 56th year—a medical practitioner of the city, and advocate of the crono-thermal system of medicine advanced by Dr. Dickson of London, on which Dr. Turner published a work in New York a few years since. He was the son of John Turner, the associate of John Lang in the publication of the *New York Gazette*. He was formerly an active member of the old Whig party in New York.

At New Haven, March 9, the Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, S.T.D. He was a native of New-Milford, Litchfield County, Conn., and was born in June, 1786. His grandfather, the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, was pastor of the Congregational Church in New-Milford for more than fifty years. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1807, and was a favorite pupil of Dr. Dwight, then President. After leaving college he occupied for a time the position of private tutor in the family of Gen. Van Rensselaer, the Patroon; being the companion and friend of the General's son Stephen, with whom Dr. Taylor passed a

winter in Canada. Returning to New-Haven in 1809, he pursued theological studies with Dr. Dwight, acting as amanuensis to the President. He began preaching about the close of 1810, and in 1812 was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church in New-Haven, as successor to the Rev. Moses Stuart, who was called from his pastorate to become a Professor in the new Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. The ministry of Dr. Taylor continued till 1822, when, on the organization of the Theological Department in Yale College, he was chosen as Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology. He continued to perform the duties of this office until within a few weeks of his death.

At New York, March 10, ROBERT LYON. He was born in London in 1810, and from early life was connected with the press. At the time of his death, which was caused by a sudden and immediately fatal attack of paralysis while at work in his office, he was editor of the *American*, a weekly paper, which he established a few years since, as the organ of the Jews in New York. He was also editor and proprietor of the *New York Mercantile Journal*.

At New Haven, March 13, the Rev. HARRY CROSWELL, D.D., in his 80th year. He was born June 16, 1778, at West Hartford, Conn. Noah Webster was his schoolmaster. In 1802 he became editor and proprietor of a famous political newspaper at Hudson, N. Y.—*The Balance*, of Federal politics. He was associated in this enterprise with Ezra Sampson, author of "The Brief Remarker." Mr. Croswell wrote vigorously and severely of political opponents. An article published in *The Wasp*, a journal also under his direction, levelled at Jefferson, led to a libel suit, and the celebrated trial in which Hamilton made his last and one of his greatest forensic efforts. Hamilton's principles were at once adopted by the legislature of the State, and are now incorporated in the law giving security to popular rights in this matter. Mr. Croswell removed to Albany, where he established a Federal paper, and was again prosecuted for a libel, this time on Mr. Southwick, a leading Democratic editor, who recovered damages.* Mr. C. became dissatisfied with politics, and, through the influence, we believe, of Bishop Hobart, entered the Episcopal Church, receiving deacon's orders in 1814, in St. John's Church, New York. He was at first engaged at Christ

* A brief account of Croswell's early political career is given in Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, in a note to the article on his distinguished son, the faithful pastor and church poet, William Croswell, ii., 393. Edwin Croswell, the editor of *The Albany Argus*, is a brother of Dr. Harry Croswell.

Church, Hudson, N.Y.; and in 1815 commenced his long ministry at Trinity Church, New Haven, where he remained in the pastorate to the day of his death. We see it stated that at the close of the forty-first year of his ministry in New Haven, Jan. 1, 1856, he had officiated personally at 2,533 baptisms, at 837 marriages, and at 1,842 burials.

The *New York Tribune*, of March 15, has the following obituary:

"We record with regret the death of BARCLAY PENNOCK, who, had he lived, would probably have become known in time as among our best scholars, and especially as a linguist. He had contributed already to our literature a translation of a work which deserves to be better known than it is: 'The Religion of the Northmen,' by Professor Keyser, of the University of Norway; and he has left behind him, we understand, a MS. volume of the tales handed down from generation to generation among the Norsemen around their firesides. Mr. Pennock travelled some years since through the north of Europe on foot, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the character, habits, traditions, and language of the people. His first journey abroad, however, was in company with Bayard Taylor on that tour which produced Taylor's first book, 'Views Afoot.' Pennock subsequently travelled extensively in other parts of the Continent, as well as in the north of Europe, and then, as well as by after study, made himself master of most modern languages. He died early last week at the residence of his father, we believe, in Kennett, Chester County, Penn. He was a member, by birth, of the Society of Friends."

He was married to Lydia A. Caldwell, the poet, who died about a year ago of consumption, the disease which was fatal to himself.

At Rock Spring, Illinois, March 15, Rev. JOHN MASON PECK, D.D., aged 68 years. He was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and was born in the early part of the year 1789. The advantages of education in his early youth he enjoyed but in a very limited degree. At the age of twenty, he resolved to devote himself to the work of the ministry, although he was then very illiterate. He immediately began a course of study, and for one year he was under the instructions of that eloquent preacher, the Rev. William Staughton, D.D., of Philadelphia. As early as 1818 we find him a resident in St. Louis, Missouri, as a Baptist minister, and in connection with the Rev. J. E. Welch, who survives him, organized the first Baptist Society in that city. At one time at the head of a school in St. Charles, Missouri, afterwards at Rock Spring, Illinois. He

was not only an extraordinary man in the pulpit, but he was an accurate observer of men and things, and treasured up in his daily journal all that seemed to him remarkable. He found time from his other labors to write many books, the publication of which did much to enlighten the people of the East in regard to the climate, resources, and people of the West. He delighted in historical sketches. He was once one of the editors of the *Baptist Banner* in Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently Secretary of the American Publication Society at Philadelphia. He was an honorary member of several Historical Societies in the country. Probably no man in the Valley of the Mississippi was so familiar with its local history as Dr. Peck. His constitution fitted him for great longevity, but his mind was too active and his exposures too great to admit of a very advanced age. In 1852 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard College.

At Washington, D.C., April 10, THOMAS HAET BENTON. This eminent statesman was a native of North Carolina, born at Hillsborough, Orange County, March 14, 1782. His early education was limited, though he was for a time at the University at Chapel Hill. His father being dead, and his mother removing to Tennessee, he there studied law, rose rapidly in his profession, was elected to the Legislature, and, enjoying the friendship of Andrew Jackson, was advanced in the State military service. After the peace, he took up his residence in St. Louis in 1815, practised law there, and edited *The Missouri Argus*. He was one of the first Senators from the new State in 1820, and for thirty years held his seat in the United States Senate, a prominent actor in all public questions, while his history is especially connected with land reform in the sales of public lands to settlers, the development of the Far West, the Currency question, and the establishment of the Sub-Treasury. A conflict growing out of the Slavery question cost Benton his seat from Missouri in 1850. Two years afterwards he was elected to the House of Representatives. Again thrown out by fresh political combinations in 1854, he retired from office, and though still an active power in the State, by his personal influence, in his indefatigable exertions as a candidate for Governor of his State in 1856, when he was defeated, and in other political relations, he became now greatly occupied in literary affairs. His "Thirty Years View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850," was published in New York in 1854, and reached at once a prodigious circulation. His Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to

1856, is now in course of publication: one of his last acts was the completion of the work by dictation. He sent a message from his death-bed to Congress in session, that no notice should be taken by that body of his decease. His death was from an internal cancer. The press is largely occupied with notices of his political career and of his marked intellectual habits. An able speaker, pleasing also as a writer, of controlling personal influence, a thoroughbred politician, connected with the history of so many great questions, his reputation will be perpetuated by his "important literary records of his times."

At Brookfield, near Philadelphia, April 19, the Rev. DUDLEY ATKINSON TYNG, in his 35th year. He was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a son of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng of New York. His career attracted public attention a year or so since, from his rejection by his congregation in Philadelphia in consequence of the stand taken by him in the pulpit in opposition to Slavery. He was also known as a lecturer upon religious and secular subjects. His death was the result of an accidental injury from being entangled in a corn-shelling machine, and the consequent unsuccessful amputation of the right arm.

Notices of New Publications.

The American Educational Year-Book. February, 1858. Boston: James Robinson & Co., 12mo, pp. 252.

The second annual volume of a most important statistical work. Uniform in appearance with the *American Almanac*, it is a welcome adjunct to that national work. It includes an *Almanac*, a section on National Institutions, as the Smithsonian, the National Institute, etc., and a comprehensive review of the popular and special means of education in the several States, embracing means and appropriations, conditions of membership, expenses of instruction, lists of faculties, etc. As each new issue of this work should include new information, as well as a revision of the old data, we would suggest for future volumes special attention to courses of study, lists of authors read, and text-books. The recent additions to the body of professors of Columbia College, N. Y., and the present and prospective remodelling of that institution, are not given, though the new courses commenced with the last fall term. A full account of the material and working of this richly endowed and importantly placed institution should not be neglected in the next volume.

The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages. By Herman E. Ludwig. *With Additions and Corrections* by Professor Wm. W. Turner. Edited by Nicholas Trübner. London: Trübner & Co., 60 Paternoster Row, 1858.

The late Mr. Ludwig had deposited a MS. copy of this work, of which he was the author, with the Ethnological Society in this city; but on the offer of Mr. Trübner, of London, to publish it, the MS. was forwarded to him, and it has now made its appearance, enriched by contributions from Mr. Trübner and Prof. Turner of Washington, which have much enhanced its value. The work contains 258 closely-printed octavo pages of titles of books and MSS. relating to American aboriginal languages, together with shorter notices of the same, taken from books of travel, periodicals, and proceedings of learned societies. The manner in which this contribution to the bibliography of the American languages has been executed, both by the author, Mr. Ludwig, and the able writers who have edited the work since his death, is spoken of in the highest terms by gentlemen most conversant with the subject.

Mr. Ludwig remarks in his preface, that public attention was first called to the subject of the languages of the American Indians by the Jesuit missionaries Hervas and Gilli, whose discoveries were diligently revised and republished in Adelung and Vater's *Mithridates*. Next after them Dr. B. Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, and especially Mr. Duponceau, undertook the task of critically examining those languages. In the meantime the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, published, or republished, the scarce works of Eliot, Cotton, Roger Williams, Edwards, and Zeisberger. John Pickering (of Boston), H. R. Schoolcraft, and above all the venerable Albert Gallatin, continued these researches; and to Gallatin (says Mr. Ludwig) we are indebted for a better classification and a comparative view of the languages of the northern half of our continent and of Mexico. By the exertions of these gentlemen, the science of Indian philology has been actively promoted; and many officers of our army and navy have paid attention to the languages of the aborigines visited by them in their official explorations.

An Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Boston, Jan. 20, 1858. By Samuel G. Drake, A. M., President of the Society. pp. 18.

This excellent Address is a model for its practical suggestions. Mr. Drake is a veteran in the

ranks of American historical writers, but shows no sign of infirmity or decay; on the contrary, he is more active and efficient, if possible, than ever, and few persons have done so much for the cause of historical and antiquarian literature. The Society of which he is elected the President cannot fail to flourish under his able direction.

Contributions to the History of the Lackawanna Valley. By H. Hollister, M.D. New York, 1857, pp. 328.

The Lackawanna Valley lies in the northern part of Pennsylvania, about 138 miles from the city of New York, with which it has an easy communication by the New Jersey Central, and the "Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western," railroads. It is watered principally by the river of the same name, which, flowing to the south, unites with the Susquehanna at Pittston (ten miles above Wilkesbarré), where commences the Wyoming Valley. The latter is, indeed, but a continuation of the Lackawanna Valley, the same lofty ramparts of hills on either side inclosing both, and extending from north to south about seventy miles, with an average width of five or six miles. The Susquehanna pursues its course from Pittston, through the southern portion of this lovely and romantic dale, consecrated by the genius of Campbell, and moistened with the blood of its early inhabitants, when assailed by a savage foe during the war of the Revolution. From "Prospect Rock," on the summit of a lofty hill, behind the city of Wilkesbarré, a large extent of this beautiful portion of Wyoming Valley may be seen, stretching away to the north and the south, watered by the Susquehanna, and shut in, like the happy valley in Rasselas, by the rough sides of almost inaccessible mountains.

The Lackawanna Valley is the scene of the operations of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in mining anthracite coal, which abounds in all this region, hill and dale being full of this valuable commodity. In a charming basin near the northern extremity, on the banks of the Lackawanna River, stands the city of Carbondale, the site of which, less than thirty years ago, was only inhabited by a few miners, and commonly known under the name of the "Coal Pit." From this point a railroad sixteen miles in length extends to Honesdale, where it meets the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Hudson River at Rondout, near Kingston. The exclusive use of both railroad and canal is for the transportation of coal.

Dr. Hollister, in the volume before us, has

given many interesting sketches of the early history of this valley, from the time of its first occupation by Europeans, which he carries back to the summer of 1769. The first party of emigrants came from Connecticut, many of whom suffered from the incursions of the Indians, who yielded with reluctance their favorite fishing-grounds to the intrusive white man. But, in this respect, the history of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys is that of the whole country—the white man made good his advance, and the red man retired before him, but not without occasionally paying a hasty and unexpected visit to the emigrants' cabins, and glutting his appetite for revenge in the blood of women and children. The story of Gertrude of Wyoming is but a description of one of those desperate forays, and the site of her cabin is still pointed out to the imaginative traveller.

"On Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming!
Altho' the wild flower on thy ruined wall,
And roofless homes, a sad remembrance bring
Of what thy gentle people did befall:
Yet thou wert once the loveliest land of all."

Dr. Hollister has made an interesting and valuable contribution to the local history of that portion of northern Pennsylvania, by the publication of this volume, which will be found a useful companion by those who visit the romantic region to which it relates.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The publication of the seventh volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, which has just taken place, deserves to be chronicled as an event of great interest to the historical student as well as the general reader. There seems to be but little difference of opinion in regard to the general character of this work, whether considered in the light of an important and accurate record of the annals of the country, or in a merely literary point of view; some readers may criticise the style, and others dispute the soundness of the author's conclusions in certain cases, but most agree in awarding to it the praise of a clear and vigorous narrative, combined with a vein of reflection, sometimes philosophical in its character, and at others practical and familiar, but always adapted to the subject in hand. But what distinguishes this work above all others that have preceded it on the general history of the United States, is the wonderful degree of research exhibited throughout its pages, showing conclusively the untiring efforts of the author in the collection of mat-

rials from every available source. It is this quality, more than any other, that has stamped an intrinsic value upon the work, and has made it an unquestionable authority on all subjects of our national history.

This volume commences with the revolutionary period, and forms the first in the history of the war, which will be comprised in four volumes, making a distinct work in itself. We shall thus have a complete history of the Revolution, drawn from the most authentic sources, many of which are now for the first time accessible to the historian. We are glad to observe that no *foot-notes* are suffered to break in upon the continuity of the narrative, as in the preceding volumes, the references to authorities being entirely omitted in the present volume. Thus the work has no longer the appearance of being simply a running commentary on the authorities cited, like Mr. Prescott's Philip II., and some of Mr. Bancroft's preceding volumes. It is true there are readers who take greater interest in notes than in the text, but this is not the case with a majority, who possess the best right to have their taste consulted by the author.

Another important publication that has just seen the light, is a new volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, being Volume IV. of the Fourth Series. This is one of the largest volumes amongst all those issued by that venerable but efficient association, and contains a great variety of matter. The first article consists of a voluminous correspondence between a committee of the town of Boston and contributors for the relief of sufferers by the "Boston Port Bill," in 1774 and 1775. These contributors were chiefly other towns in the New England Colonies, that took this means of expressing their sympathy with the sufferers and their indignation against the measures of the British Parliament. These letters, filling more than half the volume, serve to show the state of the public mind throughout the colonies at the period in question, and form a valuable addition to the materials already collected in relation to this subject. Of the other articles, one is a paper by Gov. Washburn on "the Extinction of Slavery in Massachusetts;" this is followed by Letters from Thomas Cushing, from 1767 to 1775; three Letters to Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee, Agents of the Colony in London, on the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor, Dec. 16th, 1773; a Letter from Samuel Adams to James Warren; Notice of the *Sieur d'Aulnay* of Acadie, by Rev. Dr. Jenks; Petition of Roger Williams; Phineas Pratt's Relation, by Increase Mather; Memoirs of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, W. P. Lunt, D.D., and Nathaniel M. Davis, deceased members of the Society; together with

several other papers of an interesting character. We shall give a further notice of the contents of this volume on a future occasion, only adding now that the committee under whose superintendence it has been prepared and published, was composed of the Hon. Richard Frothingham, jr., Col. Thomas Aspinwall, George Livermore, Esq., and Hon. Lorenzo Sabine.

The lecture season, so prolific in its developments during the past winter, and lingering even into April, seems to have at last come to an end. The latest demonstration in this city was to sustain a theoretical view of "woman's rights," in defence of which leapt forth several gallant cavaliers, who showed more sentiment than reason, more courtesy to the sex than just appreciation of the prerogatives of woman, in the discussion. In the general crusade against the established order of things, it is not strange that an effort should be made to drag from the quiet scenes of domestic life into the turbulent arena of politics, the gentle beings who have hitherto found in the cares of the household, and the enjoyments that spring up around the altar of home, all the solace as well as occupation to which they aspired. Who are these restless spirits that would subvert this happy condition—despoil woman of her choicest treasure, the quiet influence she wields in the household, and drive her into scenes and avocations for which nature and civilization never intended her? But this is not the place to pursue such an inquiry, and we therefore hasten to change the subject by remarking that, simultaneously with the demonstration just alluded to, another of equal interest and importance occurred—a course of lectures on *SYRIA*, under the auspices of the Geographical Society. The gentlemen who favored the public by taking part in this course had all resided or travelled in the East, and brought their personal experiences to bear upon the subjects of their lectures. By the aid of dissolving views and elaborate paintings they were enabled to illustrate in a clear and satisfactory manner the various scenes described, and much valuable information was thus communicated. Amongst the lecturers were two Jewish Rabbis, distinguished for learning and eloquence, and Capt. Lynch, U. S. N., famous for his exploration of the river Jordan and the Dead Sea.

In announcing the proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, in the last number of the Magazine, we unconsciously omitted to "render honor to whom honor was due," by neglecting to append to the name of Henry Stevens, jr., now residing in London, the letters F. S. A., that gentleman being a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and one of the coun-

cil of that honorable and distinguished association. Mr. Stevens is a native of Vermont, and a son of the venerable President of the Historical Society of that State.

The following works are now publishing in Washington, under authority of Congress:

U. S. Exploring Expedition (under Wilkes). Of this two volumes are now in press—one of mammals and birds, and the other of reptiles. Of this work only 100 copies are printed, and they are distributed only to States and to foreign governments with whom the United States are in communication.

U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere (under Gilliss). Of this Vols. I., II., and VI. are published. Vol. III., containing the astronomical results of the expedition, is in press.

Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Of this work Vols. I. and VI. are published. Vols. VII. and VIII. are printed and in the hands of the binder. Vol. VII. completes the reports of the commanders of parties; VIII. is on mammals; and IX. and X. will contain the birds, fishes, reptiles, etc.

Report of Mexican Boundary Commission (under Emory). Vol. I. is published, and Vol. II., to contain the scientific results of the expedition, is in press.

Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations. Vols. I., III., and IV. are published. Vol. II. is in preparation.

The Smithsonian Institution has in preparation for its next volume of "Contributions to Knowledge"—

Harvey's Memoir on Marine Algæ. Part III. *Brewer's Memoir on Oology*. Part I. *Bowen's Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language*.

Dr. Increase Mather's "Brief History of King Philip's War" is soon to be published by Mr. Drake, of Boston.

Rev. Frederick Freeman, of Sandwich, Mass., is preparing the History of Cape Cod; to be issued in numbers.

Rev. Geo. Peck has prepared a history of the Wyoming Valley, which will soon be published.

A new edition of Ramsay's History of South Carolina is about to be published in a single 8vo., by W. J. Duffie, Newbury, S. O.

John B. Hill, of Bangor, Me. (a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1821), has in press a history of Mason, N. H. He will give a sketch of the life of Capt. John Mason, to whom

was made the first grant of land in New Hampshire, and from whom the town derives its name; and a memoir of Rev. Ebenezer Hill, for more than sixty-three years pastor of the Congregational Church in Mason, with a portrait and other illustrations.

We are informed that Mr. Plouden C. J. Weston intends printing several volumes more of documents relating to South Carolina, containing translations from early French and Spanish voyages and travels, now rare. The first two volumes will be entirely taken up with the French settlements under Ribault and Laudonnière.

Rev. Elias Nason, of Natick, Mass., we learn from the *Boston Traveller*, is preparing a memoir of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, which, from Mr. N.'s connections with the family, and material at his command, we doubt not will be full and authentic.

Wheaton's "*International Law*." Mr. Dallas, American Minister in London, writes that "Mr. William Beach Lawrence's edition of this work, with the admirable biographical sketch preceding the text, has been formally adopted by the University of Cambridge (England), as the very best work of the kind extant, and as a manual for tuition by the Professor of Legal Science."

A new *Photographic Art Journal*, illustrated, published at 34 Brydges street, Strand, London, deserves a word of mention for its promise of high excellence in a department of art which is now lending great aid to history—in its preservation of portraits and faithful, unerring transcripts of architectural, pictorial, and other monuments. Future ages will be greatly indebted for a knowledge of our own day and much of the past, liable to perish, to such means as this. Those interested in this growing branch of art may consult this new journal with profit. The price is moderate.

A department, it will be seen, is opened in our Magazine, devoted to Obituaries. It will be confined to American persons of eminence or note, or those especially connected with the country. Much valuable contemporary matter may be thus preserved for future reference. It is desirable, of course, that the notices be made as accurate and full of essential facts as possible. As original authentic material cannot, in all cases, be readily procured, we must be content with the best available material from the press, or other sources at hand. Occasional inaccuracies are, perhaps, inevitable. Should they occur, we will gladly correct them, and we further invite additional information of properly authenticated facts of importance to be employed as opportunity may serve.

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[No. 6.]

General Department.

THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

The particular island on which Columbus first landed in the new world is still a subject of controversy. It is well known that the Indian name of the island was Guanahani, and that Columbus called it San Salvador; but to which of the small islands in the Bahama group (for it seems to be conceded that it was one of them), those names were applied, is a matter of great uncertainty. Navarrete, the able Spanish historian of the voyages of Columbus and other navigators in the service of Spain, whose great work has been recently reprinted at Madrid, was quite decided in the opinion that it must have been *Turks Island*, a well-known member of that group. This opinion is combated in an elaborate article of the Appendix to Irving's biography of Columbus, where much argument is used to show that the present island of San Salvador, commonly called Oat Island, was the favored spot on which the great discoverer first set foot in this hemisphere.

The following communication has been lately received from Mr. George Gibbs, an English resident of Turks Island, addressed to Mr. Moore, Librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Society, in which the writer re-affirms the opinion of Navarrete in favor of that island, and discusses the question with the aid of the local knowledge acquired on the spot. This paper was read to the Society by Mr. Moore, at a recent meeting, together with a letter addressed by Mr. Gibbs to Captain Becher, R. N., who has just published a work on this subject, advocating the claims of Watling's Island to the disputed honor, another of the same group, which had already been fixed upon by the Spanish historian Muñoz as the spot in question.—*Ed. Hist. Mag.*

TURKS ISLANDS, 20th April, 1858.

George H. Moore, Esquire, Librarian of the New York Historical Society.

DEAR SIR: Captain Becher, R. N., of the Admiralty Hydrographic Office, London, has

recently published a book called the "Landfall of Columbus," in which he states that his sole authority is the "Journal of Columbus," published by Mr. Navarrete; but at the outset, in order to uphold his own theory (or rather the theory of Muñoz), that Watling's Island was the island first discovered by Columbus, he has deviated from the description of the first island given in that Journal.

The Journal states that on the 12th October, 1492, Columbus arrived at a small island of the Lucayos, which in the language of the natives was called Guanahani, but to which he gave the name of St. Salvador. That at this island there existed a "Reef Harbor capable of containing all the vessels in christendom, and that from the first discovered island, other islands so numerous were visible, that he was embarrassed in his choice of the one which he should next visit, but that he decided on going to the largest in sight, at the west, which faced the first discovered island, north and south, ten leagues, and then ran east and west twenty leagues."

No part of this remarkable description corresponds to Watling's Island, Captain Becher's presumed Landfall; nor has he attempted to make it apply to it; but on the contrary, he evades these facts, and slurs over this description by saying, that the things described must have existed only in the imagination of the Admiral, as if the Reef Harbor at the island first discovered, and the numerous islands said to be in sight from it, could possibly have been so particularly mentioned and described, unless they had had an existence.

What necessity was there for giving so minute and natural a description, if no such harbour or island had been seen by him. In his future movements he also evidently appears to have been actuated and guided by the position of the islands in sight at the time.

Watling's Island has no Reef Harbor, nor is there any island in sight from it, unless it may be the *small island* of Rum Cay, which in no way agrees with the description of the *large island* in sight, about five leagues distant, at the west, which was next visited by Columbus, and

to which he gave the name of St. Maria de Concepcion.

Captain Becher failed at the outset in finding an island answering to the description given in the Journal; passes by Rum Cay, the next and nearest island to Watling's Island, and the only island possibly in sight therefrom, and goes in search of another (Long Island), more than ten leagues distant, and not in sight from Watling's Island, to which he gives the name of Conception, but which in no way corresponds with Columbus' description of the island next visited.

The course pursued by the boats in which Columbus circumnavigated the island first discovered, was N. N. E. and around the north end of the island, towards, and by the west.

The natural presumption is, that Columbus first anchored in the Hawk's Nest Reef Harbor, at the Turks Islands, which he says he inspected, and probably landed on the southeast of the Grand Turk Island, and from thence, in the boats pursued the above N.N.E. course and around the island by the north and west.

During this inspection of the first island, Columbus discovered the remarkable piece of land, the peculiar formation of which induced him to notice it, and to describe as "almost an island, but not an island."

No piece of land presenting such an appearance is to be found, either at Cat Island or Watling's Island.

A small peninsula near the southeastern part of the Grand Turk Island, corresponds to this description, and retains at the present day, the same striking physical features, appearing, at its union with the main land, rather like a work of art than a production of nature.

The verdant groves which are described as being in its vicinity, consist chiefly of the mangrove tree, a marine plant, whose verdure will bear comparison with the most brilliant tropical vegetation.

Captain Becher gives the preference to Mr. Navarrete's Landfall of the Turks Islands, over "that of Cat Island, adopted by Mr. Washington Irving, but has signally failed" in establishing Watling's Island as the first Landfall, since he has not identified it with the description given of the first island mentioned in Columbus' Journal.

If Columbus' Journal is an authority, of which no one now entertains a doubt, then the descriptions contained in it must be our only guide in arriving at a correct decision on this subject. Let any impartial inquirer peruse the descriptions given in the Journal of the island first discovered, and he will at once perceive, that it can only apply to one of the three Landfall theories, viz.: The Cat Islands, the Turks Islands, or the Watling's Island.

The Turks Islands have all the striking nautical and physical features above referred to; which would naturally be noticed and described by the mariner in his Log-book or Journal; Cat Island, and Watling's Island, have none of those distinguishing characteristic features which have been so particularly mentioned and exhibited in Columbus' Journal, as existing at the first discovered Island.

The hitherto generally received opinion, that Guanahani, or Cat Island, was the first land discovered by Columbus, appears to have been founded on the authority of John Ponce de Leon, Governor of Porto Rico.

Herrera, in his History of America, describes the Quixotic expedition of John Ponce de Leon in search of the Bimini, or Fountain of Life, which was supposed to possess the virtue and power of imparting longevity and youth to those who bathed in its waters.

In the then imperfect state of geographical and nautical knowledge, it is not to be wondered at, that the doughty Governor, elated as he was in the prosecution of his visionary expedition, should have given erroneous names to the several islands which he passed on his voyage to Florida, which was accidentally discovered by him while in pursuit of his one predominant and all absorbing idea, "the restoration of his youth."

When even the name of the Western Continent was denied to its discoverer, and the credit and honor attributed to Americus Vesputius, it cannot excite surprise that the name and locality of the little island first discovered, and never revisited by Columbus, should have been mistaken, and its identity, for a long period, buried in oblivion, until accidentally brought to light and made known to the world, in modern times, through the instrumentality of the researches of Mr. Navarrete.

Much stress has been laid by Baron Humboldt on the chart by Juan de la Cosa. Some idea may be formed of the inaccuracy of this imperfect and unreliable chart from the fact that it places the island of St. Domingo without the tropics, and in which the other islands are confusedly jumbled together. It is of no utility in deciding the question of discovery; and is no more to be relied on as a nautical guide than the ancient chart of Martin Behem. It must have been made from either hearsay or conjecture; for had it been constructed or drawn after any authentic or reliable authority, or from the description contained in Columbus' log-book or journal (the only legitimate source), it would have corresponded with the description contained in that journal, but which it certainly does not.

No accurate chart could have been made except from this journal, which does not appear to have been employed for that purpose.

The greater accuracy of modern charts has afforded every facility for tracing out and establishing the route pursued by the first navigator and discoverer of the Western World.

Columbus' charts and papers were taken possession of and destroyed, at the city of St. Domingo, in 1500, by Bobadilla, at the time of his taking charge of the government of Hispaniola, when he sent Columbus to Spain in chains; and therefore no known original account of his voyages has been preserved, except the copy of his Journal, by Las Casas, which was discovered by Mr. Navarrete in 1790, and published in 1825, and which is the only authentic record which is now known to have been preserved of the memorable voyages of Columbus.

This journal speaks for itself, and, like an index, points to Turks Islands as the favored locality; and as plainly as courses steered and words can convey the idea, identifies, in every particular, the Grand Turk Island as the first land discovered in the New World.

To Mr. Washington Irving's new edition of the "Life and Voyages of Columbus," charts have been appended, which on examination evidently appeared to be fac-similes, and identical with Mr. Navarrete's charts, with the exception of the termination of Columbus' first voyage, which seems to have been purposely altered to suit the old received opinion that Cat Island was the first land discovered, as may at once be perceived by a comparison with Mr. Navarrete's and Mr. Irving's charts of the routes pursued by Columbus in his four transatlantic voyages.

The whole of Mr. Navarrete's charts have been adopted as authentic by Mr. Irving, except the termination of the first voyage, after the 7th October, 1792.

A reference to the journal of Columbus, as published by Mr. Navarrete, and adopted and employed as a text-book both by Mr. Irving and Captain Becher, will show that Columbus' course from the 1st to the 7th October, 1492, was west, and from the 7th to the 12th October (the termination of the first voyage, and the day of the discovery of the New World), was west-southwest and southwest, and is so delineated on Mr. Navarrete's charts. Whereas, from the 7th to the 12th October, 1492, this latter course, on Mr. Irving's charts, is altered, and carried almost due west, in order to make the voyage terminate at Cat Island, although contrary to the description given in his own history, that "Columbus determined, therefore, on the evening of the 7th October, to alter his course to the west-southwest."

As this course was continuously pursued from the 7th to the 12th October, with the exception of the 9th, when it was altered to the southwest, the voyage could not possibly have terminated at Cat Island, or at Watling's Island.

A similar alteration is made on Captain Becher's chart, to answer a similar end in favor of his Watling's Island hypotheses.

These alterations are unwarrantable; and it seems unfair to copy all of Mr. Navarrete's routes except that part which, from the courses steered, would necessarily terminate the voyage, as Mr. Navarrete makes it, at the Turks Islands.

A comparison of the charts of Mr. Irving with those of Mr. Navarrete will convince any one who may feel any doubt or interest in this matter.

When facts speak for themselves, perversion becomes superfluous. The description given in the journal of Columbus is, at the present day, as applicable to the purpose for which it was originally designed as when first written.

The courses steered and routes pursued may now be the more readily traced from the perfection to which modern charts have been brought, and which have rendered the solution of the Landfall question not only more facile, but also more certain.

I am your very ob't servant,

Geo. Gibbs.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The following letter is carefully copied from the original (a fine specimen of the beautiful chirography of Franklin), in the possession of a gentleman of this city. I am not aware that it has ever before appeared in print. It is certainly a highly curious and characteristic epistle, of a year, too, which furnishes few letters to the Franklin collection. The name of the person to whom it was addressed is lost with the envelope or outer leaf. Some correspondent of the Historical Magazine—perhaps "L," who has so promptly answered my query respecting the Franklin J. R. epistle, may furnish the clew.

The Argo alluded to, was a schooner commanded by Captain Swain, in the employ of the citizens of Philadelphia, commissioned to seek a northwest passage in 1753. The voyage, though unsuccessful, was repeated in the following year. See Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, 1830, p. 726. Whatever the result of the enterprise, and at least a respectable effort appears to have been made, Franklin's name is by this letter honorably connected with the long series of heroic adventure, so recently illustrated by another from his adopted city—the gallant Kane. But,

indeed, what enterprise of art, literature, or society, of his day, within his reach (and that was no limited circle), was there with which Franklin's name was not honorably associated?

Mo.

New York, May 10, 1853.

PHILAD'A, April 12, 1753.

DEAR SIR: I received your fav. of March 26, & thank you for communicating to me, the very ingenious Letter from your friend Mr. Todd, with whom, if it may be agreeable to him, I would gladly entertain a Correspondence. I shall consider his objections till next Post.

I thank you also for the Hint concerning the word *Adhesion*, which should be defined. When I speak of particules of Water *adhering* to Particles of Air, I mean not a firm Adhesion, but a loose one, like that of a drop of water to the end of an Icicle before freezing. The firm Adhesion is after it is frozen.

I conceive that the original constituent Particles of Water are perfectly *hard, round and smooth*. If so, there must be Interstices, and yet the Mass incompressible. A Box filled with small Shot, has many Interstices, and the shot may be compress'd, because they are not perfectly hard. If they were the Interstices would remain the same, notwithstanding the greatest Pressure, and would admit Sand, &c., as Water admits Salt.

Our vessel, named the *Argo*, is gone for the N.W. Passage, and the Capt. has borrowed my Journals of the last Voyage, except one Vol. of a broken set, which I send you. I enclose a letter from my friend Mr. Collinson; and am promised some Speltz, which I shall send by next Post.

The Tatler tells us of a Girl who was observ'd to grow suddenly proud, and none could guess the Reason, till it came to be known that she had got on a pair of new Silk Garters. Lest you should be puzzel'd to guess the Cause, when you observe anything of the kind in me, I think I will not hide my new Garters under my Petticoats, but take the Freedom to show them to you, in a Paragraph of our Fr^d Collinson's last Letter, viz.:—But I ought to mortify & not indulge this Vanity; I will not transcribe the paragraph—yet I cannot forbear. "If any of thy Friends (says Peter) should take notice that thy Head is held a little higher up than formerly, let them know: when the Grand Monarch of France strictly commands the Abbé Mazeus to write a Letter in the politest Terms to the Royal Society, to return the King's Thanks and compliments in an express manner, to Mr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, for the useful Discoveries in Electricity, and appli-

cation of the pointed Rods to prevent the terrible Effects of Thunder Storms. I say after all this is not some allowance to be made, if the Crest is a little elevated. There are four Letters containing very curious Experiments on thy Doctrine of Points, and its Verification, which will be printed in the New Transactions. I think now I have stuck a Feather in thy Cap, I may be allowed to conclude in wishing thee long to wear it. Thine, P. Collinson."

On reconsidering this Paragraph, I fear I have not so much Reason to be proud as the Girl had; for a Feather in the Cap is not so useful a Thing, or so serviceable to the Wearer as a pair of good silk Garters. The Pride of man is very differently gratify'd, and had his Majesty sent me a Marshal's Staff, I think I should scarce have been so proud of it as I am of your Esteem, and of subscribing myself with sincerity, Dr. Sir,

Your affectionate Friend, &

huml. Servt.,

B. FRANKLIN.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY BALLADS.

A choice "privately printed" book, the very small edition of which renders "copy" from its pages as good as manuscript—the "Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution," edited by Mr. Winthrop Sargent of Philadelphia, furnishes us with this brace of rollicking ballads of the British army in the times of the old French War.

HOT STUFF.

AIR—*Lilies of France*.

[From Rivington's Gazetteer, May 5th, 1774; written by one Edward Botwood, sergeant in the grenadiers of the 47th or Lancashire Foot, on its embarkation for Quebec with Wolfe, in 1759. The author "was killed, sword in hand, at the attack of the French entrenchments, on the 31st of July, that year:" but his song long survived him, and, like the Tenth Regiment's, continued a favorite with the royal troops during the Revolutionary war, in which the 47th bore a constant share.—*Note by Winthrop Sargent.*]

Come, each death-doing dog who dare venture his neck,
Come, follow the hero that goes to Quebec:
Jump aboard the transports, and loose every sail;
Pay your debts at the tavern by giving leg-bail;
And ye that love fighting shall soon have enough:
Wolfe commands us, my boys, we shall give them Hot Stuff.

Up the river St. Lawrence our troops shall advance;
To the Grenadiers' March we will teach them to dance.
Cape Breton we have taken, and next we will try
At their capital to give them another black eye.

Vandreuil, 'tis in vain you pretend to look gruff—
Those are coming who know how to give you Hot
Stuff.

With powder in his periwig, and snuff in his nose,
Monsieur will run down our descent to oppose ;
And the Indians will come : but the light-infantry
Will soon oblige *them* to betake to a tree.
From such rascals as these may we fear a rebuff?
Advance, grenadiers, and let fly your Hot Stuff!

When the Forty-seventh regiment is dashing ashore,
While bullets are whistling and cannons do roar,
Says Montcalm, "Those are Shirley's—I know the
lapels."
"You lie," says Ned Botwood, "we belong to Las-
celles!
Tho' our clothing is changed, yet we scorn a powder-
puff;
So at you, ye b——s, here's give you Hot Stuff."

THE TENTH REGIMENT'S VOYAGE TO QUEBEC.

[On its arrival at Quebec, in 1767, one of the officers of the Tenth (or North Lincolnshire) regiment was called on, at the mess-table, for a song. He gave this, "which, unknown to the corps, he had composed while on the passage." The Tenth being sent to Boston early in the war, the song became very popular with the royal army there and at New York during the Revolution ; and was, in fact, first published, by request of many of the officers, in Rivington's Royal Gazette, Sept. 1st, 1781. Of the officers' names in the song, Capt. Richard Bassett, Capt. Lieut. Meyrick Shawe, and George Thwaites; Capt. Edward Fitzgerald of the grenadier, and Lieut. Waldron Kelley, of the light-infantry companies, Arthur Edwards, surgeon; and James Montgomery, Chaplain, were serving in America with their corps in 1778. Capt. Parsons was with the Tenth at Lexington and Concord; and he, Fitzgerald, Kelley, and Verner were all wounded at Bunker's Hill; the latter, mortally.—*Note by Winthrop Sargent.*]

The third day of June, in the year sixty-seven,
The Tenth in three transports sail'd out of Cork-haven;
All jovial and hearty like soldiers so valiant,
And Commodore Hale was quite top and top-gallant.

The major commanded on board the Carnarvin,
A ship near as large as the town of Dungarvin,
Which carried the women and baggage so weighty,
Of officers seventeen and men three times eighty.

A notion prevail'd in this jolly division,
They'd ne'er see Quebec till they had spent their pro-
vision;
So down they all sat and fell eating and drinking,
And made their heads swim to preserve them from
sinking.

Of all jolly fellows, the first to be reckon'd
Was Marmaduke Savage of the Fifty-Second:
For he at the bottle was such a brave shover,
Before he left land he was near half-seas over.

The Tenth's jolly fellows were Basset and Valtas,
Fitzgerald and Thompson, and Blackey the ———,
Montgomery and Parsons, with Crampton and Haley,
Thwaites, Edwards and Vernon, Taite, Parsons and
Kelley.

Fitzgerald was hearty, and Valtas was rosy,
Thompson was rocky, and Blackey was boozy;
And all were as merry as ducks in a shower,
So thus they went on for near nine knots an hour.

But vain was the courage of fresh-water sailors;
The next day they look'd like a parcel of tailors:
And tho' the King's birthday, the glass was rejected;
And Crampton and Parsons for once look'd dejected.

So sick were our heroes, that not an old stager
Could come on the deck for three days but the major;
And he look'd so round, as he sat with his raps on,
The sailors mistook him oftentimes for the capstone.

Sure never poor gentlemen were in worse condition:
Poor Shaw for a farthing would have sold his commis-
sion;
And Edwards and Vernon, Taite, Parsons and Kelley,
Were pictures of Jonas just from the whale's belly.

The storm being over, our brave jolly fellows
Recover'd their spirits, and laughed at the billows;
Taite swore a whole volley, and said he would back it,
He'd swim to America in this Cork jacket.

Then some from their cabins and some from their
tickins
Got up on the deck, and fell foul of the chickens.
Holloo, bucks! cries Blackey, I think you are at it,
Then fell on his buttocks, and cried out odd rat it!

Now Thwaites, grown a sailor, made use of such hard
words;
His right was his starboard, his left was his larboard;
While Parsons, still using the soldier-like terms of war,
Tacking call'd wheeling, fore and aft front and rear.

Then Hall, Moore, and Shirley, the lords of the navy,
Came down with a how-do-you-do, and God-save-ye!
Alas! brother soldiers, what brought you on ship-
board?
Come, rise, or by Neptune, we'll give you the whip-
cord!

At length a sad sameness made all days like one day,
And only for prayer-day, they'd never known Sunday.
For Montgomery, their chaplain, so like a good vicar,
Took care of their souls, their meat, and their liquor.

But such was their hurry, and such was their boozing,
In nine weeks of wine they drank ninety-one dozen;
Of rum, shrub, and brandy, good twenty-eight gallons,
And fifty-six ditto of porter to balance.

At length, out of spirits and out of provision,
They arriv'd at Point Levi in doleful condition;
But the sight of Quebec soon with courage renew'd
them,
And the spirit of Wolfe, as they landed, review'd them.

LETTER OF GEN. MORGAN.

The following is an exact copy of a very rare
and curious autograph letter in the MS. collec-
tion of Frank M. Etting, of this city (Philadel-

phia). It displays the gallant Morgan in an entirely new light. M.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th Jan'y, 1798.

SIR: I rec'd the Packett you Directed to me. I recollect about 20 years since that a number of Quaker friends were sent to Winchester by Government, for some cause which I never understood so well, not being in the Legislature, but in a Department, the employment of which afforded little time to enquire into the propriety or impropriety of your Banishment—but I well recollect you among others of the unfortunate—I am sorry to observe that such misfortunes Generally take place on revolutions, and often very unjustly.

But why at the same time you suppose that I Differ with you in religious principles I am at a loss to conjecture but if that is really the case that you Differ with me in the fundamental principles of religion I must conceive you to be wrong and to decide that matter must give you a part of my belief which will Differ widely from Tom Pain's creed. I believe in one God, the first and great cause of all goodness. I also believe in Jesus Christ the redeemer of the world. I also believe in the Holy Gost the comforter—here perhaps we may Differ a little as I believe Jesus Christ was from eternity and a part of the Godhead—was Detached by the Father to Do a certain piece of service which was to take on Human Nature, which Human Nature was to suffer Death for the redemption of Mankind and when that service was compleatly fulfilled that he returned to and was consolidated with the Godhead. I further believe that all that are saved must be saved through the merits of Christ. I believe the Holy Gost to be a part of the Divinity of the Father & son coequal with both is left here to comfort all that Hunger & thirst after righteousness a spark of which inhabit the breast of mankind as a monitor. These are a part of my ideas on the subject of religion. I could say more on the subject of which these are the Heads, but time & paper would be wanting.

As to war I am and alwaies was a great Enemy at the same time a warrior the greater part of my life & were I young again should still be a warrior while Ever this Country should be invaded and I lived—a Defensive war I think a righteous war to Defend my life & property & that of my family, in my own opinion, is right & justifiable in the sight of God. An offensive war I believe to be wrong, would therefore have nothing to do with it—having no right to meddle with another man's property, his ox or his ass, his man servant his maid servant or anything that is his. Neither has he a right to

meddle with anything that is mine if he Does I have a right to defend it force by force. I have here said more than I intended. Nor would I have ever said much on religion but alwaies wished to support it as I alwaies thought it the first streng (strength?) and best support to good government where you have no religion you are sure to have no government for as religion Disappears anarchy takes (its) place & fixes a compleat Hell upon Earth, till religion returns. So it is & so it will be in France How long we Dont know & I wish it may not come Here for I think I Discover its approaches. I am, Sir,

Your H'ble serv't,

DAN'L MORGAN.

Addressed on cover to "Miles Fisher, Esq'r., Philadelphia."

LETTER FROM JOHN JAY TO MRS. M—, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARANJUEZ, 12 May, 1790.

DEAR MADAM: It is a delightful evening, and I am just returned from a long, solitary walk, to pay my respects to you. While the Court were enjoying a Bull Feast, I amused myself in the gardens and ornamental grounds which surround me, some of which are beautiful; but I forbear describing them or the reveries they suggested.

Mrs. Jay is at Madrid, and her absence makes me feel the force of the reflection which concludes Milton's description of the charms of Paradise. You will naturally suppose that the delicious retreats to be found here, would give a romantic complexion to an imagination less inclined to it than mine. Nor will it be difficult for you to believe, that the fairy scenes which present themselves in the reveries I often indulge in these Retreats, are peopled from America, when I assure you, that the ocean has not been able to wash from my Remembrance any of the many agreeable Ideas impressed upon it in that country.

Could you perceive the direction of my thoughts, you would see them daily bending their course to the Hudson and the Delaware—sometimes sporting at the Hills, that seat of Hospitality, and at other times admiring the delicacy of sentiment and manners which created the esteem and friendship that prompt this letter. There are Recesses about this place that would please you, and to those who wish sometimes to enjoy solitude, they afford it in Perfection. They are frequented by few except the gardeners who keep them in order.

The *beau monde* preferring a grand public walk, planted by Charles the Fifth, where they see and are seen, where every evening they pass

and repass each other, where the Courtier bows to his Patron, the Belle displays her charms, the *petit maître* his pretty Person, the Grandee his equipage, and all have the Happiness of seeing the Princess of Asturias take her evening Ride in a splendid carriage, drawn by six fine Horses, richly caparisoned, and surrounded by Guards well dressed and well mounted, and holding naked sabres in their hands.

This Pageantry may be proper in Monarchies, and may entertain those who seldom entertain themselves. For my own part, I readily exchange it for the lonely devious walk, the water-falls, the fountains, the Birds, and above all the ancient Elms bound to each other by innumerable vines of Ivy, and whose tops, intermixing, exclude the sun. But as much as I am in love with these, I would gladly leave them for less decorated scenes on your side of the water, and for the pleasure of spending the Remainder of my days in that Peace, Tranquillity and Retirement, in which alone virtue and Liberty reward their votaries for all their sacrifices—neither the whistling of a name, or the Fascination of ambition, will be able to detain me from your shores, when the duties of a Citizen will permit me to return from this honorable Exile, for as such only can I consider it. Then, Madam! I shall again have the Pleasure of seeing you shine in the Dance, at the Tea-Table, and in those polite and proportioned attentions which bespeak discernment as well as Grace.

But you may ask me how it happens that in thinking of Balls and Tea-Tables, I should forget the silks, &c., we were to send to you? If you understood Latin, or if I had an English translation of Virgil, I should exclaim in the words of *Aeneas*, when the Queen desired him to relate his adventures. The winds and waves, madam, have been cruel to us, and your Disappointment was involved in ours. Had we gone to France, your orders should most punctually have been obeyed—or had we possessed more humble ideas of your taste, I should have employed some Person there to execute them. Unfortunately for these orders we were brought here, where fashionable People import handsome Things at a great expense, and charged with very heavy Duties from abroad; unfortunately, too, I knew no person in France to whom I could trust the task of choosing for you. If my fellow-Traveler's taste in Dress had been like yours, I should have requested the favor of him. Thus circumstanced, I was obliged to acquiesce in the mortification arising from your Disappointment, and I assure you nothing but the Reflection that to some Persons artificial ornaments are of little importance, can diminish it. As to this Coun-

try, believe me, it would be as difficult to find very elegant things manufactured in it, as Mrs. M——'s, and I have no reason to believe they are often met with anywhere.

On reviewing what I have written, I find that this letter is of tolerable length already for a *little Postscript*, but having fallen into Conversation with you, I am now in the same situation as I often was at Philadelphia, "loth to bid you good-bye."

When next you see Don Juan, tell him I have had the Pleasure of seeing his son, that he is a well-looking, polite young man, and that Mrs. Jay is much pleased with him.

He lately returned from France, and expresses a desire of visiting America. I offered to transmit his letters enclosed with mine, but have not as yet received any. You may tell him, too, that in a conversation I had with his Patron, Mr. Galvez, I took the Liberty of telling him all I knew about him, and that as I knew nothing to his disadvantage, the information was very agreeable to his friend. This will fill the little man's heart with joy, and as you always derive Pleasure from communicating it, I am happy in giving you this opportunity of gratifying that disposition.

Shortly before I left you, Mr. M—— gave me a caution from Betsy, "not to return a new man." This was not very Christian advice; however, I suppose the Bible was not then in her thoughts, and that she meant something else by it, which she would not believe me, if I should say I did not understand. The caution was civil, and included a compliment, which from her good sense was flattering.

I cannot prevail upon myself, notwithstanding, to return it—on the contrary, I sincerely hope I may find her changed, as some phrase it, "in her condition."

I expect to hear that she is quite delighted with Trenton, and that she builds as many Castles on the Banks of the Delaware, as I do on the Banks of the Tagus.

When I return, we will put all our castles together, and be the founders of a visionary City, that will probably surpass Mr. Penn's real one. My only apprehension is, that Betsy will be for having too many Churches in it.

As the Atlantic is between us, and no great danger can attend the confession, General Dickinson may know that I endeavored to persuade Mrs. Dickinson, whom we had the Pleasure of meeting at Chester the day before we embarked, to come with us—but unluckily she had been so frightened in a Rhode Island voyage, and was so attached to her husband and family, and Mrs. Bond threw so much cold water on the proposal, that all my Rhetoric proved fruitless. She

is a charming woman, and has my esteem and best wishes.

Whether I shall be able to write to Mr. R. Morris by this vessel is uncertain. If I possibly can, I will, for I would not willingly forego the Pleasure of paying that mark of attention to a gentleman who merits, and shall have from me every proof of attachment. Be so obliging as to remember me affectionately to him and to Mrs. Morris—assure her how much Mrs. Jay and myself consider ourselves indebted to her Politeness and Civilities during our residence at Philadelphia, and how happy we shall be in hearing of her welfare, and if possible of contributing to it.

I imagine you have had a very gay winter, and that the French minister has given you some little specimen of Paris. What has Hymen been doing? If he has been half as busy the last winter in making matches, as Mercury was the one before in making Lies and mischief, you have had fine times. Tell us something about these matters. You can't conceive how interesting everything from America is, especially such as relates to our friends.

I know I can give you in return nothing equally so; but as I am sure you are disinterested, I won't dwell on that circumstance. Adieu. Assure Mr. M— of my regard and esteem—and believe me to be very sincerely

Your Friend and Servant,

JOHN JAY.

THE OLD CLOCK OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

At a regular meeting of the N. Y. Hist. Society, on 4th May, the following letter was submitted:

"BANK OF NEW YORK, March 27, 1853.

"*Frederic De Peyster, Esq., Vice-President New York Historical Society:*

"DEAR SIR: The Directors of the Bank of New York, about to return to the site so long occupied by the institution, find themselves without a place for a time-honored servant—a clock—which has for more than sixty years (imparting to it a historic interest) marked, with unerring accuracy, the ever-recurring *ten and three*; and unwilling to cast aside or consign to ignoble association so valuable an aid, have authorized me to offer it to the New York Historical Society, hoping, if acceptable to them, that it may continue in its new relation a long career of usefulness.

"Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

"A. P. HALSEY, *President.*"

On reading the note of the President of the Bank, tendering on behalf of its directors the

above clock, Mr. De Peyster offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Society accept with many thanks the clock presented by the directors of the Bank of New York, which, in addition to its intrinsic value, has, from its associations with the past, a historic interest, and to which time, as it rolls on, will lend an increased and ever-increasing appreciation."

Before the question was taken on the adoption of this resolution, Mr. De Peyster said that he desired to make a few remarks on the subject of the "historic interest" which attaches to this time-honored and seasonable donation.

It is known to those familiar with the prominent events connected with the closing quarter of the last century, that on the 31st of December, 1781, during the revolutionary struggle, the Continental Congress incorporated the Bank of North America, on the plan submitted on the 26th of the previous May, by that eminent financier, Robert Morris; from a conviction (after careful examination) of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank. This institution, the first chartered since the nation declared itself independent, had authority to take and purchase bonds, and possess and hold property and effects to the amount of 10,000,000 of "Spanish milled dollars."

The year after the peace which gave validity to that declaration, an association was formed among the prominent business men of this city, for the establishment of a bank—but without charter—to be called the Bank of New York. This took effect on the 9th of June, 1784, and was on a plan similar to the associations for the like purpose of the present day, authorized by the general banking act. This was the first bank in this state, and its first president was General McDougal, of revolutionary fame, whose gallant deeds were recently highly lauded in a lecture delivered before this society by Mr. Dawson, entitled "The Retreats through Westchester County." This officer was a distinguished son of the Empire State; and the selection for the head of the Bank of New York seems to have been very popular and judiciously made. Among the directors was General Hamilton, another immortal name, whose genius has stamped its impression on the political events of that momentous and memorable era. He is said to have draughted the articles of this association. His familiarity with the subject of finance a few years later was fully exhibited on his assuming the duties of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for which important post he was selected in September, 1789, and which duties he commenced to discharge with his characteristic abi-

lity and zeal in the following November, and so continued to perform them whilst in the employment of the Federal government until 1795. During this period, that celebrated statesman and jurist laid the basis of a financial system, which time has proved to have been built upon sound and practical principles, and which is impregnable.

It is now seventy-four years, within a few weeks, since the Bank of New York first commenced business. In 1797, we shall see that the bank entered Wall street. Here *our* clock (for I am sure you will thankfully receive and highly appreciate this remarkable relic of the past, now in thorough repair, and with renovated exterior), here, I repeat, it is known to have been placed on the stand, which it regularly maintained until removed temporarily to William street, and thence permanently, I trust, to our Hall. There is nothing to show when it first became the property of the bank. It may have been there in 1784. But either period confers upon it the appreciation which long and faithful services win; especially when these are associated with some of the most eventful results of the past and the present century that the annals of time record.

The first location of the bank was at Franklin square, in the "Walton House"—a spot well known to those cognizant of the early incidents which gave a notoriety to that neighborhood. Some of these were referred to by Mr. B. R. Winthrop, in the letter accompanying his presentation of the chair for the presiding officer of this society. Time will not permit me to add further details on this occasion. The bank was next removed to Hanover square, then the focus of fashion. This locality, also, has its *memorabilia*. Near this square (which was, in fact, in the form of an acute triangle), in the days when New York was under colonial sway, the beaux and belles promenaded in that portion of Pearl street between Coenties and Old Slips; just as in crowded numbers these now assemble on week days on Broadway, and on Sundays in the Fifth Avenue.

From Hanover Square to Wall street was the next removal, to become the permanent abode of the bank. This, as I before remarked, was in 1797. On the 21st of March in that year, the directors obtained a charter from the legislature, and under this went into operation, under Gulian Verplanck as its President, the grand-uncle of our distinguished fellow-member, Gulian C. Verplanck, who is now among the first who are enrolled on the list of living members. The capital was \$950,000; of which the State, by subscription, held \$50,000. In this famous

street, which has a character by some highly estimated, as eloquent of the power which wealth bestows; but which by others is associated with scheming speculators and reckless gamblers, the Bank of New York has kept on its way, prospering and honored. Who that notes the *débris* of defunct institutions, scattered along the pathway since it first entered Wall street, will not hail this venerable establishment for the wise and judicious course it has steered through the vicissitudes of the past, and amid the wrecks and waifs of many an intervening hurricane of financial disaster?

By successive legislative renewals, the bank was kept in being under its original charter until the 1st of January, 1853. In May, 1852, articles of association were entered into under the General Banking Law; the capital was increased to \$2,000,000. And on the 24th of the ensuing November, the new board was organized with the old and time-endearred name still proudly in its front. In 1856, the bank was removed to William street, corner of Exchange Place, in order that on the site of the former edifice, erected in 1797, in Wall street, corner of William street, the present noble and spacious building might, phoenix-like, arise with renewed splendor in its interior arrangements and exterior architectural embellishment. It was first opened to the public doing business with it on the 29th of March, in the present year. Now, like a gallant ship, fully under sail, it has fair weather and favorable winds in prospect. May fresh and prosperous breezes attend it whilst pursuing, as hitherto, its useful and honorable course.

The bank itself, in its several removals and successive habitations, is a type of the changes of New York, always on the progressive, and indicative of its growth and prosperity. The site covered entirely by the new bank cost, in 1796, £11,000 New York currency, equal to \$27,500 of federal money. In 1852 (sixty years after), a new Board bought of the former directors the site at the valuation of \$250,000, and have finished the present edifice at a cost of over \$150,000, making together in round numbers \$400,000. But such is the demand in this vicinity for places of business, and the consequent high rents paid, that on this large expenditure the enterprise is deemed judicious, and the results remunerative. The increase in the price of this lot is a fair index to the rise of property in the portion of Wall street embraced between Broadway and Water street. Not a building now remains which was erected before 1800, save that adjoining the Tontine building, which has a new front, but otherwise is as it was originally erected. Here, in the counting-room of Messrs. Isaac Moses & Son, Mr. Halsey, the Pre-

sident of the Bank, commenced his clerkship, and was transferred to this bank in 1815, rising from post to post, until elevated to his present high and responsible position. With his philosophical cast of mind, habits of observation, and long familiarity with his native city and its business men, he can give reminiscences of the past which, with the clock, ought to be deposited among our archives for the benefit of the future.

But there is one feature, before I close these desultory remarks, which I beg to present to the society. In 1790, the population of the city was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; and in 1820, 123,706. In 1845 it had increased to 371,223, and in 1855 (ten years after) it was 629,810. Now (1858), as I learn from the city inspector, Mr. Morton, the population, on reliable estimates, is believed to be not less than 812,000. This progressive increase is the best proof of the growth of our city—of the substantial elements which compose and enter into its metropolitan character—of the superiority it is yet to attain as chief among the chiefest cities of the world, and is now without a rival on this continent.

Mr. Halsey, in his note, tells us that this time-honored clock, now offered for your acceptance, has marked with unerring accuracy for more than sixty years the noted hours among banking men of 10 and 3 o'clock—the former an hour much less welcome to the employees no doubt than the latter, which proclaims the termination of their business day. Not so, however, are the portentous strokes which announce its arrival to the note-payers, short of funds. They watch the movement which indicates the hour of three o'clock with saddened hearts, which beat with pulsations audible as the tickings of the clock that marks time, irrespective of human events. Then is realized the hour when long-cherished hopes are blasted; the illusions of a lifetime dissipated; and distinctly visible are the results of a ruined credit, and the ills which wait in adverse fortune. But here, removed from the turmoil of Wall street and its associations, our clock can now tick off the placid moments in unison with the character of its new abode. Could these silent monitors articulate, they would tell how how seconds, swelling into minutes, hours, days, months and years, bear constant testimony to the ingathering and preservation of the materials arranged beside it for the benefit and enlightenment of the times yet to come, and, may we trust, until time itself shall be no more. After the conclusion of these remarks by Mr. De Peyster, the resolution offered by him was unanimously adopted.

SHORT STORY.

The result of Mr. Savage's skillful collation of Welde's edition, with that in Harvard College Library, was, that they are alike "in every word and part of a word, and abbreviation of names, and exactly the same references and figures on every page . . . from p. 1 to 66, and *Finis* inclusive . . . it seems as if the types had never been disturbed . . . what a sneaking device . . . not a word, or letter, or comma, or figure, is added to the last six pages, or any part of what, for a shield of his own cowardice, he wished to have pass as a new edition of a work heretofore issued from the press . . . to a skillful eye this test is decisive . . . disclosing the shameless infirmity, or petty malice of [Welde] the ecclesiastical historian." This account of the sameness of the books, so positive and upon authority so respectable, seems to preclude doubt as to its accuracy.

Turn now to the brief portion of Mr. Savage's reply, pertinent to the subject, viz.: that the Harvard College pamphlet is not unique; its glory is departed; there is another copy—"A Complete Collation, by a competent person," of Welde's edition, with the Choules' copy, now discloses many discrepancies, "thirty, forty, or more than fifty, if not one hundred minute" differences. This is queer, certainly. Mr. Savage is positive that there is not an iota of difference between Welde's edition and the Harvard copy; he now introduces "a competent person . . . who, upon a complete collation," has detected about "one hundred minute" distinctions between Welde's and the Choules' copy. Do Welde's editions differ in themselves, or are the Harvard and the Choules' copies not alike? Which collation is correct? Is here more of the "Ecclesiastical Historian's" cunning?

It is to be regretted that "space" could not have been afforded for more instances than are given, of the "minute pieces of evidence" on which judgment is invoked; since, as it is not now a private matter, justice to Welde, to his assailant, and to the public, required that it should be given. But if, as is probable, the specimens presented indicate the *kind* of evidence, the *quantity* given will suffice the ends of truth.

Of the minutiae, the first named is that on p. 62, of one copy—a sentence ends thus: "whom *shee* had so much *sleighted*;" while in p. 62 of the other it reads, "whom *she* had so much *sleighted*." Which of these two is the corrected, and which the erroneous copy? Who can tell? On that page, in Welde's edition, the syllables *she*, *he*, *be*, occur about thirty times, with one *e* or two *ee*, just as it happens, indiscriminately;

and so it is through the volume. But, again, one copy has *slighted*, the other *sleighted*; which is the corrected copy? who can tell? On p. 13, of Welde's preface, we find *sleight*; on p. 14, *slighting*; on p. 15, *sleights*; on p. 62 of the book is *sleighted*; on p. 63, *slighting*.

Can a sensible man be induced, on such *evidence* (?) to disbelieve the positive assertion of Rev. Thomas Welde, published to the world over his own name, and never called in question till this year of grace?

The other specimen of the *minutiae*, for which space was found, is that one copy, on p. 1, has the signature C2, and that the other copy has on the same page the signature B; and the comment thereon is, that "no doubt, any printer's apprentice would decide that page one, with signature B, leaves an irresistible inference that many pages had preceded, and been suppressed or cancelled, as their phrase is. Now, the signature B merely indicates an intention that a leaf or leaves should precede it, which is true of the two known copies. The fly-leaf title-page would be considered as signature A by any printer or bookbinder; for the use of the latter of whom these marks are intended. A few examples will be worth more than the decision of the printer's apprentice:

Gorton's Biographical Dict., Lond. 1851, has sig. B on first leaf after the title.

Evelyn's Diary, Lond. 1854, has sig. B on 2d leaf after title.

Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, Lond. 1841, has sig. *b* on 1st leaf after the title.

Donne's Sermons, Lond. 1626, has sig. B on 1st leaf after title.

Chillingworth's Religion, etc., Lond. 1846, has sig. B on 2d leaf after the title.

Devy's Logic, Lond. 1854, has sig. *b* on first leaf after title.

Miller's Anglo-Saxons, Lond. 1852, has sig. *b2* on first leaf after the title.

Here are parallel cases gathered in a few minutes. Does not the signature B afford the highest probability that p. 1 with signature B, was the prior edition? And does not the signature .2 on p. 1 of Welde's edition, running back in alphabetic order to signature A2, next to his title, afford strong typographical evidence that Welde's was not the first edition?

It may be well here to suggest, that the rarity of the title, "Antinomians," etc., is evidence that it was the first and suppressed edition, and confirms Welde's statement.

Is it not singular, that alleged *absolute* typographical identity, or *sameness* of two books, should be adduced as "decisive" proof of a fraud, and then that a *hundred* typographical *differences* between the *same* books should be

adduced by the *same* hand, as "abundant" proof of the *same* fraud?

There is no adequate cause, no motive shown for any fraud or concealment by Welde in this matter. Suppose that Welde had actually procured the first printing of the pamphlet, should he be ashamed to publish anything that Winthrop had specially prepared for publication? That is a suggestion not to be made. That Winthrop was the author was before proven; also that he knew himself to be the reputed author by the published pages of Rutherford, of Bayley, and of Cotton himself, Winthrop's friend, guide, and teacher, and who was wounded in those pages; yet Winthrop was silent. Would he have borne it had it been false? Yet Welde did think it necessary to apologize for writing even a "Preface" to the book, and his address "To the Reader" discovers a delicacy of feeling and a sense of honor that would have been creditable elsewhere.

"Let it go for the least skillful of all attempts."

Having a copy of the Short Story, and prompted by the cordial invitation in the preface to Winthrop's Journal, in a leisure hour we followed the learned editor in his "exposure of the infirmity of unhappy Thomas Welde," step by step, and the result of our research is frankly and concisely stated in the "Magazine."

The Rev. Thomas Welde, after a long and active life, in intimate association with honorable and learned men, intrusted with public interests, official and literary, in old England and in New England, died about two hundred years ago, leaving a memory honorable in the annals of Puritan worthies, and unblemished by a single stain. Such was our impression of the man, and such it remains.

We confess that we were attracted to the subject with a painful curiosity, akin, perhaps, to that which usually attaches to delinquency in the ranks of the good and true; and that our assent to his guilt, if it had been proved, would have been given with a sorrow and reluctance far outweighing any gratification in the detection of wrong—harmful only to the offender—which should fix a stigma, however just, upon one of the honored fathers of New England. If the bad view of the pamphlet be the true one, it might well be called "The Rise, Reign and Ruin" not of the Antinomians, but of Thomas Welde. In this view, the case assumes a serious aspect, and the trifle in bibliography is merged in the fate of one loved by the great and the good of his own times—whether he is, or is not, now to be infamous, that is the main question.

The case is this—Thomas Welde, remembered as a scholar and a Christian gentleman, is pro

nounced guilty of an offence that would have ruined him among his contemporaries, and which, if true, must blast forever his fair name, most dear to an honorable mind, and the most precious legacy to posterity.

The evidence is culled from the accidents of a pamphlet printing office, in a period remarkable for its slovenly and careless pages, and in the midst of the revolutionary effervescence, so prolific of pamphlets, political and religious. Huge piles of this literature, the pabulum of the antiquary and the historian, stored in the British Museum, bear significant testimony of the whirl of mind and passion in those days. Most "unhappy Thomas Welde," after two centuries of "good report" and honorable rest, now summarily enrolled in the calendar of loathsome crime, upon testimony culled with severe acumen from the typographic minutiae of a parcel of these stitched leaves, scattered with careless hands from the hurried press, amid the tempestuous openings of the English Revolution. To dwell on the propriety of thus disturbing the honored dead is unnecessary. The grave is sacred. At Stratford it menaces the hand which shall violate even its dust, and it invokes "men's charitable speeches" within the walls of Old Verulam.

HUTCHINSON.

POEM BY THE LATE HENRY WILLIAM
HERBERT.

It may be a matter of interest to note in your columns the production of the following poem which was contributed to an early number of the *Literary World* (April 10, 1847), by the late Henry William Herbert, whose recent suicide has so painfully interested the public. By request of the author the poem was printed anonymously. Its testimony to the sensibility of a man who, whatever his offences may have been, deserves an honorable memorial for his extensive labors in letters and his scholarship, may be accepted as proof of the better nature indispensable to all sound literary achievement. The theme of the verses has but too mournful a comment.

HELA.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1858.

MY HOME.

A HOME! a home! yes! yes! though still and small,
I have a home! where soft the shadows fall
From the dim pine tree, and the river's sigh,
Like voices of the dead, walls ever nigh;
Nor hearth is there, nor hall, nor festive place,
Nor welcome smile of that bewitching face,
Nor the low laughter, nor the sweet, fond tone,
That made pain pleasant—yet it is my own—
My heart's own home, where'er my foot may tread,
Oh! for my narrow house and lowly bed!

Let others turn, when each has ceased to roam,
To the calm pleasures of his childish home—
Let others turn, when day's hot toil is o'er,
To that pure kiss which greets them at the door;
To that bright eye which kindles at the sound
Of their known footstep, shedding glory round:
I have nor childish home, nor earthly hold—
The kiss that breathed upon my lips is cold;
The eye that beamed for me is dimmed and dead—
Oh! for my narrow house and lowly bed!

Earth has no home that can with mine compare,
For thou, my own lost one, for thou art there.
It matters not that they are sealed in death,
Those founts of light, and still the balmy breath,
And wan the radiant lip and lustrous brow—
It matters not—for it is always thou!
It matters not, how cold, if I at last,
On that true heart of mine, when all is past,
May pillow once again my lonely head—
Oh! for my narrow house and lowly bed!

Oh, weary-waste and weary is the day,
And weary is the night—oh! wellaway!
For anguish wakens with the rising morn,
And sleepless sorrow of the night is born!
And years must pass, long years, ere I shall run
To that dear spot which fools are fain to shun.
The only home which now my soul doth crave,
Thy home—the long, the last—thine early grave.
Oh, that for me the bridal sheets were spread
Now, in my narrow house and lonely bed!

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1844.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, p. 50, vol. ii.) *March 20th.*—W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

The library was increased the past month by the addition of 149 books, 394 pamphlets, 10 yearly files of periodicals, and three bound volumes of newspapers, 2 MSS., 1 map of Chicago, 1837, 2 prints, including a view of the flood in Chicago River, in 1849, and 1 package of Canada journals; in all 462, from 55 contributors.

Acknowledgments were voted to a young man of Chicago, for a donation of the Massachusetts Colonial Records, Saunder's Manual, etc.; to a member recently returned from Europe, for two editions of Hennepin, d'Abbeville,* Richelet's La Vega, and other rare works on American history; to a gentleman from Kentucky for a number of historical works of that State; to the Congregational Board, at Boston, for a complete set of their publications in 41 volumes; to Rev. J. S. Barry, of Mass., for an extensive collection of Massachusetts Documents, 1808 to 1853; to the Executive department of

* Claude d'Abbeville, *Hist. de la Mission à l'île de Maragnon*, (Brésil), etc., 1614. This book is not mentioned by Rich.—Ed.

Tennessee, for the collected documents of that State for 1857; to a German resident of Chicago, for scientific serial publications of much value, from Germany: and to the several donors announced.

Provision was also made for the distribution by this Society of documents and papers relating to Chicago and the Northwest, in return for the courtesies extended to this association.

A donation in money was received from the Garden City Lodge, to enable this Society to enlarge its collection of Masonic literature.

Letters were received from Col. Graham, accepting the charge of directing the archaeological surveys; from Gov. Reynolds, of this State, Messrs. D. Torrey and N. H. Parker, of Iowa, on the antiquities of the West; from N. E. Atwood, Esq., of Mass., relative to the fisheries of the State, and others.

The charter of the Society as approved by the Governor, in February, 1857, was then formally read and accepted.

The committee of publication announced their wish to secure, for the first volume of this Society's Transactions, papers upon the origin and development of this city, also of the State of Illinois, its industry, production, internal improvements, mines, etc., together with the navigation and commerce of the lakes—subjects of interest to the public, to whom authentic information, emanating from a reliable source, would possess a high value.

Messrs. Dr. Johnson, Newberry, Burch, and the Secretary were appointed a committee of inquiry, with the view of securing the preparation of such papers.

The Secretary announced to the meeting the death of the late Rev. Dr. Peck, of this State, with some remarks upon his estimable character and important services to the people of Illinois. The President made a brief address, and offered a series of resolutions.

T E N N E S S E E.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. i. p. 180). *Nashville, April 6.* Pres. A. W. Putnam in the chair. Numerous and valuable donations have been received since the last meeting. Among these were portraits of Dr. Felix Robertson, Dr. James Priestley, and Hon. Hugh L. White. The President presented the following original letter from Lafayette:

"ON BOARD THE NATCHEZ, April 25, 1825.

"MY DEAR SIRS:

"I find on my way up the river new testimonies of the kindness with which the people and Governor of Tennessee have pleased to honor me.

Happy I have been in the acquaintance of the Gentlemen you have so friendly introduced to me, and so confident I already am in their good feelings in my behalf, that I trust to them for the explanation to be added to the letters from New Orleans which has no doubt reached you after their departure.

"In consequence of those dispositions, a steam-boat has been provided by the State of Louisiana, and gentlemen from that State and Natchez appointed, came on board to take me to St. Louis, where engagements, under my own hand, at a precise time, have been sent. But I will not enter into details, which will be explained to you in a manner not less satisfactory, I hope, than it has been explained to your kind friends.

"I shall hasten to come to you, and to offer you in person the kind tribute of my lively gratitude and affectionate respect.

"LAFAYETTE."

"I am under an additional obligation to the Tennessee Gentlemen for their accepting the invitation to come with us to St. Louis."

The Society, with the citizens, will celebrate the 1st day of May, in commemoration of *May Day*, 1780, the date of the anomalous Provisional Government adopted by the first settlers in Middle Tennessee, at the "Robertson Station," (where is now the city of Nashville).

May 4th.—At the Capitol—President A. W. Putnam presiding.

The resolution of Mr. Meigs, heretofore offered, to have four grades of membership (Honorary, Corresponding, Active, and Life members) was taken up and adopted.

The librarian announced a long list of valuable donations.

The annual election of officers resulted in the reelection of the old board.

President—Col. A. W. Putnam.

Vice-President—Thomas Washington, Esq.

Treasurer—Wm. A. Eichbaum, Esq.

Corresponding Sec.—R. J. Meigs, Jr., Esq.

Recording Sec.—A. Nelson.

Librarian—John Meigs.

After the election of Corresponding members, and the adoption of a vote of thanks to those who assisted in the celebration of the 1st inst., the Society adjourned.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 8.*—Annual meeting, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in the chair.

The President communicated the following letter, presenting a fine portrait of Sir Richard

Saltonstall, one of the eminent founders of Massachusetts, who had the courage to rebuke religious persecutors when they were doing their work.

"BOSTON, April 7, 1858.

"To the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President Massachusetts Historical Society.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have sent to the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at the request of my uncle, Mr. Charles Sanders, of Cambridge, a copy of the portrait of Sir Richard Saltonstall.

"The original portrait, painted by Rembrandt, in the year 1644 (Sir Richard being ambassador to Holland at the time), is a most admirable work of art. He was, as you are aware, the first-named associate of the six original patentees of Massachusetts; one of the first assistants, and with Viscount Say and Seal, Lord Brooke and others, was one of the patentees of Connecticut. In April, A.D. 1630, with your illustrious ancestor, Gov. Winthrop, he sailed in the Arbella from Yarmouth for Salem, where he arrived the 12th June of that year. There is every reason to believe that though he remained on these shores not quite a year, yet, leaving his sons to help in the good work, he ever retained the strongest affection for the home of their adoption, and by his efficient superintendence of its interests in England, was of eminent service to the colony. Dr. Bond, in his History of Watertown, after briefly reviewing his services, says: 'A character in all points so exemplary, so good and so great, so exempt from any seeming blemish or defect, it is not easy to find among the early worthies of New England; and his honorable descent and the superior social position so evidently conceded to him by the other adventurers, are feeble claims to our respect compared with his eminent personal worth.'

"Mr. Sanders told me that his great admiration for the pure, liberal, and high-toned character of Sir Richard Saltonstall induced him to present his portrait to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Hoping that I shall be understood as simply carrying out my uncle's request in this matter, I am, my dear sir, with sincere regard, your very obedient servant,

"LEVERETT SALTONSTALL."

Col. Aspinwall, after a few introductory remarks, in which he paid a just tribute to Sir Richard Saltonstall, offered a resolution expressing the great gratification of the Society in adding this portrait to their gallery, and offering their cordial thanks to Mr. Charles Sanders for so acceptable a gift.

William Brigham, Esq., read the annual report of the Standing Committee, reviewing the genera-

ral condition of the Society, and suggesting various measures for the future.

Rev. Dr. Lothrop made an elaborate report on the library, which states, that more than a thousand pamphlets and volumes had been added during the past year. The library of the Society, including the Dowse collection, now contains 13,000 bound volumes and 12,000 pamphlets, and a collection of MSS. growing richer every day. A catalogue is nearly ready for printing, and will only await the necessary provision of funds for the purpose.

Dr. Shurtleff, cabinet-keeper, in a brief report, stated the condition of the rarities, and the necessity of further accommodation to allow of their display.

The Society then elected the following officers for the year ensuing:—*President*, Robert C. Winthrop; *Vice-Presidents*, Jared Sparks, David Sears; *Recording Secretary*, Chandler Robbins; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph Willard; *Treasurer*, Richard Frothingham, Jr.; *Librarian*, Samuel K. Lothrop; *Cabinet-Keeper*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff; *Standing Committee*, George Livermore, Thomas Aspinwall, Emory Washburn, Lorenzo Sabine, Charles Deane.

The reports of the various committees bear just testimony to the value of the service rendered to the cause of historical inquiry by their President, and his reelection was cordial and unanimous. Interesting remarks were made during the meeting by Mr. J. C. Gray, Gov. Clifford, Rev. Dr. Ellis, and others, on matters connected with the welfare of the Society.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Worcester, April 28th.* In the absence of the President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who is travelling in Europe, Hon. Levi Lincoln, Vice-President, took the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting of last October were read.

Hon. Isaac Davis for the Council, presented the report of that body. The report states that the establishment of the new funds for book-binding and publication has rendered desirable a re-adjustment and re-naming of the various funds of the Society, which have heretofore been known under various temporary names, not wholly appropriate. On the report of a committee of the Council, who studied with strict attention the wishes and conditions made known in the will of Dr. Thomas, the founder of the Society—all the funds have been rearranged under the following heads:

The Librarian's and General Fund, . . .	\$2,249 48
Fund for Collection and Research, . . .	7,838 55
Book-binding Fund,	5,405 37
Publishing Fund,	5,347 39

\$40,840 70

The council have provided for a systematic course of inquiry and record in the department of the investigation of the monuments of aboriginal antiquity, under the supervision of Mr. Haven, the Librarian. This inquiry and record will include not only the elucidation of particular monuments, but an observation of the condition and progress of the archaeological information connected with the aboriginal history of the whole country.

The Treasurer's report was then read, giving the details of the condition of the various funds, of which the value has been stated above.

Mr. Haven, the Librarian, read his report. It went at length into a consideration of the specific provinces of different public libraries. The number of volumes added to the library since the meeting in October was 122; the number of pamphlets 1371.

On motion of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, all the reports were accepted and referred to the council, with directions to print such parts as they deem advisable.

The reports having been thus disposed of, it was

Resolved, That the death of Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, of Worcester, as formally announced to us, in Report of the Council, at this first meeting of the Society since its occurrence, calls for an expression of the deep regret which was felt by us all on hearing of that sudden event in January last;—that Judge Kinnicutt was endeared to us by the most amiable and estimable qualities of mind and heart, while his intelligence, acquirements, and unbending integrity, secured for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him; and that we cannot but regard his death as a severe loss both to this Society, of which he was so valued and devoted a counsellor, and to the community which he served so faithfully, in so many interesting and important relations.

The following gentlemen, having been nominated by the Council, were elected members of the Society, to fill existing vacancies: Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia; Thomas C. Amory, Jr., of Boston; Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil; Dr. Edwin H. Davis, of New York.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, p. 145, vol. ii.) April 19.—Dr. Hawks (Vice-President), presiding.

Mr. Folsom, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the expediency and the means of continuing the excavation of ancient Western Mounds, reports in favor of "invoking the coöperation of friends of science in different parts of the United States,

in this great and important work," and of preparing for publication in the newspapers "a brief account of the number and situation of the known earth works in the United States, their different classes, the history and results of the explorations already made, with directions for selecting such mounds for examination as may contain most valuable relics, for making surveys, measurements, and excavations, as well as for recording discoveries and observations, preserving relics, and making models and drawings of perishable objects." Also, "particularly to request persons residing in the neighborhood of such ancient works, who may possess the means of undertaking their exploration, that they unite in encouraging and executing this interesting task, and communicate the results of their labors to this Society, through the Recording Secretary, Theodore Dwight, Esq., of the city of New York."

The report was adopted with the resolutions; after which, on motion of Mr. Folsom, Dr. Davis was requested to prepare a brief paper on the number and position of the mounds, and another on the proper manner of making explorations, with an invitation to the friends of discoveries to make contributions towards defraying the expense of such labors.

A subscription was then opened for the same purpose, and two hundred dollars were subscribed by members.

The Librarian (George H. Moore, Esq.,) presented and read to the Society, the translation of the letter of "Father Kino," the original Spanish of which is in the "Collection of Documents for the history of North America," at Mexico, "made pursuant to a royal order, February 21, 1790," consisting of thirty-two volumes, the first of which containing the *Museo* of Boturini, is lost. The letter contains an account of the great public celebration performed September 15, 1798, by the priests, accompanied by public officers, people, and Indians, in the town of Dolores, on the occasion of placing "a very beautiful and rich image of our Lady of Remedios in the church of our Lady of Dolores, until the neat-painted chapel in the new town of our Lady of Remedios should be so far finished as to receive it."

The chairman thought this the earliest notice he had heard of the Apaches. The subject of mounds having been again introduced, the chairman remarked that one of the earliest notices of the western mounds was published by Bishop Madison, in a Philadelphia magazine. Dr. Hawks also gave a brief account of one of the mounds which he formerly dug into. It was about twenty feet in diameter, and full of the remains, skeletons, of various sizes, placed with-

out regularly, in all positions. The tradition among the inhabitants was, that there had been a hurried interment, after a battle, or some other great calamity. His opinion was, that an Indian village near the spot had been destroyed at some remote period, and the bodies of the slaughtered, men, women, and children, hastily thrown together in common burial-place. Dr. Francis suggested that the dead might have been victims of the small pox, but Dr. H. thought the period was anterior to the discovery of America, before which that disease appears to have been unknown. It has since made dreadful ravages among various native tribes, especially the Mandans, whom Mr. Catlin supposed for a time had been quite extirpated by it, though it was afterwards found that a few escaped and survived. It is a well known fact, that the small pox (?) had depopulated the country near Plymouth, Mass., a few months before the landing of the Pilgrims, but it is also recorded that the disease had been brought there by a ship.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, p. 55, vol. ii.) *April 20th.*—President in the chair. This was a special meeting, called for the purpose of hearing papers on important passages of American history.

Mr. Moore, the librarian, communicated a letter from the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, our minister at the Hague, transmitting a translation by Mr. Murphy of a letter of the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the United States, written at "Manhattas, New Netherlands, Aug. 11th, 1628." This letter, Mr. Moore said, carried us back five years earlier in the history of the regular ministration of the gospel in New York, and added one more to the list of early clergymen. This letter also possessed a peculiar interest, independent of its importance in connection with the history of the church. It was the only letter extant, within our knowledge, written during the first years of the settlement of New York, by any of the adventurers.

The special committee, to whom it was some time ago referred to ascertain the place where Col. Knowlton, of revolutionary memory, fell, was continued, and Messrs. Benson J. Lossing and Win. J. Davis were added to it.

The paper of the evening was by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., on the "Retreat of the Americans through Westchester." The events of which it treated were highly interesting, especially to New Yorkers, and of the adjacent counties on Long Island and up the Hudson. Mr. Dawson discussed, with great minuteness, the incidents connected with the collisions of American and British arms on this Island and Westchester county.

May 4th.—Monthly meeting, President in the chair.

Donations were announced by the librarian, among which were several old and curious songs. The paper of the evening was by Col. Thomas F. Devoe, on the "New York Markets."

In 1675, at the corner of Pearl and Moore streets, was erected the Custom-House Bridge Market. Old Slip Market followed, in 1691, at Hanover street, and continued many years. Many of the persons there kept slaves, large numbers of whom were executed or transported for their share in the slave rebellion.

The market on Pearl street was one of the most extensive in the beginning of the last century, and was frequently used as a public slave market. It was used 110 years—until the erection of the Fulton Market, in 1822.

The Bear Market, built in 1762, derived its name from the sale in it of the flesh of a bear, killed in attempting to cross the North River near it, was one of the most important of the many markets which followed.

Col. Devoe concluded by a sketch of the origin of the present markets.

A communication was read from A. P. Halsey, President of the Bank of New York, presenting the valuable clock of that institution to the Society. Mr. De Peyster introduced the subject with some historical and anecdotal remarks, which will be found in full on another page. The statement respecting the growth of the city is striking.

Mr. Brodhead called the attention of the Society to the Historical Magazine, a work of great value and interest, and urged the members to give it a liberal support. Hon. George Bancroft earnestly recommended it to all, as a work of great importance, and deserving substantial encouragement.

May 11.—An extra meeting, the President in the chair. Mr. E. Boudinot Servoss read the paper of the evening, by his father, Thomas L. Servoss, narrating "Incidents connected with the battle of New Orleans." Mr. S. was a Southern merchant, who was instrumental in forwarding a portion of the muskets with which the Tennesseans did such effective service.

A second extra meeting of the Society during the month was held at the rooms on the evening of May 18, when a paper was read by the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, "Reminiscences of John Randolph, of Roanoke." It was a pleasant anecdotal sketch, in the form of dialogue, narrating the story of an old Virginian loyalist, of Scotch birth, who, out of pure Jacobinical feeling and hatred of a Hanoverian king, at the outbreak of the Revolution, joined the colonists, and with whom Culloden was finally avenged at York-

town. This "leetle anecdote" was enveloped in much agreeable disquisition and narration of the ways of Randolph. A handsome compliment was paid to Mr. Verplanck by Hon. George Bancroft, in seconding the resolution of thanks. On the same occasion a portrait of Randolph was presented by Washington Irving, Esq., by letter, an authentic work, a copy of Jarvis's original painting, made by Jarvis himself. An eminently practical scheme was also presented of a Publication Fund, to consist of 1,000 transferable and perpetual shares of \$25 each, the interest of the capital to be expended in the issue of volumes to the subscribers; an edition of 1,250 to be printed, one thousand to the subscribers, the rest to the Society for exchanges, etc., none to be sold. The resolution reported by the Executive Committee was referred to that committee with power.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—(Officers, p. 116, vol. ii.) April 27.—At their rooms in the Albany Academy, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn presiding.

After the usual preliminary business, Mr. Munsell read a paper on the burning of books. He remarked that the greatest destruction of books took place from religious animosity; the Romans burned the books of the Jews and the Christians; the Jews burnt the books of the Christians and the Pagans; and the Christians burnt the books of the Pagans and the Jews. The first great conflagration of books was that of the Alexandrian Library, by order of Julius Cæsar, forty-seven years before the Christian era. It consisted of nearly 700,000 volumes, all of which were destroyed. The second Alexandrian Library was burnt by the Saracens, in the year 640. It had been established by Cleopatra, and contained 300,000 volumes, and 200,000 rolls.

No book suffered so many burnings as the Bible. The same barbarity was practised in the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, in the early part of the 16th century.

The riots of 1780, in England, furnish the last instance, where the state of civilization did not preserve from the savage and destructive fury of a mob, the valuable collection of the great Earl of Mansfield and Dr. Priestley.

Of accidental conflagrations of books, that of the Royal Library of Icelandic Literature, at Copenhagen, in 1847, is the most to be deplored. This Library contained more than 2,000 unpublished manuscripts, and a number of single copies of Icelandic books. Previous to that time, in 1807, the British, by the bombardment of the same city, destroyed more than 40,000 Icelandic manuscripts.

The Palais Royal, at Paris, was sacked by the

mob in 1848, and the library of Louis Philippe thrown out of the windows and burned in the Court.

Dr. Gould gave some account of the progress in forming a library for the Dudley Observatory. It was begun about two years ago, and contains already about 1,000 volumes, at a cost of considerably less than \$1,000. Among these he mentioned Copernicus' work, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium*, 1543,—a copy of the original edition, which narrowly escaped destruction by ecclesiastics, and which Copernicus only saw printed a few hours before his death. Kepler's Work, *De Motibus Stellæ Martis*, 1609. Galileo's *Nuncius Sidereus*, 1610, announcing the Satellites of Jupiter. Hevelius's Catalogue of the Stars, of which only 20 copies were struck off.

Gen. De Witt exhibited a drawing of the first steamboat ever used on the North River, and in fact the first successful steamboat in the world. It was represented as it was originally built, and also as it appeared after it had been altered and improved and called the "North River."

Prof. Murray exhibited to the Institute the copy of the medal recently sent by the emperor Napoleon III. to Prof. Molinard. The medal was struck in execution of a bequest by Napoleon I. when at St. Helena, who left a certain sum of money to be used in presenting to each soldier who had served in the Grand Army, under his immediate command, a medal as a memento of the emperor's regard. The present emperor has just carried this provision into effect, and Prof. Molinard, who served as an officer under the Great Napoleon, has received this copy.

Mr. Pruyn nominated Gilbert L. Wilson, as a resident member of the Institute.

The librarian reported donations.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—May 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held in the small chapel of the University, F. A. Conckling, Esq., in the chair. After the election of several corresponding and active members of the Society remarks were made by H. V. Poor, Esq., on the general topography of the United States. He divided the country into four sections; 1st. that lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, which is mostly a desert country, from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. 2d. The great valley of the Mississippi, the most fertile, and destined to be the most important portion of the continent. 3d. The basin of the great lakes, and the river St. Lawrence. 4th. The slope between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic. These remarks were illustrated by reference to a map of the United States, twenty-six

by seventeen feet, intended to be sent to England, under the auspices of the Society. Mr. Poor was followed by Rev. Dr. Adamson in some remarks in continuation of the same subject, and a desultory conversation succeeded, in which several gentlemen took part.

Mr. Conckling (A. Russell, Esq., in the chair) called the attention of the Society to a report of Dr. Rink's address before the Royal Geographical Society of London, in which the correctness of Dr. Kane's statements in regard to discoveries in the Arctic Ocean is disputed, and on his motion it was voted that the foreign corresponding secretary be requested to procure a copy of Dr. Rink's address, in order that the precise nature of the doubt in regard to Dr. Kane may be understood, and the proper steps taken to ascertain the truth of the case. After considerable conversation among the members, in which Messrs. Jay, Blunt, Harrison and others took part, as to the statements of Dr. Kane in his address before the Society, on his return from the expedition, the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkes' Barre, May 3d.*—Capt. Dana in the chair.

The reports of several committees were read and adopted, several new members elected, and other important business done. The report of the Finance Committee was very interesting, and was adopted.

On *Thursday, April 22d*, the committee met the surviving officers and members of the Wyoming Monument Association, agreeably to appointment, at the residence of Hon. John N. Conyngham, and received from them an abstract of proceedings, with reference to the subject of the Conference, viz.: the transfer of the rights, powers, and property, of the Wyoming Monument Association to the Historical Society, for the purpose of improving and protecting the Wyoming Battle Monument and grounds. It is the intention of the Society to inclose the Monument with a substantial iron fence.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 109.) *Providence, Feb. 2d.*—A paper was read by Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, on the subject of Dr. John Clark and the Rhode Island Charter of 1663. The events which led to the visits of Roger Williams and John Clark of England, and afterwards to the obtaining of this charter, were narrated. Three special characteristics were mentioned as distinguishing it from other

colonial charters, given during the same period, namely, its distinct acknowledgment of the Indian title to the soil, the recognition of the rights of the individual conscience, and its republican character. One particular object of the paper was to refute the errors of historians which have led to undeserved slurs on the character and course of Clark; and new and very interesting evidence was adduced to show the oblique influences which were brought to bear, by other parties, in the transactions in England, which preceded the issuing of this charter. This new evidence was listened to with great interest. The paper read by Governor Arnold is understood to consist of extracts from a work on the history of Rhode Island, which has been long preparing.

Numerous donations to the library and cabinet were announced, as usual.

March 10th.—Hon. Walter R. Danforth entertained the Society with his reminiscences of Providence, extending over a period of sixty-five years. A picture of Providence, representing it as viewed from a high point on the west side, and painted by Worrall, about 1809, as the drop-scene of the Providence theatre, was exhibited, and served as an accompaniment to the racy narratives and anecdotes of the speaker. The entertainment was exceedingly interesting to the hearers, but does not admit of being reported here.

At the same meeting a curious paper was read, written by Nathaniel Morton, of Plymouth, describing Roger Williams, praising some points in his character, and closing with a hope "that he belongs to the Lord."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S POEMS.—In a letter from Mrs. Susannah Wheatley to Samson Occom, dated at Boston, March 29, 1773, is the following notice of the reception which the Countess of Huntingdon gave these poems, and of the way in which "Phillis' picture" came to be prefixed to the first edition. The dedication to the Countess is dated June 12, 1773. "Mr. Thornton" is the good John Thornton of Clapham, a trustee and the treasurer of the Indian Charity, and one of the pillars of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection.

The last poem in the published volume—"A Farewell to America"—is addressed "To Mrs. S. W." In the first (London) edition, this poem is without date, but in a later edition is dated

"Boston, May 7, 1773." Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Literature (i. 371) has "1775,"—perhaps a typographical error—and states that the initials S. W. "belong to Mrs. Susanna Wright, a lady of some note for her skill in wax-work." Another poem, the "Ode to Neptune, on Mrs. W——'s Voyage to England" (p. 76), was written October 10, 1772,

"While my *Susannah* skims the wat'ry main."

* * * "I have received a letter from Capt. Calef. He had waited upon Mr. Thornton, but could not see him; therefore could not write anything upon our affairs: we expect him every day. My son intends to go home with him. * * * The following is an extract from Capt. Calef's letter, dated Jan. 5th:

"Mr. Bell (the printer) acquaints me that, about five weeks ago, he waited upon the Countess of Huntingdon with the poems, who was greatly pleas'd with them, and pray'd him to read them; and often would break in upon him, and say, 'Is not this, or that, very fine? Do read another,' and question'd him much, whether she was *real*, without a deception? He then convinced her by bringing my name in question. She is expected in Town in a short time, when we are both to wait upon her. I had like to forget to mention to you, she is fond of having the book dedicated to her; but one thing she desir'd which she said she hardly thought would be denied her, that was, to have Phillis' picture in the frontispiece. So that if you would get it done, it can be engraved here. I do imagine it can be easily done, and think would contribute greatly to the sale of the book. I am impatient to hear what the old Countess says upon the occasion, and shall take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon her when she comes to town."

* * * J. H. T.

TAR RIVER.—The Indian etymology of Tar River, in North Carolina, is supposed by some persons to have been anciently called *Tor*, and *Torpeo*. Our Indian vocabularies for that quarter are scanty. There is no definite light thrown on the subject in Lawson's short vocabularies of 1700, when the native tribes still occupied the country. In the Tuscarora vocabulary, obtained by me in 1845, and published in the Notes on the Iroquois, p. 393, the prefixed syllable, *Trah*, performs an important part in depicting personal features and configuration, but it does not appear tenable for geographical purposes. The monosyllable *ar* is, however, very common in that language, as we hear it in *arora*, the compound radix of the tribal name.

The particle *Tar*, or *Dar* in the Iroquois, re-

presents a rock standing in the water, as is exemplified in the handsome word *On-tar-io* (see Oneota, p. 13). This name is, however, in the peculiar Wyandot dialect of the Iroquois.

On the assumption, which is, however, doubtful, that the name of *Tar*, or *Tor*, is derived from the Indian dialects, the Iroquois should be closely scrutinized. The Tuscaroras were seated on the head waters of the Pamlico Sound, on the first arrival of Europeans. Still, the claim of the Algonquins is not to be overlooked. The Wacos and Pampticos, and other Algonquins, occupied the N. C. coasts. The whole of this genus of tribes lack the sound of the letter R in their vocabularies, and commute it for *au*, or a diphthong; whence we may derive the term *Tau*, or *Toi*, as the name of the river. Possibly the term *Tau* may denote, agreeably to Cusic (Ind. Hist., vol. v. p. 636), *Pines in the water*, although he is speaking of the *Neuse*, and employs the prefixed syllable *Cau*, in relation to that stream, with the substantive terminal *oh*.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALICO PRINTING IN THE UNITED STATES.—We find the following in the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"In an article in the Ledger of the 16th inst., signed 'X,' it is stated that 'the first piece of calico ever printed on this side of the Atlantic was printed at the works of Thorp, Siddall & Co., at Wilmington, Delaware.' The writer of the article must be under a mistake when he says he had the information from Mr. Siddall. The works of Thorp, Siddall & Co. were not at Wilmington, Delaware, but between Germantown and Branchtown, about six miles north of Philadelphia. The first calico-printing machine used in the United States was brought from England by Mr. Siddall, in the year 1809, and the first lot of goods printed on that machine was brought to the city on the 6th of October, 1810. Calico had been printed by blocks, some years before, near Philadelphia; but machine printing was first introduced by Messrs. Thorp, Siddall & Co., as above stated."

H:

ENGRAVINGS OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in the number of that paper for Feb. 1, 1858, noticing a sale of furniture belonging to Mr. Parke Custis, of Virginia, says: "This gentleman, who lived twenty years in a modest apartment of the Faubourg, St. Honoré, in this city (Paris), had but one mania, that of collecting portraits of Washington and Lafayette. He had collected, it is said, 1,176 portraits, engraved, lithographed, in bronze, in plaster, or in bust, on foot, on

horse, in all forms and in all shapes. Mr. Parke Custis, who is now a *sexagénnaire*, is a distant relation of George Washington, and is the heir of George Washington Parke Custis, lately deceased. He has returned to the United States on account of this death. Mr. Custis intends, on his return here, to pack up all his portraits, and return with them to his new residence, that of his late relative, at Bridge Creek. At the same time, he has ordered from the brothers Dantan, as ornaments for the vestibule of his house, two colossal statues, in marble, of his two great heroes."

There have been several considerable collections of Engravings of Washington in this country. I should like to see some account of the most noticeable. Perhaps some of the book illustrators who read the *Historical Magazine* can give a few entertaining facts on this subject.

MOLA.

LAKE ILLINOIS.—Paschond, in his *Geography*, mentions three lakes in North America: Superior, Huron, and Illinois—this last being probably what is now Lake Michigan. Monsieur de la Salle, one of the early discoverers of the Mississippi, made it 2,400 miles long, and Paschond says that great ships may go up it to the Illinois River. Fort Pensacola, in New Mexico, lat. 29° lon. 91°, the best harbor in the Bay of St. Louis (Gulf of Mexico), was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1719. Paschond mentions St. Austin, or Augustine, and St. Matthew, on the Bahama Canal. He divides New Mexico into Apalacho, on the north; Corsa, west; Tegeste, or Florida, proper east; and Bay of St. Louis, south. In shape, New Mexico is likened to the sleeve of a coat. Its lat. 25° to 39°, long. 83° to 107°—extending 1,000 miles from east to west, and 900 miles from north to south.

C. C.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT—COLONEL JOHN WHITE, OF THE GEORGIA LINE.—One of the most remarkable feats was performed by this brave officer, that occurred during the whole period of the Revolutionary war. It is related on the authority of Dr. Ramsay, in his *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, Col. Lee, in his *Memoir of the War in the Southern Department*, Major McCall, in his *History of Georgia*, and by Major Garden, in his *Revolutionary Anecdotes*. That while the allied army was engaged before Savannah, and while the siege was pending, Col. White conceived and executed an extraordinary enterprise. Captain French, with one hundred and eleven British regulars, had taken post on the Ogeechee River about twenty-five miles from

Savannah. At the same place lay five British vessels, of which four were armed, the largest mounting fourteen guns, and the smallest four.

Col. White, having with him only Captains George Melvin, A. C. G. Elholm, a sergeant and three men, on the night of the 1st October, 1779, approached the encampment of French, kindled many fires, the illumination of which was discernible at the British station, exhibiting, by the manner of ranging them, the plan of a camp. To this stratagem he added another: he and his comrades, imitating the manner of the staff, rode with haste in various directions, giving orders in a loud voice. French became satisfied that a large body of the enemy were upon him, and on being summoned by White, he surrendered his detachment, the crews of the five vessels, forty in number, and one hundred and thirty stand of arms. Col. White having succeeded, pretended that he must keep back his troops, lest their animosity should break out, and indiscriminate slaughter take place in defiance of his authority, and that, therefore, he would commit them to three guides, who would conduct them safely to good quarters.

The deception was carried on with so much address, that the whole of the British prisoners were safely conducted by three of the captors for twenty-five miles through the country to the American post at Sunbury.

The affair, notwithstanding the high authority above quoted, bears so much the appearance of romance, and approaches so near the marvellous, as to be doubted by many to the present day. The writer has in his possession an original document, which fully sustains the facts so far as relates the capture of the vessels. It is in the hand-writing of Major William Jackson, who was the Secretary of the Federal Convention of 1787, and of which the following is an exact copy:

"CHAR. TOWN, April 14, 1780.

"GENTLEMEN: Please to pay to Jacob Read, Esq., Proctor in the cause of the captors, and claimants for the vessels taken in Ogeechee River by Col. White, twenty-five hundred dollars, being his fees in said cause, for which I will be accountable. I am, gentlemen,

"Your most ob't serv't,

"W. JACKSON,

"one of the Agents of the Army.

"To Messrs. Colcock & Gibbons,

"Vendue Masters."

The order is indorsed in the hand-writing of Gen. Read, who was a United States Senator from South Carolina.

Col. White, an Englishman by birth, of Irish parentage, was a surgeon in the British navy.

While on a visit to Barbadoes, he married a lady, a native of London, to which place he soon returned; and having acquired a fortune by his profession, he left the navy and embarked for America, and settled in Philadelphia, determined to make it his future residence. When the Revolution commenced he took the oath of allegiance, and entered the army as Captain, and was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel—his regiment (the 4th Georgia battalion) being ordered to the South.

He was severely wounded at the assault at Spring Hill redoubt on the 9th October, 1779 (where Pulaski fell), and only nine days after the capture of French. He succeeded in making his escape from the British with Col. Elbert and others—but his wound had so much impaired his health that he was obliged to retire from the army; and died soon afterwards in Virginia from a pulmonary attack produced by fatigue and exposure. L. K. T.

SAVANNAH, GA.

A NEW BOOK BRACE.—Prepare a board of light wood, planed in the shape of a book, the front painted of a suitable color, and about half an inch shorter than the shelf upon which it is to be used. Prepare also a piece of thin hoop iron, about six inches long, bent into a semi-circle, and tempered so as to form a very elastic spring. Fasten this spring with the concave side downwards, with two screws in the centre, to the bottom of the board, and the brace is complete. The two ends of the spring should be slightly turned upwards, to prevent the shelf from being scratched.

The brace is applied by simply pressing it on to the shelf, with the spring below. One hundred of these, made for the New York State Library, cost twelve and a half cents each. The advantages of them are, that there is no manipulation necessary in applying them to the shelf, that they can be used upon iron shelves as well as on wooden ones, that they never get out of order, and will last indefinitely, and that they are cheap. Where the shelves vary in height, the upper end of the board can be cut down to the height required. H. A. H.

THE YOUNGEST GRADUATE.—It is believed that the youngest graduate of any American College was William Willard Moore, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804, at the age of twelve years. He was born in Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 12th, 1791, and fitted for college at Peacham, Vt., at the Caledonia County Grammar School, under the tuition of its earliest preceptor, Ezra Carter. It was his teacher's custom to take the

precocious child on his knee, while hearing his recitations in Greek and Latin. He was a brilliant youth, the pet of his class and of the college. At his graduation he took part with two of his oldest classmates in a Hebrew dialogue. After leaving college he remained at home a few years, then taught at Peacham, Vt., about a year, studied French for a time in the college at Nicolet, Canada, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Stephen Sewall, Esq., at Montreal, where he died, Jan. 15th, 1813, at the age of twenty-one. P. H. W.

AMHERST, MASS., 1858.

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION OF NAMES.—Rev. M. Ferland furnishes the following instance of a singular change which the name of a place in the vicinity of Quebec has been made to undergo, in its translation from English into French:

"A village was commenced some years ago on land belonging to Mr. Shepherd, near the Governor's then residence, and in compliment to the proprietor, called *Shepherd-ville*. This was literally translated by the French into 'Berger-ville.' The English next seized on this latter name, and converted it into *Beggarville*, which again is now turned back into French, and called *Village des queteurs*! A vile calumny, adds M. Ferland, which it will be difficult to explain in a century hence."—*Notes sur les Registres de Quebec*, p. 54. B.

INDIA RUBBER BANDS.—India rubber bands have been doubtless found handy and convenient to many for filing papers. But it may not be generally known that India rubber, in close situations (in contact with some substances), has a tendency to become heated, its substantial qualities perish, and by some chemical action become destructive to valuable papers with which it may come in contact. Having a few years since had the overhauling and rearranging of a large lot of papers, I found those which were secured by India rubber bands, when filed, materially injured, some of them being badly stained, to the extent of twelve of fifteen pages, and some of the folds nearest the bands in a decaying state, as well as the bands themselves. Seeing recently an article in the Boston Journal, copied from Notes and Queries (London, I presume), on the tendency of tissue paper to damage valuable engravings, I have thought a notice of the effect of India rubber in contact with paper, might be beneficial to the historian, merchant, and public generally, and might induce some who have valuable documents in their archives, to occasionally look to see what state of preservation they may be in. N. C.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, 1858.

The following words were found still surviving in 1844, at the Indian Pamunkey town, in King William county, Va. They were collected by Rev. Mr. Dalrymple, who gave me a copy of them.

C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 23d, 1858.

TONSHEE—son.
NUCKSEE—daughter.
PETUCKA—cat.
KAYYO—thankfulness.
O-MA-YAH—O my Lord.
KENAANEE—friendship.
BASKONEE—thank you.
EESKUT—go out dog.
NIKKUT—one.
ORIJAK—two.
KIKETOCK—three.
MITTUE—four.
NAHNKITT—five.
VOMTALLY—six.
TALLIKO—seven.
TINGDUM—eight.
YANTAY—ten.

NEW YORK COINS.—I have in my possession a copper coin, or medal, bearing on the *obverse* a fine bust of Gen. George Clinton, facing the right, with merely his name, "GEORGE CLINTON." On the *reverse* is beautifully defined the arms of the State of New York, viz. : an oval shield, within which water is represented in the foreground; in the background, mountains and the rising sun. On the right is a female standing, holding in the left hand a staff, on the top of which is the *liberty cap*: the right hand rests upon the shield. On the left is a female standing blindfolded, holding in her left hand a sword, which rests also upon the shield; in the right, scales. Both females face front. On the top of the shield is a half globe, with an *eagle* standing with spread wings, facing liberty on the right. At the bottom, in *exergue*, is the date, "1787;" and circular, the word "EXCELSIOR;" the letter E touches the right foot of *Justice*, and the letter R touches the left foot of *Liberty*. For the purpose of aiding the readers of The Historical Magazine in their investigations, I have presented a minute description of this small monument of history, hoping that any information that will in the slightest degree give a clue to the origin of this medal, as to the engraver of the die, where struck, and by whom, or any action of the legislature of this State in relation to coins, will be contributed. As no information has yet been brought forward relative to the coinage of the New York coins, I think it of great importance that inquiries should be made at once to settle this point of history.

HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA.—The site of in Indian Khequenáku, i. e., "The grove of the long pine trees."

PHILADELPHIA.—A female name. The Earl of Dover, who died in 1668, had three daughters, one of whom was named Philadelphia.—*Evelyn's Diary*, vol. i. p. 414.

C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 23d, 1858.

QUERIES.

EARLY POETRY.—I recently had in my possession a large folio book, containing about one hundred pages in manuscript of poetry written about 1670, but by whom written is unknown. I send you the titles of several of the pieces, with a request that the author may be identified, if possible, by some of your antiquarian readers. The author was probably a resident of Cambridge, or if not, of Boston or vicinity.

"A description of fallen man, or fallen man described."

"The affect of man's fall, or what man's fall hath affected."

"Upon the death of that worthy servant of the Lord, Mr. William Woodward, minister of the Gospel, whose period of his days was on the 27th of June, anno 1669."

"Upon the death of Mr. John Minot, Sen'r, of Dorchester, ho di. 1669."

"Upon the death of Mr. Zacheriah Sims, Pastor of the Church of Christ in Charlestone, who deceased the 28. 11 1670."

"An epitaph upon the death of that Honorable and most worthy to be very highly esteemed Mrs. Mary Whitingham (the wife of Mr. Whitingham) of Boston, the period of her days was on the 9th month in the year of our Lord anno 1671."

"Upon the death of Mr. James Pen, elder of the first church in Boston, who finished his dayes in the year of our Lord 1671."

"These lines were written upon the Death of Thomas bridg of Cambridge, he ended his dayes 21. 1 about the eighteenth yeares of his age, 1673."

"The last words and dying word of Lydia Stevenson."

"These lines were ocasunaly written upon the Death of a young maid he died on the eighth of the 7th month (1671) of a [word blotted] desese with and which to home I wished well, was visited and throw God's grace recovered."

"These verses were written upon the Death of Joseph Grene of Bostoun (he died three weeks after his wedding in the spring.) son to Ensin Grene of Cambridge. 1672 as i remember."

"Another theme on Joseph Greane."

"These lines were occasioned upon the prevalence of the indians at Sudbury."

"On the death of Lydia Stevenson, who went to her long home on March 1st, 1675."

"Concerning Death and triumph over Death gained by a wright improvement of the gospel, painfully written and freely given to his much honnored and most worthy to be hi-ly esteemed [E B]."

Notwithstanding the orthography, the author was a man of considerable mind and genius, and his writings are full of quaint ideas and forms of expression. Who was he?

J. G. L.

Boston, 1858.

A gentleman by the name of Metcalf, in the time of the Revolutionary war, 1781, resided in Canada, near the line of Vermont, about 25 miles from St. John's. He was arrested and tried on suspicion of giving aid and comfort to the rebels. No proof of the charge being made, he was set at liberty and removed to the States. A son of his, eight or nine years old, named Thomas, lived in Newberry, Vermont, in 1782. I should like to be informed if Mr. Metcalf, or any of his descendants, are living in the United States.

D. J.

Newberry, Vermont.

ABBREVIATED WORDS.—In former times—say a century and a half, or two centuries ago—it was an almost universal practice with writers, in abbreviating certain words of our language, to substitute the letter *y* for *th*—as *y^e* for *the*—*y^t* for *that*—*y^m* for *them*—*yraf* for *thereof*, etc., etc. Can any curious philologist inform us *when* that practice was introduced, *whence* the idea was derived, and *why* that particular letter was so substituted? A satisfactory account of the usage would be gratifying.

W. D.

MICH. JOY.—I have a copy of Belknap's "American Biography," which I bought at the sale of Mr. E. B. Oorwin's library. The first volume is a presentation copy from the author to "Mich. Joy;" and there is a letter bound in, addressed to the same person by Belknap himself, dated July 16th, 1797, thanking him for a copy of "Nearchus," written by him. Belknap then gives an account of his recent visit to the Elizabeth Islands, which visit is spoken of in vol. ii., p. 114. The letter is really quite interesting. Can any of your readers inform me who "Mich. Joy" was, or what was the "Nearchus" referred to? I have also a copy of Belknap's "Discourse to Commemorate the Discovery of America," also a presentation copy to the same person. From this it would seem that Joy was either a friend of Bel-

knap's, which supposition the style of the letter does not exactly confirm, or some person of distinction.

E. R., Jr.

JOHN P. BOYD.—On the 2d October, 1808, John P. Boyd, of Massachusetts, was appointed Colonel of the 4th Infantry, of the U.S. Army, and on the 26th Aug., 1812, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, which he retained until the greater part of the army was disbanded in 1815, when he retired into private life. He was subsequently naval officer of the port of Boston, and died there, October 4th, 1830, aged 62. Gardner's "Dictionary of the American Army," from which I obtain these particulars, adds, "was in Mahratta service in East Indies; rose to the rank of Commander of 10,000 cavalry." Can any one inform me where I can obtain any further information in regard to Col. Boyd, and especially as to his services in India? He must have been one of the first American soldiers who served in foreign parts subsequent to our Revolution.

E. R., Jr.

CAPT. BALFOUR.—Was the officer of this name, who commanded the "Queen's Guard" (sent to protect the Loyalists of Marshfield, Mass., in Dec. 1774, by Gen. Gage), the same Capt. B. who was General Howe's aid during the siege?

Gage's return of the loss at Bunker's Hill, gives: "4th foot—Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lt. Barron, Lt. Brown, wounded; 1 sergt., 13 rank and file, killed. 1 sergt., 1 drummer, and 29 rank and file, wounded."

Capt. Balfour was subsequently stationed in New York, and while there he told an American prisoner (who had known Capt. B. in Marshfield), that he came out of the fight at Charlestown, with only five men following him, while he had entered it with a full company. Persons are living who have heard this from the said prisoner. If there is no mistake about it, it is an additional proof of the falsity of the official returns of the British, for the whole acknowledged loss of the entire regiment is less than in such case, was that of Balfour's single company.

Is there any further account of the Marshfield Loyalists, and Balfour's experiences among them, than those items given in Miss Thomas's "Memorials of Marshfield," Windsor's "History of Duxbury," Sabine's "American Loyalists," and Frothingham's "Siege of Boston?"

J. W.

"THE EYE."—Your correspondent is mistaken with regard to the date of publication of "The Eye" (1805-6)—the first No. having been issued

Jan. 7th, 1808, and the last No. Dec. 29th of the same year, making 2 vols. 8vo., both of which I have in my possession, I should be glad if any one could give some information respecting the contributors to the work—as after making diligent search, I have been unable to make their acquaintance; many of the articles are well written, though for the most part, their tone savors too much of “Old Foggy” conservatism for these progressive times. The “*Nom-de-Guerre*” which the principal writers used were, “Obadiah Optics (editor)” — “The Stranger” — “The Eye-Lash” — “Robert Rustic” — “Mushroom” — “The Idler,” etc.

Who were the gentlemen? D. R. E. W.
May 11th, 1858.

STITH'S VIRGINIA.—I have two copies of Stith's History of Virginia, which appear to be of different editions. Both are from the press of William Parks, Williamsburgh, 1747. Each has the same title and imprint, the same number of pages, and is printed on the same type; but there are very numerous typographical variations. The two copies do not always agree page for page, nor line for line; indeed there are hundreds of instances of differences in the termination of lines. These will be found in almost every signature, perhaps in every one but A and X. Besides these, there are many other variations.

There are errors in the paging in both copies, but these do not occur at the same place in each. In one copy, page 256 is followed by 247, making an error of ten pages, which is continued to the end, 331. In the other the paging is correct to 304, the next is numbered 295, and then goes on to the end, 331, while in each the last page should be 341.

Were two editions of this work printed in 1747? B. FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

“The SUFFOLK Gentleman's Pocket-Book; or, MERCHANT'S, FARMER'S AND TRADESMAN'S COMPLETE ANNUAL ACCOUNT-BOOK, for 1813,” printed at Ipswich (England), contains the following statement:

“NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA.—There are published in the United States 364 newspapers, of which 158 are in the interest of the Republicans, and 157 in the Federalist party, the others neuter. Eight are printed in German, five in French, two in Spanish, and the others in English. Nine of these journals were established prior to the American Revolution. Their aggregate annual sale is estimated at 2,460,640, or 130 per week each paper.” Query—What is

the number of newspapers now published in this country?

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.—The Canada Gazette announces that Sir William G. Johnson, baronet, is appointed a “Commissioner for the Summary trial of Small Causes,” in St. Mathias parish, L. C. Who is this baronet? What was he before his elevation?

[He is, we believe, great-grandson of Sir William Johnson, Bart., of the Province of New York, who defeated the French General Dieskan, at Lake George, in 1755, and son of the late Sir Adam Gordon Johnson.]

REPLIES.

DUCKING STOOLS.—The following may partially answer the inquiry of “Buffalo” in the Hist. Mag. for March, 1858.

The Colonial Assembly of the Province of Maryland, at the session of 1668-4, chapter 10, passed an “*Act for erecting a Pillory, Stocks, and Ducking Stools in every county of this Province.*”

At the same session, chapter 12, another act was passed “*for providing irons in each county for burning malefactors.*”

Both of these acts were repealed by an act of 1676, chapter 2, and it does not appear that Ducking Stools were afterwards provided by the province; though so late as 1720, chapter 25, an act was passed to punish the crime of burning court-houses by the penalty of death; a person then recently convicted of burning Kent county court-house having been punished by being *burnt in the hand*; thus showing that although the provincial act for providing these instruments of torture was repealed, the use of the branding-iron was in vogue at a later period; and it has not been over fifty years since the stocks and pillory were used in the commercial metropolis of Maryland.

BALTIMORE.

BISHOPS' MITRES.—The Evening Press, Hartford, in reply to a query in Vol. II. No. I., says:

“Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, wore a mitre when engaged in the more public and solemn duties of his sacred office, and although it is not certainly known, it is believed he always wore it on such occasions. The mitre worn by him is now in the library of Trinity College, and seems to have done good service by the manner in which it is worn by use. It is of black satin with a cross in front, wrought with a needle in gold thread. A glory wrought in like manner, surrounds the cross.

and on the back, in a position corresponding to the glory, is a crown of thorns wrought in the same manner. Each summit of it is bordered by a band which shows three golden fillets parallel to each other, and each of the two summits ends in a metallic cross, once gilt, but now of the hue of copper. There are two faded ribbons, about two inches broad, which hang down, one on each side, terminating in a fringe of golden thread. The size of the mitre indicates a very large head."

TELEGRAM.—In the February number of vol. ii. p. 62, you quote from London Notes and Queries as follows: "The oldest date given to this word is yet two years ago, and its earliest habitat the U. S. It may be carried farther, for it was used in Liverpool four years ago, and nearly as long ago in London."

I have used the word for seven or eight years, I think; but as we do not keep copies of our telegraphic communications, it would give me some trouble to prove the earliest use I have made of it, unless the telegraph offices have the record; but I have a press copy of a letter, dated 8th Jan., 1853, in which I acknowledge receipt of telegram from James Williamson, N. Y.; and no doubt, I can with patience and research, find much earlier dates, but this is sufficient to establish the earliest use of the word.

John McAllister, Jr., Esq., first threw out a suggestion that such a word would be an appropriate one; and finding frequent necessity for replying to telegraphic dispatches, I at once adopted the word telegram.

F. R. BACKUS.

PHILADELPHIA.

W. M. PRAED'S CHARADES.—I have a newspaper clipping, which says the answer to the ninth charade in the 1854 edition of Praed's Poems is "Peacock," and says vows were made "before the peacock and the ladies." The following extract may corroborate this view. In Smollett's Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves, chapter ninth, Crabshaw makes a request of his master: "In the name of St. George for England, I beg a boon, Sir Knight, and thy compliance I demand, before the peacock and the ladies."

Whether the vow be a burlesque or not, Praed no doubt saw this passage, which would be sufficient authority for a charade.

CREDIA.

"BOOKS PRINTED IN 1446 WITH A DATE." (vol. i. p. 337, vol. ii. p. 22.)—Brunet, in his Manuel du Libraire, vol. iii. p. 35, mentions a book published in 1446, viz.: "Lampshey

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

24

(Frater Joannes). Speculum conscientiae, etc. Impressum Spire per Conradum hist. Anno Domini MCCCCXLVI. (sic). pet. in 4. de 21 ff. caract. goth." This book was sold at auction in Paris for 36 francs, July, 1830, at rue des Bons Enfants, 28, Salle Silvestre. Panzer, however, in his Annales Typographici, conjectures that the date was erroneous, that the letter L was substituted for C; and consequently it ought to read XCVI. (96), instead of XLVI. (46).

It is known that the art of printing was practised in China about the year of Christ 927; consequently it was an Asiatic invention, and was introduced into Europe about the year 1420, probably by some European acquainted with their printed tablets. Carved wooden blocks and printing on one side of the paper only, was first used and practised in Europe in the same manner as in China, and specimens of that style of printing are still extant. A complete copy of the "Historia Sancti Johannis Evangelistae," etc., printed before movable types were invented, between 1420 and 1439, exists in the Imperial Library of Vienna, in the royal library of England, and in the library of Earl Spencer; also copies of three other books printed about the same time, before 1439, viz.:

"Speculum humanæ Salvationis."

The third book, with the same cuts, with Dutch prose.

The fourth, entitled, "*Ars moriendi*, or *Speculum morientium*," in which the good and bad angels are contending for the soul of a dying person.

The Bible was printed at Mentz in 1450 by Fust and Gutenberg; and a subsequent edition in 1462, in two volumes folio, was printed at the same place by Fust and Schoeffer, his son-in-law, with movable types; and the same persons published in 1457 the "Codex Psalorum," or Psalter—the capitals were of wood, and the small letters of metal, but the types (says Meerman) were cut, not cast. The first book with improved cast types, entitled "Durandi Rationale," was printed at Mentz in 1459. The copy of the "Codex Psalorum" in the imperial library at Vienna ends with the following words:—

"Presens Psalorum Codex venustate capitulum decoratus, rubricationibusque sufficienter distinctus, ab inventionione artificiosa imprimendi ac characterisandi, absque calami exaracione sic effigatus, ad eusebiam dei industrie est consummatus per Joannem Fust civem Moguntinum, et Petrum Schoeffer de Gernsheim, anno Domini millesimo CCCCLVII. in Vigilia Assumptionis."

Copies of this book, published in 1457 and in 1459, may be found in the library of Earl Spencer and in the royal library of England;

besides these there are only four others known to be extant.

In 1465, "The Institutes of Lactantius," and in 1467 "Cicero's Familiar Epistles," were printed at Rome, by Sweynhem and Pannatz.

In 1469, "Pliny's Natural History," in Roman types, was printed by John de Spira at Venice.

In 1470, printing was practised at Paris, Cologne and Milan.

In 1472, at Florence, Padua, Parma, Mantua, Verona and in Saxony.

A very complete copy of the *first edition* of "Tacitus," printed at Venice in 1470, was purchased at auction in Paris, Jan. 4, 1852, for 200 francs, by Mr. Coppinger of Boston.

A copy of "*Valerius Maximus*," printed in 1471, is owned by the Connecticut Historical Society.

William Caxton, who printed in Bruges in 1468 "Recuyel of the History of Troy," returned to England, and in 1474 printed "*The Game at Chess*," which was the *first book* printed in England; and subsequently printed many other books, until he died in 1491. His biography is given in Ames and Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities," vol. i. p. 1. It would be equally interesting to know the name of the *first printer* and the *first book* printed in America—in South and North America, and in each State of the United States.

Mr. Isaiah Thomas, who published in 1810 two commendable volumes on the "History of Printing in America," does not give us the place where, or the date when, it was *first* introduced into the Spanish provinces, although he says, "it is certain that printing was executed both in Mexico and Peru before it made its appearance in the British North American Colonies." Nor does he give what we wish to know, the name of the *first printer* and the *first book* printed. The earliest press named by him is one established in Mexico in 1604.

The first book named by Thomas is "Martinez (Henrico) History of New Spain," folio, printed at Mexico, A.D. 1606.

The first Peruvian book is "Arriago (P. Pablo Jos. de) Extirpacion de la Idolatria de Peru," quarto, printed at Lima, 1621.

In 1638 a printing press was purchased in England by the Rev. Jesse Glover, and presented to the College begun at Cambridge, Mass.; and the first work issued from the press in 1639 was the "Freeman's Oath," printed by Stephen Day, a descendant, it is supposed, of John Day, an eminent printer in London, who (says Herbert, vol. i. p. 614) was born in St. Peter's parish, Dunwich, in Suffolk, and died 23d July, 1584, and was buried in the parish church of Bradley-Parva, in the county of Suffolk, and left a son,

Richard Day, who was a printer in London in 1581. This Richard was possibly the father of Stephen Day, of Cambridge, N. E., abovenamed.

The first book printed in Connecticut is entitled "A Confession of Faith, owned and consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England, assembled by Delegation at Saybrook, September 9, 1708.

"New London: Printed by Timothy Green, MDCCIX. New London in N. E.: printed by Thomas Short, 1710."

In 1710 Thomas Short reprinted "*The Confession of Faith*," which had been printed by Timothy Green in 1709; adding thereto another book, entitled "The Heads of Agreement assented to by the United Ministers, formerly called Presbyterian and Congregational; and also Articles for the Administration of Church Discipline, unanimously agreed upon and consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England, assembled by Delegation at Saybrook, September 9, 1708. New London: Printed by Thomas Short, 1710. Reprinted by Timothy Green, 1760." Both works number 118 pages, bound in one volume.

Thomas, in vol. i. p. 406, erroneously says, "The Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," printed in 1710 by Thomas Short, was the *first book* printed in Connecticut; but it seems that Timothy Green published at New London in 1709 (one year previous) "*The Confession of Faith*," which was reprinted in 1710 by Thomas Short.

Timothy Green printed at New London in 1725 a book *not mentioned by Thomas*, p. 407, vol. i., viz., "Poetical Meditations, being the Improvement of some vacant hours; by Roger Wolcott, Esq., with a Preface by the Reverend Mr. Bulkley of Colchester."

Printing presses were established in 1754 at New Haven; in 1764 at Hartford; in 1773 at Norwich; at Middletown in 1785.

At Newport, in Rhode Island, in 1792.

At Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, in 1756.

At or near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, in 1687, Wm. Bradford printed "An Almanack."

At New York, in 1693, Bradford reprinted "The Laws of the Colony of New York," in a folio volume.

In New Jersey, at Woodbridge, in 1751, by James Parker, who, in 1752, printed a folio edition of the laws of the province.

In 1761, at Wilmington, in Delaware, a press was established by James Adams.

In Maryland, "A complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland" was printed by William Parks in 1727, at Annapolis.

In Virginia, William Parks established a printing press at Williamsburg in 1729. One hundred and twenty-two years after its settlement, Chalmers remarks that Sir William Berkeley, who was governor of the colony 38 years, in his twenty-third answer to the inquiries of the Lords of the Committee for the Colonies in 1671, says, "I thank God we have not free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world; and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both." And Lord Effingham, who was appointed governor in 1683, was ordered expressly "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatsoever." There was but one printing house in the colony until 1766.

At Newbern, in *North Carolina*, a press was established in 1754 by James Davis, who in 1778 printed an edition of the laws of North Carolina.

In 1730 Eleazar Phillips, of Boston, opened a printing house in Charleston, South Carolina.

James Johnston (a Scotchman) in 1762 introduced printing into Savannah, Georgia.

In February, 1781, Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green published "The Vermont Gazette; or, Green Mountain Post Boy," in Westminster, *Vermont*.

In 1786, John Bradford began printing at Lexington, in *Kentucky*.

In 1793, R. Roulstone, from Massachusetts, set up a press at Knoxville, in *Tennessee*.

In 1795, S. Freeman and Son introduced printing into Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is desirable that some person, who has leisure for such researches, would continue the statistics of printing and the title of the first book and name of the first newspaper in each State or Territory of this country. S. H. P.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., 1858.

NORUMBEGUA.—A correspondent asks an explanation of the import of "Norumbegua," an ancient historical name of the coast of central Maine.

From the examination I have been able to give to its composition and significance, I am inclined to the opinion that it is *not a proper name*, but a series of aboriginal sounds, represented by several words, and an English corruption of the sounds, having the force of the possessive pronoun in the native tongue expressed by the letter *N*, meaning *our*—the adjective "*ourine*" (lingua Franca) meaning "*good*," as agreeable to the senses—and the noun "*pik*" (sometimes "*peag*") meaning a place of residence, a home, or town-like abode.

These three words, uttered in the combined sounds of Norumpik, would mean simply "*our good*"—in the sense of delightful—"*place of residence*," or, if you please, capital.

Hence, the ancient Norumbegua and Arumbee, or Arámbe—of historic fame—are of the same import, and probably represented the same aboriginal ideas; for Norumbegua, bereft of its possessive prefix *N*, leaves us Ourimbegua, Oorimpik, or Arámbe, as the great descriptive element in the body of the word, meaning chief city, or capital, residence of the king, place of the palace, as more fully expressed in English ideas. S.

WISCASSET, 1858.

DR. KEATING.—The Dr. Keating referred to is probably the Rev. Thomas Keating, D.D., whose name appears among the subscribers to Carey's 1790 Bible, and who was in that year at Charleston.

By a letter of Bishop England in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* VI. 216, it appears that Dr. Keating was the second pastor of the Catholics in Charleston, and remained in that city from 1790 to 1792, when ill health compelled him to withdraw to Philadelphia, where he died. J. G. S.

GARLICKS.—A word long since out of general use; it was the name of a woollen cloth made at Gortitz, a town in Prussia, about sixty miles east of Dresden. A. W., jr.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—If "Twenty-four" will look into *The American Review*, New York; Swords, 1805, II., 25, he will find notice of, and extracts from, a work which may be a subsequent edition of that he mentions, and the name of whose author he inquires for. It is entitled: "The American Revolution, written in scriptural or ancient historical style. By Richard Snowden." 12mo. Baltimore, pp. 360.

The following is one of the extracts from this edition:

"And the spoil and captives were brought to the camp, and *Montgomery*, the chief captain, when he saw the black dust, commanded the destroying Engine should be set to work, and the noise thereof was like the noise of Mighty thunders." E. B. O'O.

Obituary.

At Paris, March 20, J. ADDISON THOMAS. He was born in Tennessee, was a Graduate of West

Point of 1834, and was afterwards Commandant of Cadets at the Academy, with the rank of Captain. Having resigned his commission, he studied law, and became a partner in the law firm of Kent, Davies & Thomas, of this city. Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, appointed him counsel for the American claimants under the International Commission appointed to settle the disputed claims between England and the United States, of which he published a report. He was subsequently Mr. Marcy's Assistant Secretary of State, succeeding Mr. A. Dudley Mann. On his retirement from this office, he joined his family in Paris, whence he wrote occasional letters to the New York *Evening Post*. That journal (April 13) pays a warm tribute to his personal qualities.

At New York, April 12, the Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, formerly Member of Congress from this city. He devoted a considerable portion of his life to literary pursuits, being at one time editor of the *Sunday News*, and a frequent contributor to the press and periodical literature. His poetical works, the best known of which is the "Ambuscade," have been published in one volume. His last work, "American Policy Defended," published about a year ago, is an exposition of the objects and policy of the American movement. Mr. Whitney has also been a prominent politician, having been a member both of the Senate and Assembly, and in the last Congress represented the Fifth or Williamsburgh district of this State. He identified himself strongly with the American party, and was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore in the last presidential campaign, although illness prevented him from taking any prominent part in it. His health was much impaired by his residence in Washington, and since then has gradually declined. Last winter he took a voyage to Puerto Cabello, in South America, whence he returned about three weeks ago, without having experienced any relief. He was a native of this city, and about 54 years of age.

At New York, April 18, at her residence in Clinton Place, ANN E, relict of the late Richard V. Morris, aged 85 years. The death of this excellent lady, remarks the *Tribune*, deserves more than a passing notice, as she belonged to a class of matrons now extinct—a type of the mothers and grandmothers of our republic. Mrs. Morris was the grand-daughter of Mr. Walton, who built the house so long known as the old "Walton House," in Pearl street. Her husband, the late Richard V. Morris, served in the navy, attaining the rank of Commodore. He was the youngest son of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. The three older brothers of Richard V. Morris followed the noble example of their father, and gave their personal services to their country during the Revolutionary struggle. The eldest of these brothers, Lewis Morris, served for a time as Aid-de-Camp to General Sullivan, but afterwards entered the family of Gen. Greene, and was with that officer during his brilliant campaign in the Carolinas. After the close of the war, Col. Lewis Morris became a resident of South Carolina, where he acquired very extensive possessions. The second brother, Jacob Morris, was appointed Aid to Gen. Charles Lee, and was present at the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was also present at the battle of Monmouth as a volunteer. After the close of the stirring scenes of the Revolution, Major Jacob Morris, having a taste for the quiet pursuits of agriculture, moved on to a tract of land known as the "Morris Patent," in Otsego County, and was one of the pioneers and first settlers of that county, then a wilderness. William Morris, the youngest of these three brothers, though but a youth, entered the army as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and honorably served during the war. Richard V. Morris, on arriving at manhood, was engaged in the service of his country, and has long since been gathered with his patriot brothers to the tomb, leaving his amiable lady to survive him many years, and to die the last relict of an eventful generation.

At Kennebunk, Me., May 1, the Hon. JOSEPH DANE. From 1820 to 1823, he represented the York District in Congress, and was subsequently in the State Legislature for seven years. Mr. Dane was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1817, and to a similar station in Maine in 1841, but declined. He was a nephew of Hon. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Mass., whose name is associated with the "Ordinance of 1787." He graduated at Harvard University in 1799, and settled in Kennebunk early in the present century. He leaves two sons, Hon. Nathan Dane, of Alfred, of the Senate for two years, and Joseph Dane, Jr., of Kennebunk, recently one of the Bank Commissioners.

At Alexandria, Va., May 4, at the residence of the Rev. J. P. McGuire, the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, at the age of 80. He entered Congress from Virginia in 1817, and served continuously till 1840. He was, says the New York *Tribune*, a firm and ardent supporter of the Administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and a decided though moderate opponent of those of Jackson and Van Buren. He was an

advocate of Protection to Home Industry, along with Thomas Newton, Philip Doddridge, and the most enlightened; though not the most numerous, portion of the Representatives of Virginia in those days. He was also an early and steadfast advocate of National Improvement by Roads and Canals. The cause of African Colonization had no steadier friend, and we believe he was for some years President of the American Colonization Society. Though his district (that directly against Washington) was often opposed to him in politics, he was seldom opposed and (we think) never beaten. Since his retirement from Congress, at a ripe age, he has withdrawn from all active participation in politics. Though not a great, he was a wise and good man, who has left behind him a record of usefulness and a spotless name.

At Washington, D. C., May 7, JOSIAH J. EVANS, United States Senator from South Carolina. Judge Evans graduated at the South Carolina College in the year 1808. In 1812, he was elected Commissioner in Equity for Cheraw District. He was a member of the Legislature in 1816, and in the year following was elected State Solicitor for the Eastern Circuit. These positions he filled with such distinction, that in December, 1830, the State Legislature confided to him the sacred trust of a seat upon the judicial bench. In the discharge of this arduous trust, he continued until the winter of 1853, when he was elected to the United States Senate. There he remained, ever at his post, until removed by death; in the seventy-second year of his age. He was, says the *Columbia (S. C.) Banner*, "a perfect representative of the Republican man. Unassuming and modest in his relations to his fellow-men, he was exalted, stern and inflexible in the discharge of his duties."

At New York, May 17, 1858, HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, distinguished by his numerous productions as a novelist, and in historical, critical, and miscellaneous literature. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, author of the poem "Attila," and a second son of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was born in London, April 7, 1807, was educated at Eton and at Caius College, Cambridge; in 1830 came to the United States, and occupied a country seat, "The Cedars," in the vicinity of Newark, N. J. He was first employed on his arrival in America as teacher of Greek in the classical school of the Rev. R. Townsend Hurdart, New York; and while in that relation commenced, with Mr. A. D. Patterson, the *American Monthly Magazine*, in 1833, which

was distinguished for several years by his accomplished scholarship. His *Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde*, a successful historical novel, appeared in 1834; followed by *Cromwell* in 1837; by *Marmaduke Wyvil* in 1843; and by *The Roman Traitor* in 1848. An extensive series of sporting papers were published by him under the titles of *My Shooting Box*, *The Warwick Woodlands*, and *Field Sports of the United States*. Another series of volumes covers many of his historical essays, as *The Cavaliers of England, or the Times of the Revolutions of 1642 and 1688*; *The Knights of England, France, and Scotland*; and *The Chevaliers of France from the Crusaders to the Marshals of Louis XIV.* The *Captains of the Old World* and the *Captains of the Roman Republic* are two volumes on the classical period. Mr. Herbert was also the author of a metrical translation from Æschylus of the Agamemnon, and of numerous critical papers in the *Literary World* and elsewhere. His latest work was *The Horse and Horsemanship of America*. The style of these works is easy, flowing and spirited, at once popular and refined. Mr. H. was twice married in America. The second time, on the 16th February last, to Miss Adela R. Budlong, of Providence, R. I. His personal habits were not suited to domestic life, and it is to disappointment growing out of his wild dissipated career in this relation that he assigns (in a letter addressed to the coroner) the motive for the act which terminated his life. He committed suicide at Stevens' Hotel, by a pistol shot through the left breast. He left also a "Letter to the Press of America," in which he invokes "silence" for his personal history.

At Philadelphia, May 15, Dr. ROBERT HARE. He was born in 1781. He entered the chemical class in the University of Pennsylvania in 1801, and before the end of the following year invented the compound or hydrogen-oxygen blow-pipe. His subsequent achievements in the fusing of metals and kindred successful experiments gave him a high rank in chemical science. His reputation is intimately connected with various discoveries and inventions in practical chemistry. In 1810 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States." He held the chemical professorship in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1818 to 1847. His communications to the scientific periodicals were numerous, and he also published various moral essays in *The Portfolio*. He became of late a convert to Spiritualism, his movements and publications in connection with which have been much before the public.

Notices of New Publications.

History of Eastern Vermont, from its Earliest Settlement to the close of the Eighteenth Century. With a Biographical Chapter and Appendixes. By Benjamin H. Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1858. Pp. 799.

THIS elaborate work is the production of a gentleman now engaged in the profession of the law at Troy, N.Y., who has found time in the intervals of professional labor to write a valuable history of a considerable portion of his native State. Mr. Hall remarks in the preface, that "by far the largest part of this volume has been prepared from papers which have never before been consulted for their historic value. In the offices of the secretaries of the states of Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, thorough and critical examinations have been made of the documents and papers which are there preserved. The twenty-three large volumes, called the 'George Clinton Papers,' which have been lately added to the New York State Library, at Albany, have been diligently consulted, and from them has been drawn much information that has never until now been made public. The letters and memoranda contained in these well-arranged and carefully indexed volumes are invaluable to the historian, not only of New York, but of Vermont also."

Of the fourteen counties into which Vermont is now divided, Windsor and Windham comprehend nearly the same territory as the old county of Cumberland under the government of New York. This county was the first established in Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants. The account of the vicissitudes experienced by the inhabitants in that portion of the state, and the changes of jurisdiction to which they were from time to time subjected, is interesting and instructive. Situated on the borders of the white settlements, and exposed to the ravages of the Indians, led on by their French allies, these pioneers of the wilderness suffered indescribable privations and calamities, of which their descendants can form but a faint conception. Mr. Hall has done full justice to the sterling virtues displayed by the early inhabitants, and his pages present an interesting picture of the state of society on the frontiers at that period. A few brief extracts from different parts of the work will serve to convey some idea of its general character.

In the description of the towns in the eastern part of the State, it is stated by the author that "the first civilized settlement within the boundaries of Vermont was made at Fort Dummer, in

the southeastern corner of the township subsequently known as Brattleborough, in the year 1724. The charter of Brattleborough was issued by New Hampshire on the 28th of December, 1753, but several years elapsed before any attempts were made to colonize these portions of the town which are now comprised within the limits of the east and west villages. One of the principal proprietors was Col. William Brattle, of Boston, and to him the town owes its name. . . . John Sargeant (of this town, born at Fort Dummer) is believed to have been the first white person born in the State."—p. 104.

"The whole of the New Hampshire Grants, although not added to, was supposed to be included within the limits of the 'unlimited county of Albany,' and the sheriff of that county was authorized to exercise his authority from the banks of Connecticut River to the shores of Lake Champlain. The courts were held in the city of Albany; and hither, or to the city of New York, all were obliged to resort who wished to transact business with the officers of the government."—p. 131.

The description of the old town of Westminster, situated on the banks of Connecticut River, is highly picturesque and interesting. "The east village, to which particular reference is made, stands principally on an elevated plain, nearly a mile in extent, divided by a broad and beautiful avenue, along whose sides are built the comfortable and commodious dwellings of the inhabitants, back of which, to the hills on the one side, and the river on the other, extend rich farms and fertile meadows. Seldom is there any noise on the "Street" at Westminster. It does not resemble Broadway, nor does it find its representative on State street at Boston. The schoolboy, it is true, shouts at noon-time and eventide, and the shrill whistle of the engine screams through the neighboring valley, a reminder of the whoop of earlier days. But these appertain to almost every place, and tell of the universality of steam and the schoolmaster."—p. 210. Then follows a quaint delineation of the old meeting-house, "which stood in the middle of the high road, as was the custom of the times"—"its architecture is simple, and the soundness of its timbers bears witness to the excellence of the materials which were used in its construction. The minister's desk, placed directly in front of the huge bow-window, is overshadowed by the umbrella-like sounding-board, from which, in former days, words of wisdom and truth were often reverberated."—pp. 211-212.

Biographical notices of eminent inhabitants of the state occupy a considerable portion of the volume. Amongst these may be mentioned

Stephen R. Bradley, a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, and at two different periods president *pro tempore* of that body, during the administrations of Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Bradley was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College in 1775. Soon after leaving college he entered the American service, and took the command of a company called the "Cheshire Volunteers," with which he was ordered to New York. He was afterwards aid-de-camp to General Wooster, and was present at the attack on Danbury, when that able and patriotic officer fell mortally wounded, on the 27th April, 1777. The time that could be spared by young Bradley from his military duties was devoted to the study of the law, which he pursued under the direction of Tapping Reeve, afterwards the founder of the law school at Litchfield. In May, 1779, Mr. Bradley was admitted to practice as an attorney by the Superior Court, then in session at Westminster (Vermont), where he took up his residence. Here he soon acquired reputation in his profession, which led to political distinction and active usefulness during a long and eventful life. His son, the Hon. William O. Bradley, still survives at Westminster, enjoying a green old age, after having filled many stations of honor in the service of his country.

A characteristic anecdote is related of the famous Col. Ethan Allen, who, during the contest with the civil authority of New York, was placed at the head of a force of volunteers, styled Green Mountain Boys, for the protection of the courts. Not relishing, however, some of the proceedings of the court then sitting at Westminster, Allen, "accoutred in his military dress, with a large cocked hat on his head, profusely ornamented with gold lace, and a sword of fabulous dimensions swinging at his side, entered the court room breathless with haste, and pressing through the crowd that filled the room, advanced towards the bench whereon the judges were seated." Bowing to the presiding judge, he commenced a furious harangue, aimed particularly at the State's attorney. The judge, as soon as he could recover from his astonishment, informed him that the court would gladly listen to his remarks as a private citizen, but could not allow him to address them either in military attire or as a military man. Allen then took off his chapeau, and threw it on the table; he next proceeded to unbuckle his sword, and as he laid it aside with a flourish, addressed himself to the judge, and in a voice like that of a stentor, exclaimed,

"For forms of government, let fools contest;
Whate'er is best administer'd, is best."

He then turned to the audience, and after ano-

ther address, in which he declared that he had come fifty miles through the woods with his brave men to aid the sheriff and the court in prosecuting these "Yorkers," some of whom he saw were about to escape by the quirks of this artful lawyer, Bradley; he now warned "his Honor" to be on his guard, lest these delinquents should slip through his fingers; and again replacing his hat and buckling on his sword, he withdrew. During Allen's visit to the court, Mr. Smith, the state's attorney, had occasion to quote Blackstone's Commentaries, when the colonel turning to him, said, "I would have the young gentleman to know, that with my logic and reasoning from the eternal fitness of things, *I can upset his blackstones, his whitestones, his gravestones, and his brimstones.*"—pp. 342-3, 600.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The letter of Dominie Michaëlius, written from the "Island of Manhatta," on the 11th August, 1628, just brought to light in Holland, and communicated to the Historical Society by Mr. Murphy, our ambassador at the Hague, is a matter of great interest and curiosity, especially to historical students in this quarter. It supplies an important link in the imperfect chain of events going back to the first settlement of this city. It adds a new fact to the annals of the Dutch church, and shows the presence of a respectable and well educated clergyman among the original colonists, at least five years earlier than there was any previous reason to suppose. It reveals the name and services of this clergyman, of whom no traces exist in the records of church or state on this side of the water. Yet he was the friend of Smoutius and Cloppenburgh, (to the former of whom his letter is addressed), as well as of Sylvius, Petri and Triglandius, all ministers of the Reformed Church at Amsterdam, within whose jurisdiction the *gemeente*, or congregation, here was placed. Dominie De Witt must now amend the record, and put the name of JONAS MICHAËLIUS at the head of the list of his predecessors at Nieuw Amsterdam; and Brodhead will be under the necessity of writing anew the 223d page of his valuable history of the Knickerbockers, for "Everardus Bogardus" can no longer be considered "the first clergyman at Manhattan." Michaëlius was here certainly five years before him, and is therefore entitled to the honor until some other representative of the Synod of Dort turns up to pluck the laurel from his brow.

After the discovery of the original letter, it was published recently in an Amsterdam periodical, called the *Kerk-Historisch Archief* (the Ar-

chives of Church History), with notices of the life of the writer, by Mr. J. J. Bodel Nijenhuis, "who," says Mr. Murphy, "deserves well of Americans, and especially of New Yorkers, for the zeal which prompted him to rescue this waif from oblivion."

The Roman historians fixed with great precision the exact year of the foundation of their metropolis, and thus formed an epoch from which every subsequent event of any importance bore date—*Anno Urbis condita*, with its proper numerals, is found inscribed on even the latest monuments of imperial Rome. But not so with our metropolis, whose founders did not place on record the time of their arrival, nor is it easy to say with confidence in what precise year the first stone was laid, or the first brick imported from the fatherland. It is consolatory, however, to know, that in these later times sad havoc has been made with Roman chronology, and as much doubt and uncertainty exist at present concerning the early history of Rome as of any other city in the old or the new world.

Mr. Murphy has done what few diplomats would have attempted, by translating into English the letter in question, and causing the translation to be printed for private distribution. It is not the first time, however, that he has tried his hand at the low Dutch, for the volumes of the Historical Society bear testimony to his industry in this particular; and although this vernacular dialect is much neglected, and even condemned, at the Hague, Mr. M. cannot fail to improve his knowledge of it during his residence there. It appears from Mr. Murphy's statement, prefixed to the printed letter, that the original was found among the papers of the late Jacobus Korning, clerk of the fourth judicial district of Amsterdam. Further than this, its history is unknown. But of the author, several incidents illustrative of his life, and confirmatory of the claim now established in his behalf, have been discovered, which, says Mr. Murphy, serve to excite our wonder that no intimation of his ministry and residence at New Amsterdam has ever before been given. He was educated at the University of Leyden, where he was entered as student of Divinity on the 9th September, 1600, as appears from the records. After being settled in the ministry at home, he went to Brazil in 1624, and subsequently to a Dutch fort on the coast of Guinea, as chaplain. Returning to Holland in 1627, in January following he embarked with his wife and three children for the New Netherlands. How long he remained here is not known, but ten years later he was again in Holland. The classis of Amsterdam, composed of the churches of that city, recommended his return to this country, and the proceedings of that body relative to him are found recorded,

in which he is styled "*gewezen predikant in Virginia*," late preacher in Virginia, a designation that settles the point as to his having been in this country. It is well known that the name Virginia was commonly applied at that period to the whole coast, as far north as New England.

The letter was addressed as follows: "To the honorable, learned and pious Mr. Adrian Smoutius, faithful minister of the Holy Gospel of Christ in His Church, dwelling upon the Heeren-gracht, not far from the House of the West India Company, Amsterdam. By the care of a friend, whom God preserve." This clergyman, whose name in the vernacular was *Smout*, was banished from the city of Amsterdam in 1630, on account of the violent language used in his sermons against the government of Holland, provoked by the toleration that began to be exercised towards the Arminians, who, for the first time since the Synod of Dort, were now allowed publicly to hold religious services. Dominie Kloppeburgh, another Calvinistic preacher, also mentioned in the letter of Michaëlius, was banished at the same time. See *Jan Wagenaar's Amsterdam in Zyne Opkomst*, etc., i. pp. 512-13. The following lines of the poet Vondel relate to these doughty champions of an illiberal policy towards the Arminians:

Geen Paep, geen stokebrand mag hier den werveldraeien;
De tocht schuit leit gereet, voor al die oproer kraeien,
Als *Smout* en *Kloppeburgh*. * * *

Such were the friends of Michaëlius, bold and sturdy denouncers of what they deemed a mistaken policy on the part of the government, and the enemies of toleration towards any who impugned the decrees of the Synod of Dort.

The citizens of Rhode Island propose to erect a monument to William Blackstone, the first settler of the Island. "It is designed to convey to posterity the names and birth-places of all persons and families in genealogical alphabetical arrangement, who contribute ten cents each for the monument; and will contain names of the officers and members of the largest society that ever did, or probably ever will, exist on the western continent."

We learn that Mr. Munsell, of Albany, will soon publish a History of American Coinage, by John H. Hickcox, Esq. It will be illustrated with plates; and will contain an account of the coins struck in and for the Colonies during the period of confederation, and those authorized since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Francis has published his Address before the N. Y. Historical Society, in a new and more convenient form, adding new matter, and giving it the title of "OLD NEW YORK."

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. II.]

JULY, 1858.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

LETTER OF HERNANDO DE SOTO, WITH A *FAC-SIMILE*
OF HIS SIGNATURE.

THE inclosed letter of instructions directed by Hernando de Soto to his agent, exists on two sides of half a sheet of long paper, exactly as transcribed. It was written, no doubt, in Spain, in the year 1536 or 1537, as the Captain left Peru at the beginning of the civil broils, in which, according to Çarate, he had already taken part as a friend of Almagro. Probably at the time he did not know the fate of the expedition of Narvaez, as that was first heard of on the 22d of July, 1536, by the arrival at Mexico of four survivors, and thence was made known to the Emperor through the letters of the Viceroy Mendoza. Before the arrival of Cabeça de Vaca in Spain, who reached Lisbon, as he tells us, the 9th of August, 1537, the capitulation to Soto, which bears date the 20th of April previous, had been signed; and thus finding the *Adelantamiento* of Florida already disposed of, he subsequently sought and obtained the government of La Plata. The original paper has, within a short time, been purchased by the National Library. The signature alone is the hand writing of Soto.

B. S.

MADRID, March 31, 1858.

†

MUY MAG.^{do} SEÑOR.

- r En lo q bra md me a de hazer md es lo siguiente
r de sseiscientas leguas que franco piçarro tieno desde
santiago q encomyença su governacion hasta las my
nas de collao que partyo termyno con don diego de almag^r
como por una capitulacion q entre ambos se hizo parece
ra se le an de quytar del princypio de su gobernacion
hasta la billa de san miguel q puede aver asta cien
leguas porq desde esta dha villa la buelta de pana
ma se me mydan segun de como su magestad fuere ser
vydo de me dar en governacion pues esto que yo di
go lo mas esteril sin provecho de aquila tierra e tengo
yo q ay por el quito buena salyda la tierra adentro
para poder seruyr a su magestad por las provincias de
donde binia pues su magestad no tyene dado al dho go
vernador piçarro mas de dozientos setenta e cinco
por provision.
r no aviendo lugar lo q dho tengo la governacion de gua
timala con lic^a para descubrir por la mar del sur
con titulo de adelantado e concierto que su magestad
me dara el dezeno de lo que descubriere por la mar
a mi costa e conqstare con titulo y perpetuo—

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 a mi costa e conqstare con titulo y perpetuo—

- r lo q bra md a de cnbiar a negociar con su magestad
por bia del señ comendador mayor es lo siguiente •
el abito de santiag para fernan ponce de leon y
para mi.
- r anse de poner en cabeça del dho hernan ponce todos los
yndios de repartimiento que el e yo por cedula de
su magestad en aqlla tierra tenemos con las demas
haziendas de casas e tierras perpetuos
e si podiere ser con titulo.
- r la governacion que se me proveyere si podiere ser
perpetua y si no sea el termino q vra md pudiere sacar
y quando vra md esta memoria aya comunycada y se
ubiere aclarado donde ay mas dispusicion me dira
la forma, q he de tener con estos señores del consejo
sobre ello—le ansi mismo de lo que he de escrevir al mor
• comendador mayor e quando.

TRANSLATION.

†

VERY MAGNIFICENT SIR:

That in which your worship is to favor me is as follows:

In as much as His Majesty has not ceded to Francisco Pizarro more than two hundred and seventy-five leagues by Royal grant, of the six hundred which the said Governor Pizarro holds, from Santiago, whence begins his government, to the mines of Callao, which divided his territory from that of Don Diego de Almagro, as will appear by an agreement made between them, will have to be taken off from the beginning of his government to the town of San Miguel, a distance may be of one hundred leagues, which, from said town to Panama, supposing now His Majesty should be pleased to grant it to me in government, is the most sterile and unprofitable of that country, but am of opinion, that by way of Quito there is good opening into the interior, whereby to serve His Majesty in the provinces through which I came. Your worship not being able to get what I have set forth, will try then for the government of Guatemala, with permission to make discovery in the South Sea, and for the title of Adelantado, with concession from His Majesty of the tenth part of whatever I may at my own cost discover in the sea, and conquer, with patent, and to my successors.

What your worship will send to the Señor Comendador to be negotiated with His Majesty, is as follows:

The robe of Santiago for Fernan Ponce de Leon, and also for me.

All the Indians of Apportionment which said Hernan Ponce de Leon and I hold by schedule from His Majesty, with other property in lands and houses,* in fee simple, and if possible with a title.

Let the government that may be got for me be in perpetuity if possible, and if not, then for the longest term your worship may be enabled to secure: And when you shall have acted on these instructions, and discovered where is the best chance of success, you will let me know how I am to treat with these Lords of the council in the business, and what I am to write to the Senor Comendador, and when.

HERDO. DE SOTO.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

FROM THE REPORT OF S. F. HAYEN, LIBRARIAN
OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The system on which public libraries are constituted in this country may be expected, sooner or later, to conform to the character of its people, and the civil and political condition of its communities. There is here no literary class concentrated around some great depository of general learning, and subsisting upon its aliment. It can hardly be said that there are any literary centres of marked predominance. Scholarship and authorship are as little localized, and as little monopolized by privileged bodies, as civil and political influence. Hence, while libraries of various kinds will be multiplied indefinitely, we may not look for such overgrown and unwieldy collections as are found in European cities. Even if the creation of such were practicable, it is by no means certain that they would be desirable among ourselves; for while they tend to preserve, they also serve to conceal, a large amount of curious and useful information. More limited libraries, judiciously composed, kept well in hand, and thoroughly catalogued, are far more available for profit. Inordinate bulk is oppressive to management, and an obstacle almost insurmountable to facility of use.

It is not improbable that existing theories for the formation of libraries will be somewhat modified, as a fruit of experience in their administration; that numbers and variety will be less regarded than fullness of information upon definite subjects; and that, by the adoption of different directions for effort, a more effective division of labor may be gained. Distance is now so slight a barrier to intercourse, that libraries possessing any peculiar character or advantages may be consulted with little trouble or expense wherever they are situated, especially when a knowledge of their contents shall be placed at everybody's command by the publication of well-indexed and not too cumbersome or costly catalogues.

Your Librarian ventures to express the opinion,

though with great diffidence, that if our universities, for example, while not absolutely refusing any species of literature that comes in their way, should devote their energies and their means more exclusively to the assembling of purely scientific and purely literary works, complete in their series, with such standard authorities in other classes of knowledge as the general student requires, they could find full employment for their resources, free themselves from much encumbrance in the management of their collections, and promote the attainment of higher degrees of education. No deficiencies are so sensibly felt by American scholars as the inadequate supply of scientific manuals, old and new; the imperfect provision for classical studies; and the absence of a varied, extensive, and well-associated range of belles-lettres. To meet these wants seems to be the proper mission of an academical library; and it is of doubtful expediency to divert its attention from a legitimate purpose to matters that must of necessity absorb more or less of space, more or less of pecuniary cost, and more or less of valuable time, but do not yield advantages peculiar to the place, or that may not be greater in a different connection.

The same principle, if a true one, is also applicable to athenæums and city libraries, whose proper spheres of usefulness are determined by the purposes for which they are established. The preferred claims that those purposes present, and positive wants of a well-known character, have the first right to be provided for, and cannot equitably be superseded or deferred on account of things that, to them, are less appropriate or less important.

The moral of these considerations may not affect the question of receiving miscellaneous contributions gratuitously offered to any institution. It applies to the expenditure of money, whether for purchase, or for care and accommodation; and to the advisability of discrimination on the part of donors, who may be supposed to desire to place their particular gifts where they will be not only most acceptable, but most serviceable.

* The words *se an de dar*, to be given, are driven through with the pen.

These remarks have also a bearing upon the subject of the advancement of bibliographical science, in which all our libraries are interested. It is a great object to secure not only the proper association of different classes of intellectual productions, but to facilitate the process of bringing their individual components to the knowledge of men. A judicious distribution will evidently conduce to that result; and from the catalogues of special collections, which are more likely to be made, and more likely to be complete, in their particular lines, than those of miscellaneous libraries, we may ultimately realize the achievement of a bibliographical guide, comprising books of all descriptions, and referring to the libraries in which particular works are to be found, such as Prof. Jewett has conceived, and Mr. Stevens, in some of its departments, attempted to execute.

It may be asked, What position does the library of this society occupy among the different provinces thus assigned to different institutions? The inquiry is often made in reference to the kind of accessions most desired, and it may be answered in general, but sufficiently definite terms.

Some persons suppose that antiquity is a necessary ingredient in a book suitable to be presented to this institution; others imagine that it should at least relate to a period of the past that is remote or obscure; while some regard an aspect of age and infirmity as a proper qualification for admittance.

In fact, no collections are of necessity so miscellaneous as those that embrace the multiform details of historical research. The special functions of this association are comprehended in the terms "archæological or antiquarian, ethnological, and historical;" and in these departments, its province is the American continent. In the first place, then, foreign literature and science are directly appropriate to the designs of the institution only so far as they relate in some way to this country. In the second place, works of abstract science, and the literature of belles-lettres and the fine arts, become important for possession only when the period of their contemporary use is past, and they are simply parts or exponents of the scientific or literary history of the country.

It is also true that our society cannot pretend to foster classical learning, or to collect its productions, except so far as they are related to the annals of American education.

Thus, a diversity sufficiently obvious distinguishes the library of this society from those of collegiate, literary, and scientific associations. From local historical libraries, it differs in the wider range of its obligations. Everything that

embraces a historical American fact, national or local, ancient or modern, whether political or religious, or industrial, personal, or pertaining to bodies of men, or in any way statistical, it is incumbent on the society, to the extent of its ability, to secure from being lost or forgotten; and, in common with similar institutions, it may be supposed to be better adapted to that form of public service than those having different and paramount responsibilities.

It would seem to follow from these considerations, if they are just ones, that academical institutions should not spend their efforts upon the minor materials of history which it is the province of historical societies to collect; that popular libraries should not purposely cumber their shelves with classes of works that but few readers will appreciate; and, in general, that no institution should emulously strive to pursue, as objects of effort, specialties that are not accordant with its nature and uses.

Of course, no rigid limitation can be prescribed for the kinds of books that, in any case, are to be sought or received. The lines of distinction must be, and should be, to a certain extent, overstepped in all directions; but the distinction itself is easy to be recognized, both in theory and in practice.

The idea of a universal library is believed to be a relic of an age, and a condition of things, different from our own, when books were fewer, readers and writers more concentrated, and intercommunication more difficult. It is humbly conceived, that the present vast multitude of the printed results of intellectual labor, infinite in variety, requires not so much aggregation, as to be simplified, classified, specialized, under separate administrations, in order effectually to supply the needs and favor the convenience of students; and it is under this view of the subject that institutions like our own may expect to be estimated according to their just value.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL ADAMS TO JEREMIAH POWELL.

I send you for publication, if you think best, the following copy of an autograph letter of Samuel Adams, addressed to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, "President of the Honorable Council of the Massachusetts Bay."

C. L.

ELMWOOD.

DEAR SIR:—I Did myself the Honor, a few Days ago, of joining with my Colleagues in acknowledging your Letter to us of the 5th of November last, as it related to the Disposition of a Quantity of Flour purchased on Account of the State of Massachusetts Bay. I beg Leave to

refer you to one Letter which will be forwarded by this opportunity. The five hundred Dollars therein mentioned as received by me were carried to the Credit of the State in my Account, settled the last Winter. Since my Arrival here in July, I have availed myself of the Practice of the Delegates of every State, by applying to Congress for a Warrant on their Treasurer for a Sum of Money to pay the extravagant though necessary Expense of living. I propose to repeal this Application as there may be occasion for it, until I shall be directed differently, or to the Contrary, and shall credit the sum so received in my next Account.

I am informed that the General Assembly have been pleased to appoint me one of their Delegates in Congress for the year 1779. This repeated Mark of Confidence in me is indeed flattering. The Duties of the Department are arduous and pressing. I will never decline the Service of my Country; but my Health requires Relaxation, and at this Period of my Life my Inclination would lead me to wish to be employed in a more Limited Sphere. I will, nevertheless, continue to act in Congress to the utmost of my Ability in Pursuance of the Powers and Instructions with which I am honored; in Hopes that as the Month of April next will complete another full year of my Residence here, I shall then be relieved by one of my absent Colleagues, or some other Gentleman, and be permitted to retire to my Family.

Regard to the General Assembly.

Sir, your Honor's most obedient
and very humble Servant,
SAM. ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1778.

The Honorable Jeremiah Powell, Esq., President of the
Honorable the Council of Massachusetts Bay.

LETTER OF GEN. HENRY LEE.

DEAR SIR: I send inclosed a copy of an original letter in my possession of Gen. Henry Lee, which, I believe, has never been published, and as it contains much of interest relative to his work entitled "The Memoirs of the Southern Campaign," it may not perhaps be deemed unworthy of a place in the columns of your valuable magazine.

T. H. M.

NEW YORK, May 11.

ALEXA., March 10th, '11.

DEAR SIR: I received yesterday yr favor of the 2d, & thank you for yr pledged aid in bringing the Memoirs of the Southern War to publication.

Anxious to set out to the W. Indies for my

health, the sooner you can bring the affair to conclusion the better.

This work was begun in a degree as soon as we heard of the death of General Greene, the history of whose exploits, some of us who had served under him were, from a conviction of their importance, & a grateful respect for the actor, solicitous to transmit faithfully and fairly to posterity. In the course of events, the task fell upon me, and I have, throughout the execution of it, derived very substantial aid from many of my brother officers.

I cannot venture to express an opinion as to the manner in which the work has been finished, but I indulge a hope that it will take a great run when published.

I selected the first of 1777 as the epoch of my memoirs, because I wished by taking a summary view of the operations in the North from that period, to invest my readers with a full understanding not only of the events which at all bear upon the southern war, but with the characters who thereafter took a leading part on that theatre. Thus the Saratoga campaign, the battles of Brandywine & Germantown, with the reductions of forts Mercer & Mifflin, the retreat through Jersey, & the battle of Monmouth came into view—military & political remarks arise everywhere throughout the work—just I trust, candid and impartial I am sure.

Having passed thro' this preparatory part, we come to the main object the southern war, which is treated at large, & opens much new matter. The work concludes with the war in the south, & consists of two octavo volumes, with maps, and if possible, the heads of all the characters of both army whose actions merit the distinction.

I believe I have answered all your enquiries, and I hope you may be enabled to progress in yr friendly intentions.

I am, dear sir,
Truely yr friend, &
Obliged ob. ser't,
H. LEE.

THE HURON LANGUAGE.

The nations now styled Huron-Iroquois, extended from Lake Huron to Carolina, surrounded on all sides by Algonquin tribes, from whom they differed essentially and widely in manners, customs, political ideas, and warlike skill. Language, the true key to ethnology, shows them to be a distinct race; and a very little familiarity with the Huron and the Algonquin, enables the student to point with certainty to the localities occupied by even small bands of the race. As though the rapid and the cata-

ract harmonized with their own impetuous and overbearing nature, this race loved the spots where the rivers that seek the wide Atlantic plunge down the rocky steep that separate one plateau from another. The word Caughnawaga alone thus enables us to trace them from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake; for New York has its Caughnawaga, Pennsylvania its Cone-wago, and Maryland its Connewingo, names which the Huron shows most appropriate to the localities, but which Algic scholars explain not.

The Huron nation proper lay in a small district near the lake that still bears their name, but which the early French styled, as they gazed in wonder over its isle-dotted expanse, the Fresh-Water Sea. Among them, the Recollect and Jesuit Missionaries first began their labors of conversion and civilization. Men of education, they studied and reduced to rule the language, that never before had been fettered by writing. These grammatical studies, begun about 1620, continued down to the close of the last century, and form a rich body of material for a thorough knowledge of the language.

A vocabulary may be gleaned by an intelligent traveller; a missionary, after a few years' stay, may compile a grammar. Yet, it is evident, that such works must be anything but safe guides. A language of a stock radically different from our own, is not to be acquired and mastered with any such facility.

For the Huron, we have fortunately the labors of a succession of intelligent men, improving for a century and a half on the knowledge acquired by the first of their number. Their later works, summing up the result of such long and repeated investigations, may well be accepted as complete and accurate.

Of works on and in the Huron language, so far as known, the following is a list:

1. Vocabulary given by Cartier, which is, however, as probably Mohawk.

2. Vocabulary given by the Recollect Sagard, in his "Grand Voyage au Pays des Hurons."

3. Ledesma's Catechism in Huron, translated by Father John Brebeuf, of the Society of Jesus, and published in Champlain's Voyages, as issued in 1632.

4. Brebeuf's Huron Grammar; 5. Garnier's Huron Grammar, both referred to by Chaumonot in his life, but now lost.

6. Lalemant's Principles of the Huron Language, referred to by Jaques, in one of his letters; also lost.

7. Chaumonot's Grammar, written in Latin, and long preserved at the Mission of Lorette, near Quebec, where one portion of the nation settled after their expulsion from Huronia. This work was the great authority with the French

missionaries, and was studied by all intended for the Huron-Iroquois missions, the dialectic variations being subsequently acquired. It is consequently often referred to in published and unpublished letters during the last century.

This important work was translated by John Wilkie, Esq., and published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec (94-198.)

Another band of the Hurons roamed far and wide: we find them on the Noquet Islands in Lake Huron; at Lapointe, on Lake Superior—journeying thence with Marquette to Michelmackinac, where they abode for many years; thence to Detroit, where their stay was still longer; from this point, about a hundred years ago, they proceeded to Sandusky (*etsanduske*), and after seeing the banners of France and England both lowered, they journeyed to the western territory, where, under their primitive name of Wyandots (*wendats*), a small village still exists. This band, from 1670 down to 1780, were more or less constantly attended by Jesuit missionaries, whose grammatical labors have happily been spared us. These enable us to continue our list.

8. *Racines Huronnes*, or Radical Words of the Huron Language, by Rev. Stephen de Carheil, of the Society of Jesus. This manuscript forms two small duodecimo volumes, of 260 and 302 pages. The plan of this work may be understood from what has been already said in this Magazine of the *Racines Agnières*. The radical words are arranged under five conjugations, and the derivatives, with examples in many cases, given after each root or primitive.

The work is properly in Latin, but as the definitions and the translation of the examples are given in French, the whole is a curious mosaic of the three languages. The copy here described was made, as appears by a date at the end, in 1744.

9. *Racines Huronnes*, by Rev. P. Potier, of the Society of Jesus (obit, 1781). This is apparently a more methodical work of the same nature, forming one duodecimo volume, of 295 closely-written pages, completed by the author on the 20th of September, 1751.

10. Huron Grammar by the same, a manuscript of 105 pages. It seems based on Chaumonot's, many phrases being identical; but much, if not most, of it is new. It is methodical, well-arranged, divided into chapters, and, in fact, a work which no time should be lost in putting into a permanent shape.

After the Grammar, are some pages not numbered, containing questions for one learning; a scheme of relationship with the various possessive adjectives, an abridgment of the *Racines*,

and, curiously enough, a census of the Huron village in 1745, with a very valuable list of Indian tribes, English and French towns, etc., with their names in Huron and French.

11. There also exists a small volume, comprising extracts from the Gospels, instructions, a treatise on the existence of God, another on religion, and some addresses to deputations, in some cases with a French or Latin version.

The following is copied from the original MS., which is in some parts mouse-eaten.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

PETERSBURG, Va., 1858.

"EXHORTATIONS PREVIOUS TO INDEPENDENCE, BY COL. THEODORIC BLAND, JR.," [1783].

As probably a few days will put an End to the dependence of this Colony (and to that of every one on this Continent), on Great Britain, I cannot but think it the duty of every good Citizen, to turn his thoughts to what must be the necessary, & Immediate consequence of the dissolution of that now odious connection. I shall spare those execrations which an hated Despotism excites in every generous & feeling mind, & shall proceed to offer to my Countrymen, some hints respecting the formation of a Constitution, & mode of civil Government, that appears to me most natural, and proper to be adopted at this Juncture. Its imperfections I am fully aware of, & that more than the Wisdom of Lycurgus, is necessary * * * this, or any other plan, for perfection does not belong to human Institutions. Let us not Runaway with the Chimerical Idea that a Constitution, & all the Branches of civil polity is to be executed as soon as thought of. Let us not be discontented with our Representatives, if many imperfections are at first discovered in Building the Walls of that Edifice, which is to be the Habitation of Myriads yet unborn; for them we have fought; for them we have Bled; for them we have resisted the Thunderbolts of Despotism. Let us be well satisfied to see the foundation secure, & Built on a rock, sh^d we dig to the center to find it. But here it will be said, amid the Confusion of Civil Discord how shall this be accomplished? I will answer;—let our municipal Laws be all temporary, enacted on the spur of the present occasion; Let Justice, mercy, and Magnanimity preside at their fabrication, & from them no lasting danger will arise; nay they will perhaps stand fair to be adopted into the future Code. To enact Laws without a Constitution, is like erecting straggling outworks and small redoubts without their being supported by a Citadel; or like expecting

Energy from the hands, & other members of the body, without a heart, head, or the other vital powers. We have the Wisdom of Ages for our Guide; we have seen a Beautifull fabric Built by our Virtuous Ancestors; we have seen it kicked down by our Vicious Cotemporaries; Luxury & (its Consequence) Corruption, is not less a certain Bane to every form of Government, than the Tooth of time is to the most Sumptuous Edifices of Egyptian Grandeur. Commerce is its purveyor, & unless 'tis guarded with * * * will, like the Grecian Wooden horse, undo those whom arms cannot conquer. I do not mean to prohibit Commerce, but to make a Wise use of it. While a Nation remains uncorrupted by allurements, Their Virtue will be its Shield, & they may feast on the native inborn dainties of Peace, Industry, Hospitality, & friendship. A Cultivation of the Usefull arts and Sciences will follow; and a promotion of every real good be the natural consequence. Power and foreign Conquest make no part of the views of a Country struggling for its Liberties, or willing to maintain them. The social Virtues are the fruits of Innocence & simplicity. Let us promote these with ardor, & let every American be as famed for the love of them as the most celebrated Romans were, in the early ages of that stupendous republick. These must be the principles on which the Constitution we are about to found, must be laid, or else "like the baseless fabrick of a Vision, it will Vanish and leave not a wrack behind."

I will first apologise to such as may condemn my presumption, as an individual in Society, in offering a Crude set of Ideas on so important a subject, to the publick, & shall without further preface, proceed to throw out some outlines of a system on which the formation of a Constitution may perhaps be attempted. I would propose That there shall be an Instrument Drawn up, by the General representation of the American People, (the Congress,) or if there be occasion, that they be reinforced from each Colony with an additional Number of Members; which Instrument shall lay down, and ascertain the natural & indefeasible rights of Mankind, & shall be the Magna Charta of American Privileges. This Bill of rights shall when formed be published for the perusal of the several states, for two months, & then revised & corrected & * * * and shall be extended to all Countries under the Sun who are in league with * * * subject to all or to any of the Confederated * * * who may be * * * under whatever denomination, whether as Colonies transplanted therefrom. &c., &c., to every member who shall be under the protection of all or any of the said Colonies. In this

we sh^d carefully peruse, & avail ourselves of the Institutions, to be found in the Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, &c., and adapt them to our present circumstances. This sh^d be ratified solemnly by a deputation of fifty at least of the wisest and ablest men to be sent from each of the Confederated powers; and Coppys thereof transcribed & kept as the most sacred deposit by each Colony, to be annually read at the meeting of their several Parliaments, and all the branches thereof, that they may not fall into disuse & oblivion; and an omission of this ceremony before entering on other business, sh^d be sufficient of itself to abrogate all the future proceedings of that Parliament, & to disable the presiding member of such branch where such omission happen'd to continue in or hold any post or place under that Government ever after.

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Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 1st.*—The President, General J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the record, additions to the library and collections were announced as having been received since the last report, from Edmund Law Rogers, Wm. Alexander, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, George H. Moore, Librarian N. Y. Hist. Society, Treasury department U. S., Charles W. Welsh, Dr. R. C. Stiles, N. York State Library, Wm. Van Ness.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements, detailed the preparations which had been made by the society and private individuals, for the reception and entertainment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to commence its annual session in Baltimore on the 28th inst.

Mr. Streeter proposed some inquiries relative to the issue of the Chalmers shilling, in 1783.

George Wm. Brown, Esq., in answer to inquiry by the President, stated that the plan of the Peabody Institute had been adopted by the trustees, and gave a general description of the distribution of the apartments.—Adjourned.

May 6th.—In the absence of the President, Brantz Mayer, Esq., was called to the chair.

Donations were announced as having been received from Hon. Anthony Kennedy; Hon. J. Morrison Harris; U. S. Treasury Department; Rev. Dr. Balch; Hon. Henry Winter Davis; Dr. Lewis H. Steiner; Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton; Dr. J. G. Norwood; Dr. F. B. Hough, of Albany,

N. Y.; Dr. Wm. Darlington, of West Chester, Pa.; and Osmond Tiffany, of Springfield, Mass.

Alexander Randall, Esq., of Annapolis, nominated at the last meeting, was elected a corresponding member.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from several gentlemen, acknowledging the receipt of certificates of election as corresponding members and returning thanks for the same.

Mr. Streeter, as chairman of a committee to confer with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, relative to the accommodations to be provided for the Society in the building about to be erected, made a report, accompanied by resolutions expressive of approbation of the rooms provided for the transaction of the Society's business, and urging the construction of a fire-proof room, for the reception and preservation of its valuable original documents and papers.

The report was accepted; but on motion of Charles F. Mayer, Esq., the resolutions were laid on the table, to await the action of a committee proposed by him to confer with the trustees relative to the relations which were to exist between the trustees and the society, and the precise powers of each body in connection with the management of the Institute. Messrs. Charles F. Mayer, John H. B. Latrobe, Hon. Wm. F. Giles, Gen. J. Spear Smith, Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, Thomas D. Baird, and Capt. Robert Leslie, were appointed to serve as the committee.

The society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 53). *April 7th.*—Quarterly meeting. The President, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., in the chair.

The librarian, Mr. Holden, announced several valuable additions to the library. Rev. Mr. Riddel, the corresponding secretary, reported that he had received letters accepting membership from the following gentlemen, viz:—Rev. William T. Smithett, Rev. William P. Apthorp, Josiah W. Hubbard, Edmund T. Eastman, Charles B. Sherman, and Amos Baker, Esqrs., all of Boston, as resident, and Rev. Henry S. Clarke, of Philadelphia, Pa., Frederic De Peyster, Esq., of New York, Francis B. Fogg, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., Robert Townsend, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., John Dickson Bruns, M.D., of Charleston, S. C., and William Dudley, Esq., of Madison, Wis., as corresponding members.

Zachariah Eddy, Esq., of Middleborough, then read a very interesting paper on Historic Genealogy, which he interspersed with numerous anecdotes of an historical character, and many

suggestions of interest and importance. The thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Eddy for his paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the society.

The President informed the society that Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I., had made considerable progress in collecting the Indian names of places in Rhode Island, with their meaning, and suggested that it was important that a similar undertaking should be commenced in relation to other parts of New England. On motion of Mr. Kidder, a committee was appointed to take such measures as they may deem proper for this purpose. Zacheriah Eddy, Esq., of Middleborough, Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Boston, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport, William Reed Denne, Esq., of Brookline, and John W. Parker, Esq., of Roxbury, were appointed said committee.

Charles H. Morse, Esq., of Cambridgeport, read a letter dated October 30, 1727, from Rev. Benjamin Colman, of Boston, to his daughter Mrs. Jane Turell of Medford, relating to the great earthquake that had just occurred.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Paige, the Board of Directors were requested to take into consideration the subject of an annual address before the society, and report at the next meeting.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, May 12th.*—Annual meeting. In the absence of the venerable President, the Hon. D. A. White, Rev. J. L. Russell, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

It is gratifying to observe the growing interest in this society, and the increase of its varied collections. The great additions which are made to the library will, in a short time, offer attractions to the scholar and the searcher after truth, whether in civil or natural history, that cannot easily be found elsewhere, more especially in places of a corresponding size.

The accommodations and arrangements when matured will be all that can be desired, at least for the present. On the first floor, the western ante-room is devoted to the Herbarium, which is already quite extensive. The large Hall contains the collections in Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology—the western side being appropriated to Geology and Mineralogy; the northern and the centre to the Invertebrates; the eastern to Fishes and Reptiles; the eastern and northern gallery to the Birds and Quadrupeds; the western to Comparative Anatomy. The eastern ante-room is appropriated to the Ethnological department, and embraces a large collection, particularly of Indian relics.

The Library is deposited in the second story, and occupies the eastern portion of the large Hall and the eastern ante-room, the latter being par-

ticularly devoted to the newspaper volumes, of which there is one of the largest and most valuable collections in the country.

At this time there are 368 resident members; 11 honorary, in virtue of their connection with the Essex Historical Society; and 71 corresponding—total 450. During the year, fifty-four have joined; fourteen have removed from the county; ten have retired, and four have died.

The Library has been enriched by valuable donations from the President of the Institute, (who contributed nearly 1,100 volumes, in the various departments of History and Literature,) James Upton, H. F. Shepherd, and others.

The additions from all sources—with few exceptions, voluntary donations—are as follows:

Newspapers	172
Folios	8
Quartos	169
Octavos and lesser folds	1,625—1,974 vols.
Serials in number	307
Pamphlets	1,186—1,493
Total	3,467

During the past summer six Field Meetings were held, viz: at South Danvers, Beverly, Wenham, Manchester, West Lynn, and Hampton.

Several photographs of some of our prominent people were presented by Mr. Wm. Snell.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the Field Meetings during the ensuing season. The following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

President—Daniel A. White. *Vice Presidents*—Of Natural History, John L. Russell; of Horticulture, J. C. Lee; of History, H. M. Brooks. *Secretary and Treasurer*—H. Wheatland. *Librarian*—J. H. Stone. *Cabinet Keeper*—C. Cooke.

Finance Committee—J. C. Lee, R. S. Rogers, E. Emerson, Geo. D. Phippin, R. Manning.

Library Committee—D. A. White, D. Roberts, S. P. Fowler.

Publication Committee—J. L. Russell, H. Wheatland, Geo. D. Phippin.

DUDLEY ASSOCIATION.—*Boston, May 14th.*—Annual meeting. The president, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, in the chair. The usual business having been transacted, an amendment of the Constitution was adopted, making any person by the name of Dudley, or any one descended from a Dudley, eligible to membership. Heretofore none but descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley could become members; but there were several other settlers of this country by the name of Dudley, and some of their descendants having expressed a wish to join

the association, the above amendment was adopted.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:

President—Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. David D. Field, D.D., of Stockbridge, Mass.; J. Wingate Thornton, of Brookline, Mass.; E. G. Dudley, of Boston, Mass.; John Dudley, of Hampden, Mass.; and J. H. Dudley, of Milton, Mass. *Secretary*—D. Dudley, of Boston. *Treasurer*—J. W. Dean, of Boston.

This is the same list as last year, with the exception of Rev. Dr. Field, who was chosen in the place of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. The death of the latter gentleman was appropriately noticed.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*May 25th.*—The annual meeting of this society was held at their hall, Athenæum Building, Boston. The old list of officers was elected, as follows: *President*, Jacob Bigelow, M.D.; *Vice-President*, Prof. David Treadwell; *Corresponding Secretary*, Prof. Asa Gray; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. Samuel L. Abbott; *Treasurer*, Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*St. Paul's, May 6th.*—Minutes of last meeting read. The following new members were proposed and elected: James W. Taylor, Frederick Somers, J. W. Prince, J. R. Jenks, J. J. Knox and Wm. Markoe, of St. Paul; L. R. Hawkins, of Shakopee; Frederick Rehfeld, of New Ulm, and C. G. Wagner, of Stillwater, active members; and Geo. W. Sweet, of Sauk Rapids, life member.

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be placed in the hands of the Actuary, for binding, postage, and incidental expenses.

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be placed in the hands of the Secretary, for the purchase of books and charts illustrative of the early exploration of the Northwest, and that an order be drawn for the same.

The Secretary was requested to make the annual report of the operations of the Society to the Legislature.

The Committee appointed to procure the delivery of the annual address asked for further time.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 50). *May 18th.*—W. H. Brown, Esq., Pre-

sident, in the chair. The Librarian reported 235 acquisitions to the library from 24 donors. Interesting communications from Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham respecting donations secured during his late absence from the city, from the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, of Washington, relative to the national documents on the Lake Commerce and Navigation, and from Hon. J. M. Patton, of Virginia, accompanying his argument in the "Parkersburg case," and other State documents.

A paper was then read, communicated by the Rev. Paul Anderson, of Chicago, giving a sketch of the history of the Norwegians in the United States. It embraced a notice of the alleged discovery of America by the Northmen, and details of the modern immigration from Norway, commencing with the initial expedition of a company of families, who, in 1825, purchased a small vessel in Staranger, Norway, and after a tedious voyage of 14 weeks reached the city of New York, from whence they proceeded to make a settlement near the city of Rochester. Descendants of this little colony, of whose original members but three or four remain, now live in Chicago.

The total immigration from Norway to the United States, between 1825 and 1854, as reported by the "Storthing" of that country, is estimated at 100,000, Iowa and Minnesota receiving the largest share. A considerable colony exists in LaSalle county, Illinois, about 12 miles northeast from Ottawa, which, in the space of 25 years, has increased to 4,000 souls. The Norwegian emigrants are represented as favorable to schools and religious institutions, and readily disposed to assimilate in language, etc., to the people of their adopted country.

Mr. Anderson's paper was followed by an interesting and extended recital by the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, of Green Bay, the first settled minister in Chicago, of his personal reminiscences of this place, during his residence and official connection here for about two and a half years, from 1833.

Col. Graham exhibited a plan of the late survey of the Albany mounds (68 in number) prosecuted under his superintendence. The plan was executed with much care and skill, on an extended scale; presenting a complete view of the topography of the locality, including the river Mississippi and the Marais des Osiers (corrupted into Marais d'Ogee), together with the elevations, natural and artificial. The report of Col. Graham was preliminary to one more full and complete contemplated by him, to include the results of interior explorations not yet made.

Col. G. stated, in this connection, that he carried his portable astronomical apparatus on

this journey, and determined the geographical positions of the following places. The longitudes were derived by chronometrical differences between the places named and the meridian of his observing station, at Chicago, (the Roman Catholic Church on Wolcott street,) before reported to be west of Greenwich, 5h., 50m., 30s. 99, equal to $87^{\circ} 37'$ min., 44.8 sec. Two chronometers were used. The positions determined are as follows:

PLACES.	LATITUDES.	LONGITUDES WEST OF GREENWICH.
Fulton, Ill. (dome of Dement Hotel, on Base street, corner of Cherry street)	$41^{\circ} 52' 04''$	$90^{\circ} 10' 03''$
Albany, Ill. (intersection of Main and Marle streets)	$41^{\circ} 47' 21.5$	$90^{\circ} 13' 25$
South Albany, Ill., (Mound A, highest of the group of Indian Mounds. See map)	$41^{\circ} 46' 36$	$90^{\circ} 14' 07$
Lyons, Iowa (steeple of the Female Institute)	$41^{\circ} 52' 10.5$	$90^{\circ} 11' 21$
Camanche, Iowa (intersection of Main and Maxan streets)	$41^{\circ} 46' 59$	$90^{\circ} 15' 10$

The same gentleman also submitted some remarks upon the recent sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Baltimore, which were attended by him. He also referred to the important geological discoveries, in fossil remains, of the rhinoceros, elephant, camel, and horse, with two heretofore undescribed species of the mastodon, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the Neobrara River, and described in the recently published proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The discoveries referred to were presented as an encouragement to investigation, which may be rewarded by unexpected results.

He also called the society's attention to the propriety of its extending, officially, an invitation to the Association to hold its sessions for 1860 in Chicago, in the belief that the hospitalities of the city would be cordially extended to that body, and that the invitation would be favorably considered by those directing the places of its future meetings.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 3, p. 82).—*Newark, May 20th.*—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory was called to the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary (Mr. Whitehead) submitted the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting. The total number of volumes in the library is now 2,219, and of pamphlets, 8,121.

As Treasurer, Mr. Congar reported \$364 8 on hand, \$158- of which belonged to the Building Fund.

Mr. Duryee, in view of the exposed condition of the library, and the great value of the Society's collection of manuscripts and rare works, thought it very desirable that pending the erection of a fire-proof building some exertions should be made to obtain a fire-proof room as a depository, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Fire Proof Building be authorized to procure, if possible, some suitable fire-proof room as a depository for the library.

Mr. Whitehead rose to make a correction of some importance, in relation to the portrait prefixed to the papers of Governor Morris, published as volume IV. of the Society's collections. Having been intrusted with the preparation of the volume for the press, by the Committee on Publications, it was deemed a fortunate circumstance that he should have found among some miniature sketches in his possession by John Watson, one indorsed by the artist himself, "Lewis Col. Morris," and with the approbation of the committee it was engraved and inserted in the volume, with the remark, in the preface, that it was presumed to be a copy, as Watson was not known to have painted in America prior to 1715, when Mr. Morris must have been older than he was represented in the picture.

Some months since he was so favored as to secure the possession of a number more of Watson's sketches, and among them, very much to his chagrin, he found one indorsed "Old Col. Morris"—and, from its appearance, its unquestionable authenticity, and, moreover, the marks of the old Governor's character observable in the picture, it was evident that the head of *his son*, Lewis, had been engraved instead of his own. Mr. Whitehead presented both sketches for the examination of the members bearing the original indorsements of the artist.

He considered it necessary thus publicly to make known the facts, inasmuch as Mr. Bolton had been permitted to use the plate of the Society to illustrate his History of the Episcopal Church in Westchester County, New York, and other parties, without the consent of the Society, had copied it to illustrate a small History of New Jersey, since published. The error, consequently, had been more widely disseminated than if it had been confined exclusively to the volume in which the portrait originally appeared. It was for the Society to determine if any further action was necessary to correct the error than the insertion of his explanation in the printed proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Alosen read extracts from the Journal of Isaac Bangs (began April 1st, 1776), a lieutenant in the service of the United Colonies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, No. 2, p. 55.)—*June 1st.*—The President, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read. Aug. Henry Ward presented the society with a marble bust of John Quincy Adams. Mr. George Folsom offered suitable remarks in acknowledging the receipt of so valuable a donation, and moved that the committee on fine arts be requested to prepare a more formal acknowledgment to the generous donor.

Mr. James Lenox presented a copy of the 3rd folio of Shakspeare, printed 1664. Dr. Osgood offered a resolution of thanks, accompanied with remarks.

Permission was given Mr. Jackman to dedicate an engraving of Dr. Francis to the society. An excellent portrait of Elkanah Watson, as he appeared at the court of George III., at the time he acknowledged the independence of the U. States, painted by Copley, was exhibited; it is to be left with the society for a time.

The paper of the evening was an interesting document in the form of a letter written by Col. Peter Force of Washington, to Col. Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., on "The Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin." The paper was read by Mr. Moore, the librarian of the society, and the statements in it were illustrated by a large map, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Schroeter, who designated the different points as they occurred in the reading. Col. Force argued from the various data, that Sir John Franklin did not pass through Barrow's Strait to Victoria Land, through Peel's Sound, but that he may have made the passage by way of Prince Regent's Inlet. The reading was listened to with profound attention, and elicited much applause.

Mr. Beekman moved that a committee be appointed by the chair, with Hon. G. C. Verplanck as its chairman, to wait upon Washington Irving, and request him to sit for a portrait for the society.

E. C. Benedict, Esq., called the attention of the society to the proposed publication fund, showing its importance and value.

Erastus Brooks, Esq., was made a life member on motion of Mr. Chauncey.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*June 8th.*—(Officers, No. 5, p. 145).—The regular meeting was held at the house of Alex. J. Cothrel, Esq., Mr. Folsom in the chair.

A letter was read from Professor Daniels, State Geologist of Wisconsin, on walled lakes, showing that the walls are found along the many lakes in that part of our country, and are formed of boulders, pressed together by the power of ice, expanding while freezing. The account was minute and conclusive, and contradicted the idea which has recently been published, that a wall of that description, on the shore of a lake in Wright Co., Iowa, was a work of art.

Capt. I. W. Dow, of the Pacific steamship Columbus, who was present by invitation, presented to the society a remarkably fine terra cotta vase, and an idol, found in an ancient tomb at Guequetenango, in Guatemala, in August last.

Mr. Folsom reported from the Committee on Mounds, who were requested to correspond with the Smithsonian Institute, the Am. Antiquarian Society, the Albany Institute, and such other societies as they may think proper, on the exploration of ancient works, and to invite their co-operation.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members: George P. Delaplaine and Professor Edward Daniels, of Madison, Wis.; J. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; Dr. Wills De Haas, of Stanton, Va.; and Capt. J. W. Dow.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. Bowen, for his paper on the Temples of Zuraba, Africa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarré, June 9th.*—Judge Pettebone presented to the cabinet a birch bark Indian canoe from Lake Superior. Dr. Dennis presented the head of a crocodile, found near the ruins of Thebes. A specimen of Continental currency of \$2 from Mrs. J. A. Brower, issued by Congress 1776. A bill of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ issued by authority of the Provincial Convention, at Annapolis, December 1775—from Dr. Dennis.

At the special meeting in May, a donation was received from Mrs. Carey, of valuable mineralogical specimens from the cabinet of the late I. A. Chapman.

The chairman presented a volume of Mantell's Fossils of the British Museum.

Dr. Ingham read an interesting paper reviewing part of Prof. Rogers's report on the Geology of Pennsylvania.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.—The following documents give evidence of another female soldier who served in the army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lossing, author of that valuable work, "The Field Book of the Revolution," did not chance to hear of Deborah Gannett, else we should not have occasion to call upon your correspondents to give us any information they may possess in relation to this brave woman, who fought and bled in defence of our liberties.

J. C.

BOSTON, Feb., 1858.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 11th March, 1805.

SIR: You are hereby apprised that Deborah Gannett, who served as a soldier in the army of the United States, during the late Revolutionary war, and who was seriously wounded therein, has this day been placed on the pension list of the United States, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1803. You will be pleased to enter her name on your books, and pay her or legally authorized attorney on application accordingly.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Yr ob't servant,

H. DEARBORN.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Jr., Esq.

No. 12 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
April 10, 1805.

RECEIVED of Benjamin Austin, Jr., agent for paying Invalid Pensioners belonging to the State of Massachusetts, one hundred and four dollars, fifty-three and a third cents, being for twenty-six months' and four days' pension due to Deborah Gannett, from the 1st day of January, 1803, to the 4th day of March, 1805, for which I have signed duplicate receipts. \$104 53 $\frac{1}{3}$ c.

DEBORAH GANNETT.

EXPEDIENTS FOR MEASURING TIME IN ANCIENT MANHATTAN.—Clergymen in olden times preached by the sand-glass, and the hour-glass formerly in use is still preserved in some churches, and exhibited as a relic of a bygone age. The sand-glass was the forerunner of that portable time-piece the watch, which was not yet known to this part of the world, when the Dutch held possession of it. Even a sufficient supply of hour-glasses was sometimes wanting. As a substitute in camps and garrisons, the "slow-match" was used as late as 1663, to mark the progress of time so that sentries may be regu-

larly relieved, etc. I find Gov. Stuyvesant, in a letter to the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India, dated 10th Nov., 1663, making a requisition for some hour-glasses, to be used at the guard house instead of "Match." I have not seen this substitute noticed elsewhere.

O'C.

MIANTINÓMOH—OR MIANTONNÓMY?—There is sufficient authority for *accenting* the penultimate syllable of this name, but I can discover none for marking the vowel of that syllable as *long*, nor for the pronunciation which this marking indicates. A careful collation of the various forms in which the name was presented by early writers, leads to the conclusion that *Me-ánto-nóm'-y* more nearly expresses the original sound—the stress falling on the consonant or the penult, and the short vowel having no determinate character, *o*, *i*, and *e* having all been employed by contemporary writers to represent it.

Callender (1739) adopts the form Miantonomy, and says, that "in all the manuscripts" the name is spelled Myantonomy, or Miantonome, or Miantonomu, and "is so pronounced by the people, who take the sound by tradition, and not from the books, with the *accent* on the last syllable but one" (R. I. Hist. Coll. iv. 57). President Stiles, in 1761, marked the pronunciation, Meántinóme, on the authority of Francis Willet, Esq., of Narragansett (MS. Itinerary). These are the earliest authorities I have met with, for the accent. Neither of them authorizes the use of the long vowel. A comparison of the following early forms of the name will show that the vowel of the penult can hardly be represented by a long *o*, and *y* more nearly than *oh* indicates the sound of the last syllable.

In the earliest deeds to Coddington and Roger Williams (as recorded), we have Miantunnomu and Miantunnomi. In others, from Roger Williams, Miantonomi, Miantounomi, Miantonome, Miantenomy. On the Connecticut Records (i. 32), the name first appears in 1639, as Antinemo; on those of Massachusetts (ii. 23, 27), as Meantonome, and Meantonamah, in 1642. The MS. Records of the Commissioners of the U. Colonies, for 1643 and 1644, present not less than eight forms of the name—Maantonimo, Meantonimoe, Meantinomia, Meantinomie, Meantinome, Maantinomie, Miantonimoe, and Meantoninie. The "Relation of the Indian Plot" (1642) has Maantonemo. John Stanton, an accomplished interpreter, writes in 1678, Meantinomy. To these might be added some eight or ten other variations, from old writers, and twice or three times as many from modern authors. Mr. Potter, in his History of Narragansett (R. I. Hist. Coll. iii.

ract harmonized with their own impetuous and overbearing nature, this race loved the spots where the rivers that seek the wide Atlantic plunge down the rocky steeps that separate one plateau from another. The word Caughnawaga alone thus enables us to trace them from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake; for New York has its Caughnawaga, Pennsylvania its Conewago, and Maryland its Connewingo, names which the Huron shows most appropriate to the localities, but which Algic scholars explain not.

The Huron nation proper lay in a small district near the lake that still bears their name, but which the early French styled, as they gazed in wonder over its isle-dotted expanse, the Fresh-Water Sea. Among them, the Recollect and Jesuit Missionaries first began their labors of conversion and civilization. Men of education, they studied and reduced to rule the language, that never before had been fettered by writing. These grammatical studies, begun about 1620, continued down to the close of the last century, and form a rich body of material for a thorough knowledge of the language.

A vocabulary may be gleaned by an intelligent traveller; a missionary, after a few years' stay, may compile a grammar. Yet, it is evident, that such works must be anything but safe guides. A language of a stock radically different from our own, is not to be acquired and mastered with any such facility.

For the Huron, we have fortunately the labors of a succession of intelligent men, improving for a century and a half on the knowledge acquired by the first of their number. Their later works, summing up the result of such long and repeated investigations, may well be accepted as complete and accurate.

Of works on and in the Huron language, so far as known, the following is a list:

1. Vocabulary given by Cartier, which is, however, as probably Mohawk.

2. Vocabulary given by the Recollect Sagard, in his "Grand Voyage au Pays des Hurons."

3. Ledesma's Catechism in Huron, translated by Father John Brebeuf, of the Society of Jesus, and published in Champlain's Voyages, as issued in 1632.

4. Brebeuf's Huron Grammar; 5. Garnier's Huron Grammar, both referred to by Chaumonot in his life, but now lost.

6. Lalemant's Principles of the Huron Language, referred to by Jaques, in one of his letters; also lost.

7. Chaumonot's Grammar, written in Latin, and long preserved at the Mission of Lorette, near Quebec, where one portion of the nation settled after their expulsion from Huronia. This work was the great authority with the French

missionaries, and was studied by all intended for the Huron-Iroquois missions, the dialectic variations being subsequently acquired. It is consequently often referred to in published and unpublished letters during the last century.

This important work was translated by John Wilkie, Esq., and published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec (94-198.)

Another band of the Hurons roamed far and wide: we find them on the Noquet Islands in Lake Huron; at Lapointe, on Lake Superior—journeying thence with Marquette to Michelmackinac, where they abode for many years; thence to Detroit, where their stay was still longer; from this point, about a hundred years ago, they proceeded to Sandusky (etsandseske), and after seeing the banners of France and England both lowered, they journeyed to the western territory, where, under their primitive name of Wyandots (wendats), a small village still exists. This band, from 1670 down to 1780, were more or less constantly attended by Jesuit missionaries, whose grammatical labors have happily been spared us. These enable us to continue our list.

8. *Racines Huronnes*, or Radical Words of the Huron Language, by Rev. Stephen de Carheil, of the Society of Jesus. This manuscript forms two small duodecimo volumes, of 260 and 802 pages. The plan of this work may be understood from what has been already said in this Magazine of the *Racines Agnières*. The radical words are arranged under five conjugations, and the derivatives, with examples in many cases, given after each root or primitive.

The work is properly in Latin, but as the definitions and the translation of the examples are given in French, the whole is a curious mosaic of the three languages. The copy here described was made, as appears by a date at the end, in 1744.

9. *Racines Huronnes*, by Rev. P. Potier, of the Society of Jesus (obit, 1781). This is apparently a more methodical work of the same nature, forming one duodecimo volume, of 295 closely-written pages, completed by the author on the 20th of September, 1751.

10. Huron Grammar by the same, a manuscript of 105 pages. It seems based on Chaumonot's, many phrases being identical; but much, if not most, of it is new. It is methodical, well-arranged, divided into chapters, and, in fact, a work which no time should be lost in putting into a permanent shape.

After the Grammar, are some pages not numbered, containing questions for one learning; a scheme of relationship with the various possessive adjectives, an abridgment of the *Racines*,

and, curiously enough, a census of the Huron village in 1745, with a very valuable list of Indian tribes, English and French towns, etc., with their names in Huron and French.

11. There also exists a small volume, comprising extracts from the Gospels, instructions, a treatise on the existence of God, another on religion, and some addresses to deputations, in some cases with a French or Latin version.

The following is copied from the original MS., which is in some parts mouse-eaten.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

PETERSBURG, Va., 1858.

"EXHORTATIONS PREVIOUS TO INDEPENDENCE, BY COL. THEODORIC BLAND, JR.," [1783].

As probably a few days will put an End to the dependence of this Colony (and to that of every one on this Continent), on Great Britain, I cannot but think it the duty of every good Citizen, to turn his thoughts to what must be the necessary, & Immediate consequence of the dissolution of that now odious connection. I shall spare those execrations which an hated Despotism excites in every generous & feeling mind, & shall proceed to offer to my Countrymen, some hints respecting the formation of a Constitution, & mode of civil Government, that appears to me most natural, and proper to be adopted at this Juncture. Its imperfections I am fully aware of, & that more than the Wisdom of Lycurgus, is necessary * * * this, or any other plan, for perfection does not belong to human Institutions. Let us not Runaway with the Chimerical Idea that a Constitution, & all the Branches of civil polity is to be executed as soon as thought of. Let us not be discontented with our Representatives, if many imperfections are at first discovered in Building the Walls of that Edifice, which is to be the Habitation of Myriads yet unborn; for them we have fought; for them we have Bled; for them we have resisted the Thunderbolts of Despotism. Let us be well satisfied to see the foundation secure, & Built on a rock, sh^d we dig to the center to find it. But here it will be said, amid the Confusion of Civil Discord how shall this be accomplished? I will answer;—let our municipal Laws be all temporary, enacted on the spur of the present occasion; Let Justice, mercy, and Magnanimity preside at their fabrication, & from them no lasting danger will arise; nay they will perhaps stand fair to be adopted into the future Code. To enact Laws without a Constitution, is like erecting straggling outworks and small redoubts without their being supported by a Citadel; or like expecting

Energy from the hands, & other members of the body, without a heart, head, or the other vital powers. We have the Wisdom of Ages for our Guide; we have seen a Beautifull fabric Built by our Virtuous Ancestors; we have seen it kicked down by our Vicious Cotemporaries; Luxury & (its Consequence) Corruption, is not less a certain Bane to every form of Government, than the Tooth of time is to the most Sumptuous Edifices of Egyptian Grandeur. Commerce is its purveyor, & unless 'tis guarded with * * * will, like the Grecian Wooden horse, undo those whom arms cannot conquer. I do not mean to prohibit Commerce, but to make a Wise use of it. While a Nation remains uncorrupted by allurements, Their Virtue will be its Shield, & they may feast on the native inborn dainties of Peace, Industry, Hospitality, & friendship. A Cultivation of the Usefull arts and Sciences will follow; and a promotion of every real good be the natural consequence. Power and foreign Conquest make no part of the views of a Country struggling for its Liberties, or willing to maintain them. The social Virtues are the fruits of Innocence & simplicity. Let us promote these with ardor, & let every American be as famed for the love of them as the most celebrated Romans were, in the early ages of that stupendous republick. These must be the principles on which the Constitution we are about to found, must be laid, or else "like the baseless fabrick of a Vision, it will Vanish and leave not a wrack behind."

I will first apologise to such as may condemn my presumption, as an individual in Society, in offering a Crude set of Ideas on so important a subject, to the publick, & shall without further preface, proceed to throw out some outlines of a system on which the formation of a Constitution may perhaps be attempted. I would propose That there shall be an Instrument Drawn up, by the General representation of the American People, (the Congress,) or if there be occasion, that they be reinforced from each Colony with an additional Number of Members; which Instrument shall lay down, and ascertain the natural & indefeasible rights of Mankind, & shall be the Magna Charta of American Privileges. This Bill of rights shall when formed be published for the perusal of the several states, for two months, & then revised & corrected & * * * and shall be extended to all Countries under the Sun who are in league with * * * subject to all or to any of the Confederated * * * who may be * * * under whatever denomination, whether as Colonies transplanted therefrom. &c., &c.,

to every member who shall be under the protection of all or any of the said Colonies. In this

we sh^d carefully peruse, & avail ourselves of the Institutions, to be found in the Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, &c., and adapt them to our present circumstances. This sh^d be ratified solemnly by a deputation of fifty at least of the wisest and ablest men to be sent from each of the Confederated powers; and Coppys thereof transcribed & kept as the most sacred deposit by each Colony, to be annually read at the meeting of their several Parliaments, and all the branches thereof, that they may not fall into disuse & oblivion; and an omission of this ceremony before entering on other business, sh^d be sufficient of itself to abrogate all the future proceedings of that Parliament, & to disable the presiding member of such branch where such omission happen'd to continue in or hold any post or place under that Government ever after.

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Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 1st.*—The President, General J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the record, additions to the library and collections were announced as having been received since the last report, from Edmund Law Rogers, Wm. Alexander, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, George H. Moore, Librarian N. Y. Hist. Society, Treasury department U. S., Charles W. Welsh, Dr. R. C. Stiles, N. York State Library, Wm. Van Ness.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements, detailed the preparations which had been made by the society and private individuals, for the reception and entertainment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to commence its annual session in Baltimore on the 28th inst.

Mr. Streeter proposed some inquiries relative to the issue of the Chalmers shilling, in 1783.

George Wm. Brown, Esq., in answer to inquiry by the President, stated that the plan of the Peabody Institute had been adopted by the trustees, and gave a general description of the distribution of the apartments.—Adjourned.

May 6th.—In the absence of the President, Brantz Mayer, Esq., was called to the chair.

Donations were announced as having been received from Hon. Anthony Kennedy; Hon. J. Morrison Harris; U. S. Treasury Department; Rev. Dr. Balch; Hon. Henry Winter Davis; Dr. Lewis H. Steiner; Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton; Dr. J. G. Norwood; Dr. F. B. Hough, of Albany,

N. Y.; Dr. Wm. Darlington, of West Chester, Pa.; and Osmond Tiffany, of Springfield, Mass.

Alexander Randall, Esq., of Annapolis, nominated at the last meeting, was elected a corresponding member.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from several gentlemen, acknowledging the receipt of certificates of election as corresponding members and returning thanks for the same.

Mr. Streeter, as chairman of a committee to confer with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, relative to the accommodations to be provided for the Society in the building about to be erected, made a report, accompanied by resolutions expressive of approbation of the rooms provided for the transaction of the Society's business, and urging the construction of a fire-proof room, for the reception and preservation of its valuable original documents and papers.

The report was accepted; but on motion of Charles F. Mayer, Esq., the resolutions were laid on the table, to await the action of a committee proposed by him to confer with the trustees relative to the relations which were to exist between the trustees and the society, and the precise powers of each body in connection with the management of the Institute. Messrs. Charles F. Mayer, John H. B. Latrobe, Hon. Wm. F. Giles, Gen. J. Spear Smith, Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, Thomas D. Baird, and Capt. Robert Lealie, were appointed to serve as the committee.

The society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 53). *April 7th.*—Quarterly meeting. The President, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., in the chair.

The librarian, Mr. Holden, announced several valuable additions to the library. Rev. Mr. Riddel, the corresponding secretary, reported that he had received letters accepting membership from the following gentlemen, viz:—Rev. William T. Smithett, Rev. William P. Apthorp, Josiah W. Hubbard, Edmund T. Eastman, Charles B. Sherman, and Amos Baker, Esqrs., all of Boston, as resident, and Rev. Henry S. Clarke, of Philadelphia, Pa., Frederic De Peyster, Esq., of New York, Francis B. Fogg, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., Robert Townsend, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., John Dickson Bruns, M.D., of Charleston, S. C., and William Dudley, Esq., of Madison, Wis., as corresponding members.

Zacheriah Eddy, Esq., of Middleborough, then read a very interesting paper on Historic Genealogy, which he interspersed with numerous anecdotes of an historical character, and many

suggestions of interest and importance. The thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Eddy for his paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the society.

The President informed the society that Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I., had made considerable progress in collecting the Indian names of places in Rhode Island, with their meaning, and suggested that it was important that a similar undertaking should be commenced in relation to other parts of New England. On motion of Mr. Kidder, a committee was appointed to take such measures as they may deem proper for this purpose. Zachariah Eddy, Esq., of Middleborough, Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Boston, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport, William Reed Deane, Esq., of Brookline, and John W. Parker, Esq., of Roxbury, were appointed said committee.

Charles H. Morse, Esq., of Cambridgeport, read a letter dated October 30, 1727, from Rev. Benjamin Colman, of Boston, to his daughter Mrs. Jane Turell of Medford, relating to the great earthquake that had just occurred.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Paige, the Board of Directors were requested to take into consideration the subject of an annual address before the society, and report at the next meeting.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, May 12th.*—Annual meeting. In the absence of the venerable President, the Hon. D. A. White, Rev. J. L. Russell, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

It is gratifying to observe the growing interest in this society, and the increase of its varied collections. The great additions which are made to the library will, in a short time, offer attractions to the scholar and the searcher after truth, whether in civil or natural history, that cannot easily be found elsewhere, more especially in places of a corresponding size.

The accommodations and arrangements when matured will be all that can be desired, at least for the present. On the first floor, the western ante-room is devoted to the Herbarium, which is already quite extensive. The large Hall contains the collections in Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology—the western side being appropriated to Geology and Mineralogy; the northern and the centre to the Invertebrates; the eastern to Fishes and Reptiles; the eastern and northern gallery to the Birds and Quadrupeds; the western to Comparative Anatomy. The eastern ante-room is appropriated to the Ethnological department, and embraces a large collection, particularly of Indian relics.

The Library is deposited in the second story, and occupies the eastern portion of the large Hall and the eastern ante-room, the latter being par-

ticularly devoted to the newspaper volumes, of which there is one of the largest and most valuable collections in the country.

At this time there are 368 resident members; 11 honorary, in virtue of their connection with the Essex Historical Society; and 71 corresponding—total 450. During the year, fifty-four have joined; fourteen have removed from the county; ten have retired, and four have died.

The Library has been enriched by valuable donations from the President of the Institute, (who contributed nearly 1,100 volumes, in the various departments of History and Literature,) James Upton, H. F. Shepherd, and others.

The additions from all sources—with few exceptions, voluntary donations—are as follows:

Newspapers	172
Folios	8
Quartos	169
Octavos and lesser folds	1,625—1,974 vols.
Serials in number	307
Pamphlets	1,186—1,493
Total	3,467

During the past summer six Field Meetings were held, viz: at South Danvers, Beverly, Wenham, Manchester, West Lynn, and Hamilton.

Several photographs of some of our prominent people were presented by Mr. Win. Snell.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the Field Meetings during the ensuing season. The following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

President—Daniel A. White. *Vice Presidents*—Of Natural History, John L. Russell; of Horticulture, J. C. Lee; of History, H. M. Brooks. *Secretary and Treasurer*—H. Wheatland. *Librarian*—J. H. Stone. *Cabinet Keeper*—C. Cooke. *Finance Committee*—J. C. Lee, R. S. Rogers, E. Emerson, Geo. D. Phippin, R. Manning.

Library Committee—D. A. White, D. Roberts, S. P. Fowler.

Publication Committee—J. L. Russell, H. Wheatland, Geo. D. Phippin.

DUDLEY ASSOCIATION.—*Boston, May 14th.*—Annual meeting. The president, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, in the chair. The usual business having been transacted, an amendment of the Constitution was adopted, making any person by the name of Dudley, or any one descended from a Dudley, eligible to membership. Heretofore none but descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley could become members; but there were several other settlers of this country by the name of Dudley, and some of their descendants having expressed a wish to join

the association, the above amendment was adopted.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:

President—Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. David D. Field, D.D., of Stockbridge, Mass.; J. Wingate Thornton, of Brookline, Mass.; E. G. Dudley, of Boston, Mass.; John Dudley, of Hampden, Mass.; and J. H. Dudley, of Milton, Mass. *Secretary*—D. Dudley, of Boston. *Treasurer*—J. W. Dean, of Boston.

This is the same list as last year, with the exception of Rev. Dr. Field, who was chosen in the place of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. The death of the latter gentleman was appropriately noticed.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—

May 25th.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their hall, Athenæum Building, Boston. The old list of officers was elected, as follows: *President*, Jacob Bigelow, M.D.; *Vice-President*, Prof. David Treadwell; *Corresponding Secretary*, Prof. Asa Gray; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. Samuel L. Abbott; *Treasurer*, Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*St. Paul, May 6th.*—Minutes of last meeting read. The following new members were proposed and elected: James W. Taylor, Frederick Somers, J. W. Prince, J. R. Jenks, J. J. Knox and Wm. Markoe, of St. Paul; L. R. Hawkins, of Shakopee; Frederick Rehfeld, of New Ulm, and C. G. Wagner, of Stillwater, active members; and Geo. W. Sweet, of Sauk Rapids, life member.

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be placed in the hands of the Actuary, for binding, postage, and incidental expenses.

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be placed in the hands of the Secretary, for the purchase of books and charts illustrative of the early exploration of the Northwest, and that an order be drawn for the same.

The Secretary was requested to make the annual report of the operations of the Society to the Legislature.

The Committee appointed to procure the delivery of the annual address asked for further time.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 2, p. 50). *May 18th.*—W. H. Brown, Esq., Pre-

sident, in the chair. The Librarian reported 235 acquisitions to the library from 24 donors. Interesting communications from Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham respecting donations secured during his late absence from the city, from the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, of Washington, relative to the national documents on the Lake Commerce and Navigation, and from Hon. J. M. Patton, of Virginia, accompanying his argument in the "Parkersburg case," and other State documents.

A paper was then read, communicated by the Rev. Paul Anderson, of Chicago, giving a sketch of the history of the Norwegians in the United States. It embraced a notice of the alleged discovery of America by the Northmen, and details of the modern immigration from Norway, commencing with the initial expedition of a company of families, who, in 1825, purchased a small vessel in Staranger, Norway, and after a tedious voyage of 14 weeks reached the city of New York, from whence they proceeded to make a settlement near the city of Rochester. Descendants of this little colony, of whose original members but three or four remain, now live in Chicago.

The total immigration from Norway to the United States, between 1825 and 1854, as reported by the "Storthing" of that country, is estimated at 100,000, Iowa and Minnesota receiving the largest share. A considerable colony exists in LaSalle county, Illinois, about 12 miles northeast from Ottawa, which, in the space of 25 years, has increased to 4,000 souls. The Norwegian emigrants are represented as favorable to schools and religious institutions, and readily disposed to assimilate in language, etc., to the people of their adopted country.

Mr. Anderson's paper was followed by an interesting and extended recital by the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, of Green Bay, the first settled minister in Chicago, of his personal reminiscences of this place, during his residence and official connection here for about two and a half years, from 1833.

Col. Graham exhibited a plan of the late survey of the Albany mounds (68 in number) prosecuted under his superintendence. The plan was executed with much care and skill, on an extended scale; presenting a complete view of the topography of the locality, including the river Mississippi and the Marais des Osiers (corrupted into Marais d'Ogee), together with the elevations, natural and artificial. The report of Col. Graham was preliminary to one more full and complete contemplated by him, to include the results of interior explorations not yet made.

Col. G. stated, in this connection, that he carried his portable astronomical apparatus on

this journey, and determined the geographical positions of the following places. The longitudes were derived by chronometrical differences between the places named and the meridian of his observing station, at Chicago, (the Roman Catholic Church on Wolcott street,) before reported to be west of Greenwich, 5h., 50m., 30s. 99, equal to 87° 37 min., 44.8 sec. Two chronometers were used. The positions determined are as follows:

PLACES.	LATITUDES.	LONGITUDES WEST OF GREENWICH.
Fulton, Ill. (dome of Dement Hotel, on Base street, corner of Cherry street)	41° 52' 04"	90° 10' 03"
Albany, Ill. (intersection of Main and Marle streets)	41 47 21.5	90 13 25
South Albany, Ill., (Mound A, highest of the group of Indian Mounds. See map)	41 46 36	90 14 07
Lyons, Iowa (steeple of the Female Institute)	41 52 10.5	90 11 21
Camanche, Iowa (intersection of Main and Maxan streets)	41 46 59	90 15 10

The same gentleman also submitted some remarks upon the recent sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Baltimore, which were attended by him. He also referred to the important geological discoveries, in fossil remains, of the rhinoceros, elephant, camel, and horse, with two heretofore undescribed species of the mastodon, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the Neobrara River, and described in the recently published proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The discoveries referred to were presented as an encouragement to investigation, which may be rewarded by unexpected results.

He also called the society's attention to the propriety of its extending, officially, an invitation to the Association to hold its sessions for 1860 in Chicago, in the belief that the hospitalities of the city would be cordially extended to that body, and that the invitation would be favorably considered by those directing the places of its future meetings.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, No. 3, p. 82).—*Newark, May 20th.*—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory was called to the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary (Mr. Whitehead) submitted the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting. The total number of volumes in the library is now 2,219, and of pamphlets, 8,121.

As Treasurer, Mr. Congar reported \$364 8 on hand, \$158- of which belonged to the Building Fund.

Mr. Duryee, in view of the exposed condition of the library, and the great value of the Society's collection of manuscripts and rare works, thought it very desirable that pending the erection of a fire-proof building some exertions should be made to obtain a fire-proof room as a depository, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Fire Proof Building be authorized to procure, if possible, some suitable fire-proof room as a depository for the library.

Mr. Whitehead rose to make a correction of some importance, in relation to the portrait prefixed to the papers of Governor Morris, published as volume IV. of the Society's collections. Having been intrusted with the preparation of the volume for the press, by the Committee on Publications, it was deemed a fortunate circumstance that he should have found among some miniature sketches in his possession by John Watson, one indorsed by the artist himself, "Lewis Col. Morris," and with the approbation of the committee it was engraved and inserted in the volume, with the remark, in the preface, that it was presumed to be a copy, as Watson was not known to have painted in America prior to 1715, when Mr. Morris must have been older than he was represented in the picture.

Some months since he was so favored as to secure the possession of a number more of Watson's sketches, and among them, very much to his chagrin, he found one indorsed "Old Col. Morris"—and, from its appearance, its unquestionable authenticity, and, moreover, the marks of the old Governor's character observable in the picture, it was evident that the head of *his son*, Lewis, had been engraved instead of his own. Mr. Whitehead presented both sketches for the examination of the members bearing the original indorsements of the artist.

He considered it necessary thus publicly to make known the facts, inasmuch as Mr. Bolton had been permitted to use the plate of the Society to illustrate his History of the Episcopal Church in Westchester County, New York, and other parties, without the consent of the Society, had copied it to illustrate a small History of New Jersey, since published. The error, consequently, had been more widely disseminated than if it had been confined exclusively to the volume in which the portrait originally appeared. It was for the Society to determine if any further action was necessary to correct the error than the insertion of his explanation in the printed proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Alosen read extracts from the Journal of Isaac Bangs (began April 1st, 1776), a lieutenant in the service of the United Colonies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Officers, No. 2, p. 55).—*June 1st.*—The President, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read. Aug. Henry Ward presented the society with a marble bust of John Quincy Adams. Mr. George Folsom offered suitable remarks in acknowledging the receipt of so valuable a donation, and moved that the committee on fine arts be requested to prepare a more formal acknowledgment to the generous donor.

Mr. James Lenox presented a copy of the 3rd folio of Shakspeare, printed 1664. Dr. Osgood offered a resolution of thanks, accompanied with remarks.

Permission was given Mr. Jackman to dedicate an engraving of Dr. Francis to the society. An excellent portrait of Elkanah Watson, as he appeared at the court of George III., at the time he acknowledged the independence of the U. States, painted by Copley, was exhibited; it is to be left with the society for a time.

The paper of the evening was an interesting document in the form of a letter written by Col. Peter Force of Washington, to Col. Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., on "The Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin." The paper was read by Mr. Moore, the librarian of the society, and the statements in it were illustrated by a large map, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Schroeter, who designated the different points as they occurred in the reading. Col. Force argued from the various data, that Sir John Franklin did not pass through Barrow's Strait to Victoria Land, through Peel's Sound, but that he may have made the passage by way of Prince Regent's Inlet. The reading was listened to with profound attention, and elicited much applause.

Mr. Beekman moved that a committee be appointed by the chair, with Hon. G. C. Verplanck as its chairman, to wait upon Washington Irving, and request him to sit for a portrait for the society.

E. C. Benedict, Esq., called the attention of the society to the proposed publication fund, showing its importance and value.

Erastus Brooks, Esq., was made a life member on motion of Mr. Chauncey.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*June 8th.*—(Officers, No. 5, p. 145).—The regular meeting was held at the house of Alex. J. Cotheal, Esq., Mr. Folsom in the chair.

A letter was read from Professor Daniels, State Geologist of Wisconsin, on walled lakes, showing that the walls are found along the many lakes in that part of our country, and are formed of boulders, pressed together by the power of ice, expanding while freezing. The account was minute and conclusive, and contradicted the idea which has recently been published, that a wall of that description, on the shore of a lake in Wright Co., Iowa, was a work of art.

Capt. I. W. Dow, of the Pacific steamship Columbus, who was present by invitation, presented to the society a remarkably fine terra cotta vase, and an idol, found in an ancient tomb at Guequetenango, in Guatemala, in August last.

Mr. Folsom reported from the Committee on Mounds, who were requested to correspond with the Smithsonian Institute, the Am. Antiquarian Society, the Albany Institute, and such other societies as they may think proper, on the exploration of ancient works, and to invite their co-operation.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members: George P. Delaplaine and Professor Edward Daniels, of Madison, Wis.; J. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; Dr. Wills De Hass, of Stanton, Va.; and Capt. J. W. Dow.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. Bowen, for his paper on the Temples of Zuraba, Africa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarré, June 9th.*—Judge Pettebone presented to the cabinet a birch bark Indian canoe from Lake Superior. Dr. Dennis presented the head of a crocodile, found near the ruins of Thebes. A specimen of Continental currency of \$2 from Mrs. J. A. Brower, issued by Congress 1776. A bill of \$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ issued by authority of the Provincial Convention, at Annapolis, December 1775—from Dr. Dennis.

At the special meeting in May, a donation was received from Mrs. Carey, of valuable mineralogical specimens from the cabinet of the late I. A. Chapman.

The chairman presented a volume of Mantell's Fossils of the British Museum.

Dr. Ingham read an interesting paper reviewing part of Prof. Rogers's report on the Geology of Pennsylvania.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.—The following documents give evidence of another female soldier who served in the army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lossing, author of that valuable work, "The Field Book of the Revolution," did not chance to hear of Deborah Gannett, else we should not have occasion to call upon your correspondents to give us any information they may possess in relation to this brave woman, who fought and bled in defence of our liberties.

J. C.

BOSTON, Feb., 1858.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 11th March, 1805.

SIR: You are hereby apprised that Deborah Gannett, who served as a soldier in the army of the United States, during the late Revolutionary war, and who was seriously wounded therein, has this day been placed on the pension list of the United States, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1803. You will be pleased to enter her name on your books, and pay her or legally authorized attorney on application accordingly.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Yr ob't servant,

H. DEARBORN.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Jr., Esq.

No. 12 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
April 10, 1805.

RECEIVED of Benjamin Austin, Jr., agent for paying Invalid Pensioners belonging to the State of Massachusetts, one hundred and four dollars, fifty-three and a third cents, being for twenty-six months' and four days' pension due to Deborah Gannett, from the 1st day of January, 1803, to the 4th day of March, 1805, for which I have signed duplicate receipts. \$104 53⅓c.

DEBORAH GANNETT.

EXPEDIENTS FOR MEASURING TIME IN ANCIENT MANHATTAN.—Clergymen in olden times preached by the sand-glass, and the hour-glass formerly in use is still preserved in some churches, and exhibited as a relic of a bygone age. The sand-glass was the forerunner of that portable time-piece the watch, which was not yet known to this part of the world, when the Dutch held possession of it. Even a sufficient supply of hour-glasses was sometimes wanting. As a substitute in camps and garrisons, the "slow-match" was used as late as 1663, to mark the progress of time so that sentries may be regu-

larly relieved, etc. I find Gov. Stuyvesant, in a letter to the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India, dated 10th Nov., 1663, making a requisition for some hour-glasses, to be used at the guard house instead of "Match." I have not seen this substitute noticed elsewhere.

O'C.

MIANTINŌMOH—OR MIANTONNŌMY?—There is sufficient authority for *accenting* the penultimate syllable of this name, but I can discover none for marking the vowel of that syllable as *long*, nor for the pronunciation which this marking indicates. A careful collation of the various forms in which the name was presented by early writers, leads to the conclusion that *Me-ānto-nŏm'-y* more nearly expresses the original sound—the stress falling on the consonant or the penult, and the short vowel having no determinate character, *o*, *i*, and *e* having all been employed by contemporary writers to represent it.

Callender (1739) adopts the form Miantonomy, and says, that "in all the manuscripts" the name is spelled Myantonomy, or Miantonome, or Miantonomu, and "is so pronounced by the people, who take the sound by tradition, and not from the books, with the *accent* on the last syllable but one" (R. I. Hist. Coll. iv. 57). President Stiles, in 1761, marked the pronunciation, Meántinŏme, on the authority of Francis Willet, Esq., of Narragansett (MS. Itinerary). These are the earliest authorities I have met with, for the accent. Neither of them authorizes the use of the long vowel. A comparison of the following early forms of the name will show that the vowel of the penult can hardly be represented by a long *o*, and *y* more nearly than *oh* indicates the sound of the last syllable.

In the earliest deeds to Coddington and Roger Williams (as recorded), we have Miantunnomu and Miantunmou. In others, from Roger Williams, Miantonomi, Miantounomi, Miantonome, Miantenomy. On the Connecticut Records (i. 32), the name first appears in 1639, as Antinemo; on those of Massachusetts (ii. 23, 27), as Meantonoma, and Meantonoma, in 1642. The MS. Records of the Commissioners of the U. Colonies, for 1643 and 1644, present not less than eight forms of the name—Maantonimo, Meantonimoe, Meantinomie, Meantinomie, Meantinome, Maantinomie, Miantonimoe, and Meantonimie. The "Relation of the Indian Plot" (1642) has Maantonemo. John Stanton, an accomplished interpreter, writes in 1678, Meantinomy. To these might be added some eight or ten other variations, from old writers, and twice or three times as many from modern authors. Mr. Potter, in his History of Narragansett (R. I. Hist. Coll. iii.

172) gives "Meantonomy or Miantonimo (accented on the penultimate)." Mr. Savage, in the notes and index to Winthrop, writes Miantunomoh, adhering to the same form in the text, except in one instance, where it is Miantonomoh. Dr. Holmes, in the *Annals*, adopted this latter form: Dr. Trumbull (*Hist. of Conn.*), Meantonimoh.

It will be observed that, in all the early variations, the only *constant* vowel is the *a* of the second syllable, whence I infer that it was strongly accented; that the accented vowel of the penult was represented (often by the same writer) by *e*, *i* or *o*, indifferently, and therefore not likely to have had the marked sound of *o long*; and that the final syllable was varied as *a*, *e*, *ie*, *æ*, *i*, *o*, *oh*, *ah*, *u*, and *y*, and is hardly to be represented by the modern form *oh*, as the equivalent of *ō*.

The name was perhaps compounded of *waān-tam* or *wauntam*, a wise man, a counsellor, and *numwæ*, (*numan*) full, with the definite article, *ni* prefixed—"The one who is full of wisdom," or counsel. If this derivation be correct, the penultimate vowel was necessarily short.

J. H. T.

DATES afford excellent criteria for the detection of truth, and though they may mar the symmetry, yet they may develop the spirit as well as the truth of a paragraph. This may be illustrated by a passage in the New York Hist. Collections, 2d series, vol. iii., relating to Plymouth Colony; the reference is to "Bishop Wilberforce, to whom America is deeply indebted for the discovery of the original manuscript of Bradford's History of the Plymouth Colony; and to Mr. Anderson, who more distinctly announced to the world that the original manuscript of that long lost work was in the library of the Bishop of London."

The second edition of Wilberforce's history appeared in 1846, it was republished in New York, yet the authorship and value of the Fulham manuscript remained unnoticed by our sharpest writers and ablest historians, some ten years, till February, 1855, and first became known to the Bishop by letters from New England. Mr. Anderson's volume was published as early as 1848, yet *his* reference to Bradford's manuscript also escaped notice till after the precious document was published.

The *literal* truth of the passage is not affected, yet the light thrown upon it by the introduction of a few dates, show that though, for some reason omitted, yet they are material to even tolerable historical

FIDELITY.

ENGLISH ARMY AT FAIRFIELD.—The following entry is copied from the Church record of Fairfield, Conn., and as an interesting illustration of our fathers' history, sufferings and faith, I have thought it might be an acceptable "item" for your valuable magazine.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN H. REDFIELD.

NEW YORK.

July 7, 1779.—A part of the British army, consisting of Britons, Germans, and American refugees, under the command of Major-General Tryon, and Brigadier-General Garth, landed in this town from a fleet, commanded by Sir George Collier.

In the evening and night after the same day, great part of the buildings in the town-plot were consumed in the flames by said troops.

July 8.—In the morning, the meeting-house, together with the Church of England building, the court-house, prison, and almost all the principal buildings of the society, were laid in ashes.

"Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; *blessed* be the name of the Lord."

"All things work together for good to them that love God—to them who are the called according to his purpose."

"Alleluia—

"The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!

"Amen!"

DEAN TUCKER AND THE DEVIL.—The *Pennsylvania Packet* of Thursday, Dec. 30, 1779, credits the following verses to the *London Evening Post*:

"A DIALOGUE between Dean TUCKER and the DEVIL, occasioned by a late publication, entitled 'Thoughts on the Present Posture of Affairs.'"

"The Dean and the Devil, in free conversation,
Thus briefly discoursed on the state of the nation:
Quoth Satan, 'Dear Doctor, religion a trade is;
Your pen when you flourish, what Briton afraid is?
You write as you fight, and you fight as you write,
With equal instruction and equal delight.
Defended by Tucker, old England shall stand,
What Frenchman shall dare to embark* or to land?'"

TUCKER.

"'Dear Satan, if ever I kneeled at your shrine,
Our councils befriended, from the first I was thine.
Invasion's a bugbear; the Monsieurs are civil,
Else Hardy had sent 'em long since to the devil.†

* Vide "Thoughts on the Present," etc.

† A pleasure which remains to be accomplished.

But Congress with temper I never can mention;
 I curse day and night Saratoga's convention.
 Independence I hear in each westerly wind;
 And Bunker's first slaughter is fresh on my mind.
 On the side of blest freedom should Providence fight,
 I'll lie through whole pages with impotent spite.
 One tyrant I'll flatter, and ridicule those
 Who blood and taxation shall dare to oppose.
 No matter should England herself be undone,
 Might Tucker complete what ambition begun.'

SATAN.

" ' But good Mr. Dean, should the table be turn'd,
 Should Monsieur come o'er and your writings be
 burn'd.' "

TUCKER.

Then to Evans and Price, I'll leave scribbling and wit,
 And own, when too late, that the biter is bit.' "

WORCESTER, Aug. 7, 1779.

D.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GRAVE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—In the oration delivered at Boston, by Mr. Winthrop, upon the occasion of the inauguration of the bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, a quotation is given from a paper written by a clergyman, describing a visit paid by him to Christ Church Burial Ground, at Fifth and Arch streets in this city, to see the grave of Benjamin Franklin. In this the monument is spoken of as "dilapidated." Some might infer that this was owing to want of care in those whose duty it is to see that it is properly attended to; but this is not the fact; not carelessness, but wanton outrage, is the cause of the injury which has been done to it.

About twelve years ago a person, having the appearance of a gentleman, obtained access to the burial-ground, in company with a youth, the son of the sexton. On reaching the grave of Benjamin Franklin he drew a large stone from his pocket, knocked off one of the corners of the flat stone which covers the grave, and went away with it, before the young man could recover sufficiently from his surprise to give an alarm.

On learning this ruffian act, some of the family proceeded to the yard, and found that part of the brickwork under the marble needed repairing, which was immediately attended to. Whilst this was in progress, the tombstones of Dr. Franklin's father-in-law, and of his son Francis Folger Franklin, were found lying flat, about a foot below the surface. The first bears this inscription: "In memory of John Read who departed this life September ye 2nd 1724 aged 47 years." On the other are these words: "Francis F. son of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin Deceased Nov. 21. 1736 aged 4 years 1 month and 1 day The delight of all that knew him."

In 1793 or 1798, after the yellow fever, Christ-Church burial-ground was covered with a foot of earth, as many interments had been made too near the surface. The two tombstones, re-discovered in 1847, were probably hid with earth at this time.

Of this son Francis Folger, his father, writing in old age, says that he was the finest child whom he ever saw, and that though dead upwards of forty years, he still could not think of him without a sigh.

Recently some unprincipled persons have been chopping off pieces of this child's tombstone. To prevent the recurrence of acts so infamous, a railing will shortly be erected around the graves of the family. They lie near the Arch street wall, and some citizens of Philadelphia have suggested the insertion of a piece of railing in the wall at the spot, which would allow the tomb of Benjamin Franklin to be seen from the street, and afford additional protection to it.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

COGSWELL. — "The deposition of Samuel Haines, senior, aged 65 years, or thereabouts—This deponent testifieth and saith, that I lived with Mr. John Cogswell, senior, in old England about nine years, a servant with him, and came over along with him to New England (in the ship called the Angel Gabriel) and was present with him when my master Cogswell suffered ship-wreck at Pemmaquid, which was about forty-one years ago, the last August when the ship was cast away; I the said Haines do remember that there were saved then of my master's goods a good quantity of good household goods, both feather beds and bedding and also a good quantity of brass and pewter and also several pieces of plate and to the best of my remembrance of this brass there were several brass pans: furthermore I do remember my master had a Turkey-worked carpet, in old England which he commonly used to lay upon his parlour table, and this carpet was put aboard among my master's goods and came safe ashore to the best of my best remembrance—All which goods together with some provisions, which were saved then, Goodman Gallup of Boston, brought to Ipswich in his bark for my master (except some of them which the vessel could not hold) and I the said deponent came along with him in the vessel from Pemmaquid and lived with my master Cogswell, at Ipswich, the same year following—And also I do remember that my master had two mares and two cows which were shipped aboard a ship at South Hampton, in old England and came safe ashore to New England, that summer we came here, and were delivered

to my master; I do further testify that about four years after that I lived with my master in Ipswich, that I went to Old England, and when I returned again (which was about a year and a half after,) I brought over for the use of my master Cogswell, between fourscore and an hundred pounds worth of goods, in several particulars, which were delivered to him—And further more I do very well remember that my master Cogswell had three sons which came over along with us, in the aforesaid ship, the eldest son's name was William who was about fourteen years of age then, and the second son was called John who was about twelve years of age then, and the third son's name was Edward who was about six years of age at that time, and further saith not.

"Samuel Haines Senior, came and made oath to all the above written the first of December 1676, Before me Richard Martyn, Commiss."

"The deposition of William Tarbox, senior, testifieth and saith that in the year of our Lord 1635, I the said deponent did come over in the ship called the 'Angel Gabriel,' along with Mr. John Cogswell, senior, from old England and we were cast ashore at Pemmaquid and I do remember that there were saved several casks both of dry goods and provisions, which were marked with Mr. Cogswell senior's mark, and that there was saved a tent of Mr. Cogswell, which he had set up at Pemmayquid, and lived in it (with the goods that he saved in the wreck) and afterwards Mr. Cogswell removed to Ipswich, and in November after the ship was cast away, I the said deponent came to Ipswich and found Mr. Cogswell, Senior, living there and I hired myself with him for one year; I the said deponent do well remember that there were several feather beds, and I together with Deacon Haines as servants lay together on one of them, and there were several dozens of pewter platters, and that there were several brass pans, besides other pieces of pewter & other house-hold goods, as iron works and other necessaries for house keeping, there in the house then; and I the said deponent do further testify that there were two ——— and two cows brought over in another ship, which were landed safe ashore and were kept at Mistickie till Mr. Cogswell had them." [Tarbox also testifies to the sons, and their ages as Haines does.]

"William Tarbox, sen. came and made oath to all the above written, the first of December, 1676, Before me, Richard Martin, Commiss."

BOSTON.

LAHONTAN'S VOYAGES.—This work was formerly considered authority on the early history of the northwestern section of this country, and

was quoted by writers with great confidence. Carver, the traveller, was familiar with it, and copied almost verbatim from it, as will be seen by a comparison of chap. 12 of his Description of the Indians with Lahontan's account of the amours and marriages of the Savages. The account of the *Rivière Longue*, by the latter, has also been borrowed by the same writer, and applied by him and others to the River St. Peter; but though the proximity of that to the Red River may sanction the claim of Lahontan to have visited that region, modern exploration does not verify his description. "It is impossible to read his account of it (*La Rivière Longue*) without being convinced that the greater part, if not the whole, of it is a deception. . . . In a word, his description bears such evident marks of fiction, that we can credit no part of it."—*Long's Expedition to the St. Peter's River*, i. 248, 326. La Richarderie mildly accuses Lahontan of having interspersed throughout his narrative episodes absolutely fabulous; but the *N. A. Review*, xlviii. 98, is not satisfied with such gentle handling, and gives him the *coup de grâce* in this wise: "Poor Baron, he was and is well known, but it is as a foolish inventor of a lie, which, lifting him for the moment above his level, made his fall to earth again deadly."

It is not, however, with a view to criticise the Voyages of Lahontan that this article has been undertaken; 'tis rather to give some bibliographical information respecting the book, which may not be accessible to the majority of our readers. Lahontan was a Gascon, and went to Canada in 1683, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, as a private soldier; he rose in that country to the rank of an officer, and was selected by Count de Frontenac to carry to France the dispatches announcing the failure of Sir William Phips' attack on Quebec. He was afterwards appointed Deputy Governor of Placentia, but got embroiled with his superior, made his escape in a merchant vessel, was subsequently dismissed the service, and being threatened with arrest, fled from France into Spain, and passed the remainder of his life in foreign countries. At the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, he hoped and endeavored to be restored to the good favor of the French Government, but was disappointed; Frontenac, his patron, was dead. He thereupon wrote these Voyages, or Travels, and took that occasion to vent his spleen, and to take revenge for his disappointment; and his disgrace accounts for the publication of the work out of France. It was found, immediately on its appearance, that the camp was not a place adapted to the cultivation of letters. Indeed, Lahontan acknowledges himself, that whilst in Canada he had forgotten the little French he

ever knew. His style was coarse, obscure; his language low, his expressions vulgar. The work was rewritten; a neater, more easy style was adopted; a new arrangement was adopted, and the editor acknowledges that "he did not scruple introducing *more probability* wherever he considered it wanting." Who was the editor? The similitude between his style and that of the Atlas of Gueudeville, led to the suspicion that Lahontan's book had passed through the hands of that writer, a fact which Meusel plainly asserts. Latet sub adscititio Baronis de la Hontan nomine Gueudeville, monachus e Gallia profuga. Faribault, in his Catalogue d'Ouvrages sur l'Amérique, p. 76, adds: Bernard, an eminent bookseller of Amsterdam, knew that Lahontan's Voyages had been revised by Gueudeville, whom he designates as the author of the dialogue between the Baron and Adario, an Indian, which was published as "Suite du Voyage de l'Amérique de M. le Baron de Lahontan." "It is proper," he says, "that the public should be informed that Adario, the Indian, is an unfrocked and runaway friar, the author of some works full only of burlesque grossness and much irregularity."

The Dialogue in question is, as every one conversant with the work knows, a gross attack on the authenticity of the Scriptures, and on the Christian religion; and it is, perhaps, well to state who this man was, who has thus made a work on America a vehicle for an attack on Christianity.

Nicolas Gueudeville was the son of a physician of Rouen, and was born in that city in the year 1650. After a course of preliminary studies he became a priest, and entered the learned order of St. Benedict. In consequence of his loose principles, he incurred the censure of his superiors, and fearful of the punishment he deserved, scaled the walls of his convent in the night, and fled to Holland, where he abjured his religion. He settled and married at Rotterdam, and taught school in that city, but afterwards moved to the Hague, and after having published various works, died there in poverty and want about the year 1720. There is a list of his publications in the *Biographie Universelle*.

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UNPUBLISHED POEM BY MRS. OSGOOD.—Some years since, it may be remembered, in the palmy days of "Graham and Godey," an engraving of several of the lady contributors to the former magazine appeared in its pages. Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Sedgwick (in the centre), Mrs. Embury, and Mrs. Seba Smith, were grouped under a kind of upholstery-curtain arrangement,

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

27

surmounted, of course, by the American eagle. It was a difficult position in which to sustain the gaze of the world, and Mrs. Osgood, always distinguished by her happy, playful vein of gentle satire, made it the occasion of the following verses, which speak well enough for themselves, though better to those who remember the engraving:

TO MR. DODSON, ENGRAVER OF THE PLATE OF FEMALE CONTRIBUTORS OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness!
Some boundless contiguity of shade.

We've let you draw our faces, sir,
Now draw the curtain, too!
Hide our diminished heads! at once
From all creation's view.

That vision of blue women, sir,
One with her head awry,
And one with hair electrified,
And one with staring eye,

And one with simper still and meek,
And one with all her might
Trying to look indifferent to
Her miserable plight.

Were ever five respectable
And proper looking faces,
So victimized, so galvanized,
As this strange group of graces?

They say that Mrs. Embury
A woman fair and mild is,
They say she's very handsome, sir,
I know the "sinless child" is.

The *first* one *here* looks like a toad
Just jumping from a tree, sir;
The second seems as if she said—
Well, what d' ye think of me, sir?

And I, myself—I never dreamed
Of boasting of my beauty;
My face is not a classic one,
I am not even pretty.

But, sir, I never twist my neck,
As you have in the *print*;
I'm not at all affected, sir,
And, sir, I never squint.

'Tis true you've given us eyes and mouths,
And chins, and necks, and noses:
The smallest favors claim our thanks,
But oh! that page discloses—

That fatal page—such awful truths!
Why didn't you lend us wings?
No wonder that our ten eyes look
Unutterable things!!

"Aloft in solemn state" we sit
"Alone in all our glory,"
Five wretched-looking women placed
In Graham's purgatory.

Oh! bird of freedom! thou whose beak
Upholds the constellation,
Fly off with us to some dark cave,
Nor let us scare the nation!

Oh! gentle readers of the book,
When these wild phizzes catch you.
Don't think it's *our* fault that we
Are making faces at you.

We tried to look our very best,
Each sad defect we hid it,
In justice to ourselves we cry—
"Twas *Mr. Dodson* did it."

Oh! fellow-victims! own with me,
'Tis not to be disputed,
We've been by his most murderous hand
Completely executed.

He's given us a *plate* a *piece*,
Suppose that in return
We offer him a *piece* of *plate*,
A dessert dish or urn—

Where he may keep these tears we've shed
Above our martyr'd faces,
And round the rim inscribed shall be—
"To Dodson—from the Graces!"

But draw the curtain, Dodson, draw,
And lay us on the shelf,
Hide our diminished heads, and oh!
Keep, keep us to *yourself*!

F. S. Osgood.

QUERIES.

ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—There is a great chasm in these, which it is the interest of all to fill up, or at least to reduce to certainty, and definite bounds.

In the New York Almanac for 1857, published by Mason Brothers, it is stated at page 134, in an account of the evacuation of the city, that "Mr. Cruger, Treasurer of the Corporation, having joined the British army, left the country with them and took away the books and accounts of the city."

This is given on the authority of Valentine's Manual for 1852, at page 469, and has been transferred to McCulloch's Universal Gazetteer, vol. ii. p. 469, and is said to have been taken from Goodrich's Picture of New York for 1825.

Who was this "Mr. Cruger," and did he in fact carry away those documents?

Has not this account been confounded with what took place at the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina?

At that period there were in action Col. John Harris Cruger, who fought the battle of '96 in the south; Nicholas Cruger, under arrest by Sir Henry Clinton for having a portrait of Washington in his possession; and Henry Cruger, the colleague of Burke from Bristol, in the British Parliament.

Who was this fourth person of that name? and what books and accounts did he take away, and to what place?
SPERO.

THE COVENANT OF GRACE.—"A Treatise of the Covenant of Grace," etc., by "Mr. John Cotton, Teacher of the church at Boston in N. E." The second edition, a copy by far larger than the former, and corrected also by the author's own hand. This copy was fitted for the Press by Mr. Tho. Allen, minister in Norwich. "London, Printed by *Ja. Cottrel*, for *John Allen*, at the Rising-Sun in *Paul's Church-yard*, 1659." "The Stationer to the Reader" says, "I have of late received (from a near Friend and Relation, one of the Reverend Elders of that Church) another copy of the said Treatise, far larger than the former (above a third part) corrected also in some places by the author's own hand before his death . . . the *Amanuenses*, who did take the Notes of his Sermons, some writing the same more largely and exactly than others, and several Copies so taken, being presented to the Rev. Author to correct. He, as he had leasure (willing to gratify the desire of his Friends), did peruse and rectify the sense with his pen, as he went cursorily over the same. . . . J. A."

Who was this "near Friend and Relation," of the London "Stationer?"

BOSTON.

FRENEAU'S TIME-PIECE.—At what date did Freneau's Time-Piece cease?
P. H. M.
NEW YORK.

BOWIE KNIFE.—From whom did the Bowie Knife receive its name?
J. D.

BEETHOVEN AND BOSTON.—I cut the following from *Dwight's* (Boston) *Journal of Music* of Oct. 23d, 1852.

Who knows anything about the query?

BOSTON.
S. A. G.

MR. EDITOR: The following extract from Beethoven's conversation books, translated from a new edition of Schindler's Life of Beethoven, was printed in the *Transcript* some months since, with the request that the circumstance alluded to might be explained; but it elicited no reply. Hoping for better success in gaining the desired information, it is now sent to you by
Yours, etc.,

"1823. From a conversation with his friend Böhler, who was connected with an extensive mercantile house. (Beethoven, some time before this meeting, had received a proposition to

write an oratorio for Boston in North America, and indeed at any price). Bühler asked: The oratorio for Boston? Beethoven answered: I do *not* write that which I should most gladly, but for the sake of money what I must. This is not saying that I write *only* for money. When this period is past, I hope at last to write what for me and for Art is above all.—FAUST."

BELL.—James Bell, of Guilford, Medina County, Ohio, now 89 years old, was born at Boston, Mass., and at the age of five years was taken by Mr. James Wright to Greenwich, Mass., and thence, about five years after, to Salem, N. Y. Mr. Wright died in about six months, and the boy was brought up by Mr. John Gray. Mr. Bell had brothers, Robert and William, and one sister, Margaret, but he does not remember his father's christian name. The father and brothers were absent at sea when he left Boston. Other particulars will be furnished by D. Tilton, 25 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or James A. Bell, Guilford, Ohio.

Mr. Bell would like to obtain information concerning his ancestry, or of his father, his two elder brothers, and his sister. D. T.

Boston, March 20, 1858.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (vol. i. p. 88.)—In Barber and Howe's Hist. Coll. of N. Jersey, N. Y. 1844, p. 154 & 155, we find in the biographical sketches, copied from the 5th vol. of Alden's Coll. of Epitaphs, Notes, etc., the following statement:

"To get rid of the dominie, the Col. declared himself an Episcopalian"—(this refers to the disagreement between Rev. Girardus Hagoort, Minister of the D. Ref. Church at Second River, now Belleville, and his principal patron, Colonel John Schuyler, in the middle of the last century)—"and invited the Rev. Daniel Isaac Browne, rector of Trinity Church at Newark, to officiate at Second River . . . to accommodate the Dutch people . . . Col. Schuyler was at the expense of a Dutch and English impression of the Common Prayer Book. This was for many years used at Second River, but at present it is not known that a single copy of it exists."

Rev. Dr. Benj. C. Taylor, on p. 301 of his Annals of the Classis of Bergen of the Ref. D. Church, N. Y. 1857, has followed Barber and Howe, and informs me that he has no other authority.

I have made some inquiries for this American edition, in Dutch and English, but have not been successful. The descendants of Col. John Schuyler have not the book, and never heard of it.

There is, however, a copy of the Book of Common Prayer in Dutch alone, in possession of a lady in the State of New York, and from the somewhat similar sounding German name of the printer, Schüller, and the Dutch name of the Colonel, Schuyler, I am inclined to think that the mistake has originated.

The title page of this Dutch copy is lost, but a title page to the psalter has the following imprint:—

"London:
Gedruckt by Johan Hendrick Schüller.
MDCCIII."

Query.—Was there ever a Dutch and English edition of the Book of Common Prayer issued in this country? S. A.

JERSEY CITY, 1858.

REPLIES.

NEWSPAPERS IN UNITED STATES.—The article in your vol. ii., p. 6, from an English newspaper, relating to American newspapers in 1813, is a very brief synopsis of an interesting article in *Niles's Weekly Register* of 1811, based upon the table of newspapers in *Thomas's History of Printing*, made up early in 1810.

The *Washington City Gazette* estimated American newspapers, in 1814, as follows: 280 weekly, 20 semi-weekly, 18 tri-weekly, 28 daily, total 574; issuing annually 23,150,000. The number of paper-mills was 187.

For statistics of paper and printing at different periods in the United States, see *Munsell's Typ. Miscellany*, pp. 94-145. The number of papers printed in the United States at this time cannot be estimated with much precision. New York alone has nearly 600. The New England States, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, abound with them. The whole number is between three and five thousand, perhaps. J.

UNITED STATES CENTS (vol. ii., pp. 91, 152).—B. H. H. in your May number states that no cents were coined in 1823. He is mistaken; I have two in my possession. NUMISMATIST.

BANGOR, ME:

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER (vol. ii., p. 150).—The "Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser," which was commenced in 1771 by John Dunlap, was published, in 1784, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, by David C. Claypoole. Its last issue, as a tri-weekly, was Saturday, Sept. 18, 1784, No. 1754. The next paper, No. 1755, was issued Sept. 21, by John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole, as the "Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser," and from

that day onward it was published daily. In Isaiah Thomas's History of Printing, and indeed in every book containing any account of American newspapers, it is alluded to as the first daily newspaper in the United States. The name was afterwards changed to "American Daily Advertiser." It is now the "North American." In the year 1832, a paragraph in some newspaper stated that the New York Gazette was the first daily paper in the United States. Mr. Poulson, who was then the proprietor of the American Daily Advertiser, noticed this error, and gave a brief history of his paper. He then remarks, "It was undoubtedly the first daily paper printed on the American continent, north or south." The present editor remembers the occurrence perfectly—it was noticed at the time in almost all the papers published in America as a most enterprising and hazardous undertaking." The distinct recollection of the venerable and respected Zachariah Poulson would itself be sufficient to establish the fact.

The inquiry of your correspondent, H. W., will, it is hoped, bring out information as to the time when the first Daily was issued in other places; and also as to which of the newspapers now in existence in New England and elsewhere can trace its origin to the earliest date.

RETSILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1858.

CONTINENTAL MONEY (vol i., p. 279).—It may interest J. C. to know that the "Historical Sketch of Continental Money," by Mr. Breck, is in print. It was published in the Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the Amer. Philosophical Society, Vol. iii., Part 1. Philadelphia, 1843. G.

PHILADELPHIA.

DE SENECTUTE (vol ii., p. 151).—S. A. G. is informed that a translation of Epictetus' Morals, collected by Arrian, was printed (and it is believed translated) in this city in the year 1729; and that "Cato's Moral Distiches, Englished in couplets," by James Logan, was printed here by Franklin in 1735. With these exceptions, Logan's translation of Cicero's De Senectute was the very first translation of a classic in this Western world. It was printed by Franklin, in 1744. In 1750 it was reprinted in London. In 1756 at Glasgow, and in 1778 another edition appeared in London, when Dr. Franklin's name was inscribed on the title-page as the author, and a likeness of him attached to it. This, however, was a mere bookseller's trick to promote the sale. As authority for the statement that Sandy's translation of Ovid was

made in the wilds of Virginia, Bancroft quotes Rymer and the life of Hooker. The ponderous tomes of the former I have had no time to refer to: but in running over the leaves of the latter, I can find no allusion to the work. It has been said on other authority, however, that George Sandys had been engaged in his translation of the Metamorphoses before he came to America, and that during his residence here he completed it. Can S. A. G. inform me whether there is any positive evidence of his having ever been in this country at all? His brother, Sir Edwin Sandys, was "Treasurer of the Plantations," and lived in Virginia. GRIFFOX.

PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION (vol. ii., pp. 150, 187).—The name of RICHARD SNOWDEN is given as author on the title-page of the Baltimore edition of the "American Revolution," referred to by your Correspondent "Twenty-Four," p. 150, May 1858. I have three editions of this work, and it may be well to remark that the title of each differ somewhat from the others.

I. *The American Revolution; written in the style of Ancient History. In Two Volumes.* This is the edition described by your correspondent. Each volume begins with Chapter I., and ends with Chapter XXX., making, together, sixty chapters. The second volume is called "The Second Book of the Chronicles of the Wars," etc.

II. *The American Revolution: Written in Scriptural or Ancient Historical Style.* By RICHARD SNOWDEN. Baltimore: Printed by W. Pechin, No. 10 Second Street. [No date.] At the end of the Table of Contents this follows: "To which is added, *The American War—a Poem, by the same Author.*" Here the work is in one volume, the chapters are in one continued series, numbered from one to sixty. The History ends on page 360. Then comes the Poem, with a separate title page.

The Columbiad; or, a Poem on the American War, in Thirteen Cantos. By RICHARD SNOWDEN. Baltimore: Printed by W. Pechin, No. 10 Second Street. [No date.] The Poem has forty-four pages.

III. *The History of the American Revolution, in Scripture Style. To which is added the Declaration of Independence, The Constitution of the United States of America, and the Interesting Farewell Address of General Washington.* Frederick County, Md. Printed and published by Matthias Bartgis, at Pleasant Dale Paper Mill, 1823. The copyright is in the name of Matthias Bartgis, as proprietor. This edition, like the preceding, is in one volume, with the chapters

numbered from one to sixty. The History ends on page 207: the volume contains 264 pages.

B. F.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROBERT CUSHMAN'S DISCOURSE ON SELF LOVE. (vol. ii., p. 61).—The first edition of this Sermon was printed in London, in 1622. Another was printed in Boston, in 1724; and a third was published at Stockbridge, Mass., in the year 1822. See Appendix to the Stockbridge edition, and Dr. A. Hyde's Sermon, preached at Lee, Mass., on the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. J. P.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON (vol. ii. p. 151).—In "The Constitutions of the several independent States of America, . . . arranged with a preface and dedication, by the Rev. William Jackson; London, 1783," there is a portrait of Washington, engraved on steel, by W. Sharp, from an "original picture," 1783. It is a caricature of any resemblance. A liberty cap rises behind the frame of the picture, with a rattlesnake protecting it, crowned with the motto, "Don't tread on me." See also N. Y. State Lib. Cat., 1855, vol. iii.: Murray (James), An Impartial History of the present war in America, vol. i. London, 1778-80. 3 vols. 8vo.:—Impartial History of the War in America, etc. London, 1780. 8vo. for other portraits. II. A.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LENNOX (vol. i. pp. 215, 281).—*Senga* doubts respecting the name of her father. In the "Lady's Monthly Magazine," published soon after her death, it is said to be Massey, as mentioned by Mrs. Grant. Col. Eyre Massey commanded the Inniskilling, or 27th British regiment, which, after several years service in America, embarked at Quebec, for Ireland, in September, 1767, but this person could not have been the father of Mrs. Lennox if, as stated, he died soon after her marriage.

Besides the works mentioned in the *European Magazine*, she published a translation of the memoirs of Mad. de Maintenon and of Sully. The preface to the latter was written by Dr. Johnson. It is remarkable that, enjoying a high literary reputation, and having published fourteen volumes of her own works, and as many translations, besides smaller writings, she was yet reduced to indigence.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1749 contains the following address: "To Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, upon seeing her poems and proposals for publishing them." If we may credit the writer, she possessed beauty as well as wit.

DR. KEATING (vol. ii. pp. 151, 187).—Your

correspondent, E., will find in Bishop England's works, (Vol. III. p. 251), the following information respecting Dr. Keating:

"Soon afterwards another Irish clergyman (Rev. Dr. Keating) came thither, and in the year 1789 the little congregation (*of Catholics in Charleston, S. C.*) made an effort to purchase a small piece of ground. * * * In 1790, upon a review of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, the odious clauses excluding Catholics from place and honors were struck out, and in 1791 the Roman Catholic Church of Charleston was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. Dr. Keating went from Charleston to Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia. Thus was this little struggling flock again left without a shepherd. * * * In 1793, the Rev. S. F. O'Gallagher arrived in Charleston with the authority of the Bishop of Baltimore to collect the little flock." W.

HAGLEY, S. C.

GEN. JOHN P. BOYD (vol. ii. p. 183).—Col. Gardener, compiler of the "Dictionary of the United States Army," informs me that Gen. Boyd was a commander of Sepoys in the Mahratta service, where he was instrumental in saving the lives of an English garrison. This, however, being considered an act of treachery to the power he served, he was obliged to leave. On his way to America he stopped at London, and the East India Company, in acknowledgment of his services in saving their garrison, gave him the privilege of importing a cargo of tobacco (Col. Gardener thinks), into their East India possessions. This privilege he sold, for a large sum, to a company in Boston. As it was to be "one cargo," a large ship was built, which took the cargo and was admitted in accordance with the privilege. Col. G. thinks Gen. Boyd married in Boston, and it is possible some of your contributors there might give further information as to his career there. The Boston papers of the day, which I have examined, only note his death, without any further comment. R.

"THE CURIOUS MEDAL" (vol. ii., p. 151) described in your No. for May, with the excellent effigies of Washington, and the motto "He is in glory, the World in tears," together with some interesting memorabilia, was issued at Newburyport on the occasion of their celebration of the obsequies of Washington a few months after his decease. It was executed by one of the most ingenious, scientific, and prolific inventors and mechanics our country has produced—Jacob Perkins, so widely known as

the inventor of the nail-cutting machine, and his improved method of engraving for bank bills, and other purposes. He executed dies for these medals, of the size of a quarter of a dollar and of a larger size.

Their issue gave additional interest to the occasion; but the artist was induced to issue them from his gratitude and reverence for the Father of his country. My recollection is, which is confirmed by the best evidence extant, that the device for the medal was furnished by Dudley A. Tyng, the collector of customs at Newburyport, a ripe and prominent scholar in those early days of our literature, and a generous, charitable man. He was father of the Rev. S. H. Tyng of New York, and grandfather of Dudley A. Tyng, whose extraordinary merits have recently caused his melancholy death to be so universally lamented. He was prevented from taking holy orders as an Episcopalian, by the great expense it required, and he became a lawyer, highly distinguished for his law reports.

The oration at Newburyport was by R. T. Paine, a poet of the highest genius, author of "Adams and Liberty;" a student then under Judge Parsons, who, in approval of his oration, presented him one of these medals in gold.

S. SWETT.

BOSTON, June 15, 1858.

YANKEE DOODLE (vol. i. pp. 26, 92, 124, 221, 314).—The following article, which is cut from *The Press* a Philadelphia paper, of Sept. 1857, will probably be acceptable to those readers of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE who take an interest in the history of our popular national air.

RICHMOND, VA.

T. H. W.

THE AIR OF YANKEE DOODLE.—During my residence in London, several years ago, the following letter came into my possession, and thinking that it might prove of some interest to your many readers, I inclose you a copy for publication in *The Press*. Whatever may be the origin of Yankee Doodle, it has become to us so entirely national in its character, that any information in relation to it cannot fail to be received with great interest by the American people. The writer of the letter, Dr. Rimbault, is an eminent professor of music in London. He has devoted many years of his life to the collection and preservation of the popular airs of England and other countries, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject about which he writes renders him high authority, and enables him to throw additional light upon the origin of our most popular national melody. The letter reads as follows:

"LONDON, July, 21, 1854.

"Dr. Rimbault presents his compliments to —, and regrets very much that owing to his being away from London, —'s letter has remained so long unanswered.

"With respect to the air of Yankee Doodle, the earliest copy which Dr. Rimbault has found is in 'Walsh's collection of Dances for the year 1750,' where it is printed in 6-8 time, and called 'Fisher's Jig.' This is very interesting, because for more than half a century the air in question has been sung in our nurseries to the verse,

" 'Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Not a bit of money in it,
Only binding round it.'"

"According to a set of old engravings of London characters (probably by Holler), published in the reign of Charles II, Kitty Fisher figures as a courtesan of that period. This seems to send the time back a long way.

"It has been said that the air of Yankee Doodle dates still further back, and that the verse

" 'Yankee Doodle came to town,
Upon a little poney;
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it macaroni.'"

relates (with the alteration of Nankee for Yankee) to Cromwell. The lines are said to allude to his going into Oxford with a single plume fastened in a knot, called a macaroni. But this is all conjecture; all that we know for certain is, that the air in question was known in England the first half of the last century as 'Kitty Fisher's Jig.' Dr. Rimbault has all the popular music of England from the earliest time, but finds no trace of the air of Yankee Doodle (in print) before the year 1750.

"29 ST. MARK'S CRESCENT, Regent's Park."

In connection with this subject, I also learned, when in London, that about the middle or towards the close of the last century, there was a musical clock attached to a church in the "City" proper, somewhere in the neighborhood of the famous Bow-bells, which daily, at the hour of twelve, among other melodies, played the air of Yankee Doodle. I endeavored to trace the story to its foundation, and ascertain, if possible, the exact locality of the edifice that contained the clock; but the labor was in vain. Nothing definite could be learned, and no vestige of the building could be found. The simple story that such a thing had been was all that time, in its ravages, had permitted to come down to the present. Yet, whether it be true or false, there can be no doubt of the fact that the air of Yankee Doodle was composed and sung long before

the American Revolution. English mothers had taught it to their children, little dreaming that the day would come when from their loins would spring a generation of men who would take that strain, and, blending it with a nation's glory, make it echo along the whole earth's surface. And now it has become the song of a great people.

Wherever "civilization spreads her luminous wings," Yankee Doodle may be heard mingling with the morning breeze and lingering in the evening air. Simple and touching in its melody, it has a magic influence to stir up old memories in the patriot's heart, whether he be in his own native land, or on some distant foreign shore. And it will continue to thrill with its resistless power the people of our Union, as long as we preserve the land our fathers left us an undivided and unbroken heritage.

Faithfully your friend,

HERMAN LEIGH.

"THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GREENWICH AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES" (vol. ii., p. 152).

G. H. will find in Oliver's *Puritan Commonwealth*, p. 270-1 (published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1856), the notice which he seeks of the supposed representation of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the English Parliament, by the member from East Greenwich. I think Massachusetts was the only American Colony of which such a claim of representation was ever made.

G. H. will probably find that in the Royal patents to New England and New York, the "manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent," was named, merely as a well-known example of the socage tenure, and not from any connection between it and the American Colonies.

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTED, Ct.

Obituary.

At Wilmington, Del., April 8, the Rev. BETHEL JUDD, D.D. He was born in Watertown, Conn., in 1776, graduated at Yale College in 1797, was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore of New York, in 1798, and filled the sixty years of his ministerial life in various important duties, in different dioceses; holding the rectorship of St. James' Church, New London, Conn., for fifteen years, being a pioneer of the church in North Carolina, and holding a missionary Station at St. Augustine, Florida. He was one of the early Presidents of St. John's College, Annapolis.

At Reading, Mass., April 16, GEORGE MINOT, Esq., aged 41 years. He was son of Hon. Stephen and Rebecca (Trask) Minot, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., 5th of January, 1817. He graduated with distinction at Harvard College, in 1836, and immediately afterwards entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained two years, when he left and completed his legal studies in the office of the Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1839, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he soon attained to an eminent rank. Possessing a mind remarkably clear and logical, his counsel was sought in important and intricate cases, which required great acumen, keen discernment, and a nice discrimination. But he was more widely known by his editorial labors. He was the editor of the *United States Statutes at Large* during the last ten years. He also assisted Mr. Peters in the preparation of the first eight volumes of the *Statutes*, published in 1848, to which he furnished a full and complete general index. He was also associate reporter of the decisions of the late Judge Levi Woodbury in the First Circuit Court, and edited an edition of the nine volumes of the *English Admiralty Reports*, which was republished in Boston in 1854. In 1844 he edited the work which made his name familiar to every Massachusetts lawyer—the *Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts*, to which he added a supplement in 1852, and, until compelled by the state of his health to lay aside his labors, he was intending to prepare a revised edition of the work, and including the later reports, to make it more completely useful to the profession, more just to his own reputation, and that of the court whose learning and ability it would illustrate.

He was for many years solicitor of the Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation, and in that capacity was called on to advise in very many delicate and difficult controversies and deliberations, and in all he was remarkable for honesty of purpose, firmness and discretion. Apart from his profession, his reading and speculations were various and extensive. Elegant general literature, music, of which he was a lover and master, politics, and theology, employed his attention. In his religious belief, while he did not receive as a whole, the creed of any sect, he was sincere, earnest, catholic. He made the Bible his constant study; he read and explained it in his house, and his heart embraced, as his reason acknowledged its truth.

The funeral services of the deceased were conducted in the church by three clergymen of different denominations, namely: the Rev. Wil-

liam Barrows, his pastor, Trinitarian; the Rev. Thomas Daws, of South Boston, Unitarian; and the Rev. Thomas Worcester, D.D., of Boston, of the New Jerusalem Church.

The *Honesdale Democrat*, published in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, records a noticeable case of longevity:

"In February last, we chronicled the death of Mr. Michael Grinnell, of Clinton Township, at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. To-day we have to record the decease of Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, in Mount Pleasant Township, on the 20th instant (April), at the still greater longevity of one hundred and fourteen years, five months, and three days.

"Her maiden name was Sarah Mathews, and she was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on the 17th of November, 1743. She was thrice married. Her first husband was Mr. William Reed. He served in the Revolutionary army in the early part of the struggle, and died of a wound received in Virginia. Her second husband was Mr. Aaron Osburne, of Goshen, N. Y. He also was in the army of the Revolution, but survived the war. Her last husband was Mr. John Benjamin, with whom she settled in Mount Pleasant in 1812. He died four years afterwards. She had five children, the youngest of whom is 70 years old. She has left four generations of descendants. From her youth until past forty years of age, she was in the midst of the rough and stirring scenes of border warfare or of the Revolutionary struggle. Up to the latest period of her life, she distinctly recollected the family of Mr. Broadhead, whose sons, in 1755, boldly resisted a party of two hundred Indians, making a fort of their house. She was in the vicinity of Minisink when Brant, the Indian chief, led a party of Indians and Tories through that settlement, scalping the inhabitants and burning the houses. After the second marriage, she accompanied her husband in the army. During marches she made herself useful in preparing food, and when in quarters engaged in sewing for the officers and men. She was, however, ready for any service which circumstances seemed to require. When the army was engaged in embarking some heavy ordnance at Kingsbridge, on the Hudson, ostensibly to attack New York, then in the hands of the enemy, it was necessary to do it in the night, and to place sentries around, lest they should be observed or taken by surprise. Her husband having been placed as a sentinel, she took his place with overcoat and gun, that he might help to load the heavy artillery. Soon Washington came round to examine the outposts, and detecting something unusual in her appearance, asked, 'Who placed you here?' She

promptly replied, in her characteristic way, 'Them who had a right to, sir.' He, apparently pleased with her independent and patriotic spirit, passed on. She accompanied the army with her husband to the South, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. During the battle she was busy in carrying water to the thirsty and relieving the wants of the suffering. When passing where the bullets of the enemy were flying, she met Washington, who said, 'Young woman, are you not afraid of the bullets?' She pleasantly answered, 'The bullets will never cheat the galls.' She possessed extraordinary energy, even in her extreme age, and would relate the events of her early days with all the vivacity of youth. Up almost to the period of her death, she exercised herself in carding and spinning. The fineness and uniformity of her yarn was a wonder and an admiration. She visited her friends on foot, making long walks, and when she used a carriage, disdained to be helped to enter it. Two or three years ago, she remarked that she had never been sick but once. She then sent for a physician, who left her some medicines. After he had gone, she, not liking the smell of it, 'threw the dirty stuff into the fire, and then had to pay for it.' The simplicity of her life was peculiar. For some time past she has been regarded as a sort of curiosity, on account of her great age and vivid recollection of events long past. Many visitors called upon her, and were always received with cheerfulness, and went away surprised and delighted with her flow of genial humor, combined with rare physical activity. For a long period she was ready and cheerfully waiting to depart, and her end was calm and peaceful."

At Washington, D.C., April 29, Hon. JOHN JAMES GILCHRIST, of Charlestown, N. H., at the age of about 50 years. He was the son of Captain James Gilchrist, of Medford, Mass., in which town he was born about the year 1808. He graduated at Harvard College in 1828. After passing through a course of legal studies, and having been admitted to the Bar, he settled as a lawyer in Charlestown, where he rose rapidly to distinction, and was early appointed to offices of trust and importance. He was first elected a Representative from Charlestown to the New Hampshire Legislature. Soon afterwards he was appointed Register of Probate for Sullivan County, and subsequently was elevated to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. This office he held until 1855, when he was appointed Presiding Judge of the United States Court of Claims, which holds its sessions at Washington,

whither he had gone professionally when his death occurred. In all these important stations he discharged his duties with distinguished ability. He was a man of profound legal learning, and of extensive and varied acquirements. Of a genial, social and cordial disposition, he was highly respected and greatly beloved. He married a daughter of the late Hon. Henry Hubbard, formerly Governor of New Hampshire.

At Naples, May 1, EDWARD S. BARTHOLOMEW. He was born at Colchester, Conn., and became early a resident of Hartford. He first learnt dentistry, then pursued painting, and afterwards sculpture, in which department of art he was distinguished. From 1845 to 1848 he had charge of the Wadsworth Gallery in Hartford, then came to New York, and not long after made Italy his residence. The poet Bryant, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, dated Rome, May 21, says: "You have heard of the death of poor Bartholomew, the sculptor. He came to the hotel at Naples, where I was, the evening before I went with my family to Castellamare; I was absent a week, and when I came back he was dead, and in his grave. He had fought a hard battle with poverty, and had just won it; orders were beginning to come in upon him from all quarters, and his great grief, when he breathed his last, was, that he could not place his mother in that state of comfort which he could easily have secured to her if a brief respite from death had been allowed him. I have been to his studio since my arrival in Rome, and there I saw the last work of his hand—a fine statue, justifying the reputation he has lately acquired—Eve, after the Fall, in an attitude of dejection, and wearing an expression of profound sorrow. I could scarcely help fancying that the marble figure mourned the death of the artist to whom it owed its being." The constitution of Bartholomew, never strong, had been enfeebled by a severe attack of small pox before leaving America. An interesting account of his last hours, (with notices of the works in progress in his studio) has been published in a letter to the *New York Herald* (June 6) from the artist, Mr. S. S. Osgood, who was with the sculptor at the close in Naples.

At Fairfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey, May 1st, Rev. ETHAN OSBORN, in his hundredth year, having been born in Litchfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on the 21st of August, 1758. At the age of 17, Mr. Osborn volunteered as a private soldier in the Revolutionary army, served in the campaign of 1776, and was in the retreat through New Jersey. The greater part of his regiment were taken prisoners at Fort Washington, but he escaped through the happy

accident—or, as he called it, a "merciful Providence"—of being absent on sick-leave for a few days at the time the fort surrendered. His fellow-soldiers who were taken, died or suffered terribly in the "Old Sugar House" or the prison ship. On the expiration of his term of service, he returned to his father's home in Connecticut, and afterwards went through the regular course of studies at Dartmouth College. He was one of the four graduates of that institution, all lately living, whose combined ages exceeded four hundred years. At the age of twenty-seven he was licensed as a minister in the Presbyterian church, and his first and only charge was the Old Stone Church, at Fairfield, New Jersey, where he resided altogether seventy years. He was installed in the year 1789, and resigned his charge as active pastor in 1844, making a period of fifty-four years of uninterrupted labors over one flock.

At Albany, N. Y., May 5, ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, in his 86th year. He was a native of Kenmore (Perthshire), Scotland, but came to this country before the Revolution, when but four years old. After remaining a short time at Albany, his family removed to Montgomery county, where Mr. McIntyre rose rapidly to wealth and social distinction. He was a Member of Assembly from Montgomery in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802. He again was in the Assembly in 1804. In 1806, Mr. McIntyre was appointed Comptroller, an office which he held till 1821, when, in consequence of his refusal to pay claims rendered by Gov. Tompkins, for services and disbursements during the war, which he contended were without sufficient vouchers, he was removed. Time and the subsequent acknowledgment of the country, vindicated the claims of Tompkins; though the controversy and the accusations to which it gave rise, embittered the declining days of the patriotic Governor. Mr. Hammond concludes a review of this harsh controversy to which these disputed accounts gave rise, by saying, that the advantage derived by the great personal popularity of Gov. Tompkins was nearly balanced by the universal confidence entertained by all parties in the integrity and purity of the motives of Mr. McIntyre. In private life all men admired and loved him; and in discharge of the duties of Comptroller for many years and under various administrations, he had afforded such proof of his fidelity to the State, that no man, even in those times, ventured to charge him with intentional error. Mr. McIntyre was chosen to the Senate from the western district, in the heat of the controversy; but the reconstruction of the Senate, by the Constitution of 1821, put a period to his term in a few months. He was then elected for four years

from the Fourth District, having changed his residence to Albany. On withdrawing from that body, he took charge of the State lotteries, in which, in partnership with John B. Yates, he amassed a fortune. With the expiration of his contract with the State, the business of lotteries ceased. He was Presidential Elector for Montgomery County in 1828, when the vote of the State was divided between Jackson and Adams, he voting for the latter; and was one of the electors who voted for Harrison in 1840. He was, adds the *Albany Argus*, a man of integrity, of method and exactness in business, and of great enterprise. Even in his latter years, when he might have been content with his ample fortune, he preferred to use his means for the development of the mineral resources of Northern New York. Time did not efface, even in his extreme old age, the characteristics of his Scottish nationality.

At Leavenworth, K. T., May 16, General PERSIFER FRAZER SMITH. He was born in Philadelphia, November 1798; was a graduate of Princeton, and studied law in Philadelphia. He practised his profession in New Orleans.

The story of his military life is succinctly told in the army order of Gen. Scott, dated New York, May 21.—“General Smith, though he was commissioned in the regular army only at the beginning of the Mexican War, had, with it, as a volunteer from Louisiana, previously made two campaigns against the Florida Indians, and in that capacity, attracted by his gallantry, zeal, and intelligence, the complimentary notice of all his commanders and associates. Even while at the bar and on the bench, strategy, tactics, and military administration mostly occupied his attention, so that when he became colonel of the new rifle regiment, May 27th, 1846, he was already one of the best read soldiers in our service. Hence, in the following September, he took a distinguished part in the capture of Monterey, and, in the following year won yet higher renown at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the Belwe Gate of the Mexican capital.”

His death at Fort Leavenworth while preparing to march with the reinforcements for Utah was, in consequence of previous illness, not unexpected.

At New York, May 30, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER. He was born Sept. 8, 1780, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. His father was Commissary-General for the Northern Department, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety. After the declaration of peace, 1783, he began the study of law with the eminent Peter S. Duponceau, in Philadelphia, and continued it with the late Nathaniel Pendleton, of

New York. During the *quasi* war with France of 1798, he obtained the appointment of midshipman in the navy, and served under Decatur. On the adjustment of the French question he resumed his law studies with Pendleton, and being admitted to the bar in 1802, shortly afterwards formed a connection in business with Edward Livingston, who was then district attorney and mayor of the city, which continued until the latter's removal to New Orleans. He then formed a professional partnership with his brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson. About this period he made his first essays in authorship as a contributor to a partisan weekly paper, the *Corrector*, conducted by Dr. Peter Irving, and enlisted in the support of Burr. It was a temporary affair, and the parties engaged in it were by no means committed subsequently to any disaffection towards the high character of General Hamilton. Mr. Duer shortly after joined Livingston at New Orleans, and devoted himself to the study of the Spanish civil law. He was successful, but was induced by the climate and his marriage with a lady of New York, the daughter of William Denning, a prominent Whig of the Revolution, to resume his practice in the latter city. In his new position he contributed literary articles to his friend Dr. Irving's newspaper, the *Morning Chronicle*. He next opened an office in his native town, Rhinebeck, and in 1814 was elected to the State Assembly. In this position he was appointed chairman of a committee on colleges, academies, and other interests of science and literature, and succeeded in the passage of a bill which is the original of the existing law on the subject of the common school income. He was also chairman of the important committee which arraigned the constitutionality of the State law vesting the right of river navigation in Livingston and Fulton. He continued in the legislature till 1817. During this time he bore a prominent part in laying the foundation of the present canal legislation, and employed his efforts to check abuses growing out of the old lottery system. In 1822, with the adjustment of the courts under the new constitution, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, in the third circuit, and held the office for seven years, till his appointment, in 1829, to the presidency of Columbia College. He delivered to the seniors a course of lectures on the constitutional jurisprudence of the United States. These “outlines” were published in 1833, and subsequently revised and issued in Messrs. Harper's “Family” and “School District” libraries. In 1856, the book, enlarged and improved, was published by Little, Brown & Co. Dr. Duer's presidency of the college, which closed with his retirement in ill health in

1842, was marked by his high-toned and gentlemanly administration of its affairs. His courtesy, while it called for little exercise of discipline, secured him the respect of the students. During this period, at the request of the corporation, he delivered a eulogy upon President Monroe, which was pronounced in the open air from the portico of the City Hall. After his retirement, President Duer resided at Morristown, New Jersey. His restored health and leisure gave him opportunity for literary pursuits, which he availed himself of to write the life of his maternal grandfather, Lord Stirling, which was published as a volume of their collections by the Historical Society of New Jersey. In 1847 he delivered in the college chapel an address before the literary societies of Columbia College, which has been published; and in 1848, an historical address of interest before the St. Nicholas Society, in which he reviews his early reminiscences of New York, and describes the scenes connected with the inauguration of Washington. This was published, and forms a valuable contribution to American historical memoirs. In this account we have followed a minute and authentic notice of President Duer's life in Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*.

At Georgetown, D. C., May 30, Commodore THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES, of the U. S. Navy. He was of Welsh descent, born in Virginia, in 1789. He entered the navy in 1805, and received a captain's commission fourteen years later. From 1808 to 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, and distinguished himself in the suppression of piracy, smuggling, and the slave-trade. During the war of 1812 he protected the coast trade in that quarter. His conduct at the time when the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne, where he, with a small flotilla, endeavored to intercept forty British boats, received the highest commendation, although it resulted in his surrender. Rising steadily in his profession, in 1842 Commodore Jones commanded the Pacific squadron. In the summer of that year, fearing a cession of Mexican territory to the British, he summoned the Governor of Monterey to surrender, and intended to seize San Francisco and other points supposed to be in the plans of the British admiral. Immediately after the American flag had been raised on the old fort, Commodore Jones found that he had been mistaken. No cession of territory to Great Britain had been contemplated. For this indiscretion Commodore Jones was suspended from service for a time, and in 1805 was placed on the retired list by the Naval Board. He resided in Georgetown after his retirement, indulging a taste for agricultural pursuits.

At Greenfield, Mass., June 9, DR. JAMES DEANE, of typhoid fever, aged 56. He was a native of Coleraine, and has followed the practice of his profession from the commencement in Greenfield. In addition to the practice of his profession, which was extensive, he devoted much time to the study of the natural sciences, and was a frequent contributor to the pages of *Silliman's Journal*. He was the first to discover and bring to notice the existence of bird tracks in the sandstone of the Connecticut valley, and at the time of his illness was engaged upon an extensive work on this subject, which was being published by the Smithsonian Institute, and which would have been completed during the present year. The lithographed illustrations of his work were done with his own hand by a process invented by himself, and reproduce the originals with wonderful fidelity and delicacy. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Notices of New Publications.

Russell's Magazine. Charleston, S. C., 1858.

The February number of *Russell's Magazine* contains a great variety of interesting matter, and may well stand as a fair specimen of that clever monthly. Amongst the articles, the leading one, and much the most elaborate, relates to "*Hamilton and Burr*," and should be read in connection with another essay on the same subject, published not long since in a well known magazine, in whose pages the choicest wits of the northern Athens are said to air themselves. Treseott's "*Diplomatic History*" forms the subject of another well written article, in which the reviewer intimates Mr. Treseott's intention to follow up the "*Diplomacy of the Revolution*," and the "*Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams*," now published, by a continuation of the series in two additional installments to the present time. The complete work, should it be finished as begun, cannot fail to be a standard authority on our diplomatic history.

The following parallel between Hamilton and Burr is taken from the article already referred to, on those rival statesmen, and shows how much influence is exerted by political partisanship in shaping public opinion in reference to the estimate formed of leading men; for it is easy to see that the writer's bias is in favor of the republican or democratic party, of which Burr was a prominent member, while Hamilton was the acknowledged head of the other side:

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the preferences and behaviors of potential customers. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses this need. This concept should be unique and offer a clear value proposition to the target market.

2. After developing a concept, the next step is to create a detailed business plan. This plan should outline the production process, distribution channels, and marketing strategy. It should also include financial projections to estimate the costs and potential revenue of the new product. A thorough business plan is essential for securing funding and guiding the development of the product.

3. Once the business plan is complete, the next step is to secure funding. This can be done through various means, including personal savings, loans, or venture capital. Once funding is secured, the next step is to develop a prototype of the product. This prototype will be used to test the concept and gather feedback from potential customers.

4. After developing a prototype, the next step is to conduct a pilot production run. This allows the manufacturer to test the production process and identify any issues that may arise. Once the pilot run is complete, the next step is to launch the product into the market. This involves implementing the marketing strategy outlined in the business plan and distributing the product through the chosen channels.

5. Finally, the last step in the process is to monitor the performance of the new product. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and market trends. If the product is successful, the manufacturer may consider expanding production and exploring new markets. If the product is not successful, the manufacturer may need to re-evaluate the concept and make adjustments to the business plan.

"From the field they betook themselves to the bar. Burr was admitted after a few months' study, notwithstanding the laws and rules of court, which required three years' attendance in a lawyer's office. But he was a gallant officer. His studies had been interrupted by his public services. Could it be permitted, that his devotion to his country should prejudice his claims? He was subjected to a searching examination, stood fire like a veteran, and was admitted to practice forthwith. Hamilton was not behind his rival in industry. They soon became the leaders of the bar. As every case has at least two sides, there is always room for two. Hamilton and Burr were the two. Hamilton acquired a large practice very soon. One merchant offered him a fee of a thousand dollars, equal to five now, in advance for possible services. He rejected the fee as too great. The offer is an illustration of the value affixed to his services; the rejection of the offer, an example of self-denial to which law history supplies us with nothing similar. We must go back to the virtuous reserve of the young Hebrew in Potiphar's household, for a subject of comparison. Burr had the reputation of never having lost a case which he conducted in person. He defined law to be, whatever was boldly asserted and plausibly maintained. This is certainly far nearer the mark than the famous flourish of Hooker, describing it as seated in the bosom of God, with a voice like the harmony of the spheres. Hooker had evidently never attended a trial or entered a court-house. From his definition we may form some idea of Burr's boldness and plausibility. His reputation for success became so great, that if he accepted a case, the opposite party forthwith would very often compromise the dispute.

"In eloquence, as advocates, they were fairly matched. Hamilton was more declamatory, imaginative and poetical; Burr clear, pointed, concise and compact. Both were celebrated as able and eloquent speakers before court or jury, and were perpetually pitted against each other in every important case.

"They both betook themselves to politics. What lawyer ever has sense enough to refrain? But these men plunged into the slough with the desperate energy of an ambition that, in both alike, was a consuming fire. They immediately became leaders—chiefs of parties; Hamilton of the old federal party, formed at the adoption of the constitution; Burr of what they themselves styled the republican, and their opponents the Jacobin party.

"In their political conflict and career, Hamilton began sooner and with great advantages. He was an active and influential member of the Convention which formed the existing Constitu-

tion. He was prominent in the State Convention of New York, by which the Constitution was adopted. He was the especial friend and favorite, as far as our model man could be said to have a favorite, of General Washington, under whose auspices the New Government was launched in 1789. He became Washington's Secretary of the Treasury. He had the ear and confidence of the President. Burr, during all this time, was immersed in law. He was poor, had married Mrs. Prevost, for love, a widow, older than himself, not only without money, but with two big boys to support and educate. He worked hard, trained up the boys to be successful men, got fairly afloat at the bar, was appointed Attorney-General of New York, and then pursued the footsteps of his rival in the race of federal politics, with his usual dextrous activity.

"His career was unprecedented. In 1791 he was elected Senator, and, with King, represented New York in the Senate of the United States. And here began the internecine war between Hamilton and Burr. Hitherto their rivalry had apparently been friendly. Even after this period it seemed to continue so. They were still associates, dined with the same persons and at each other's houses; but from this day, on Hamilton's part, all was hollow. Burr became the embryo Cæsar, the Catiline, the conspirator, the man without political or moral principles, in the opinion of his rival. And why this change or bitterness? Among politicians the hostility is easily understood. Schuyler and King were the first New York Senators. Schuyler drew the short term, King the long. Burr had superseded Schuyler, and Schuyler was the father-in-law of Hamilton. This is all, and this is enough."—pp. 386-8.

"Hitherto the success of the two men, so small in stature and so gigantic in ambition, was nearly equal. They were both in the front rank in Washington. Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and very high in the President's confidence, with immense reputation for financial ability and general statesmanship. Indeed, his friends began to think him the only statesman. It was about as sagacious a notion as to ascribe the motion of a ship, through the sea, not to the great ship, but to the little Remora that happens to be sticking to its bottom; but the notion has supporters even now. Burr, also, was not without his fame. He was a celebrated orator. Rufus King was the grand federal war-horse, and Aaron Burr was selected as his rider. He was one of the very first men of the Senate, rose to great eminence with his party, and was second to Jefferson only in the republican ranks. When, in 1794, it had been resolved by the

government to withdraw Gouverneur Morris, who was hateful to the French, and to send, in his place, a member of the opposition as more acceptable to the French nation, a caucus of that party selected Mr. Burr, and through Madison and Monroe, as a committee, pressed him on the attention of the President with great and repeated earnestness. But Hamilton had already begun to denounce Burr as the embryo Cæsar, the conspirator, the Catiline, without political or moral principles. It is not to be supposed that what he said to his political friends in distant places, by letter, he scrupled or neglected to say to the President. The result is easily seen. The President refused to appoint Mr. Burr, for the reason that he had never appointed to office any man of whose integrity he had a doubt. It was certainly no great compliment to Clinton, who had made Burr Attorney-General, and afterwards offered him a seat on the Supreme Bench of New York, nor to Madison and Monroe, and their compatriots, to charge them with dealing in unsound wares, and selecting dishonest men for high and important trusts; but it is a very striking illustration of the feud between the two New York game-cocks, and of the adroit skill with which Hamilton seized every chance to crush the Cæsar that stood in his way.

"So Mr. Burr did not go to Paris, where, with his tastes and his talents, his fascinations and graces, speaking French like a Frenchman, and making love like a courtier of Louis XIV., with unbounded talents for all sorts of intrigue, in which, according to John Adams, he was surpassed by Hamilton only, and with unflinching courage to dare anything, there is no telling what he may have done. Our excellent President sent, in his stead, Colonel Monroe, who could not ask for his coffee and toast in French, was never an admirer of bright eyes, was quite too ugly a fellow to win their regards if he had been, but who was a Virginia gentleman, and therefore a more fitting representative of a grave and virtuous Republic in a foreign state." pp. 390, 391.

Colonial Records of Rhode Island. Vol. III.

The State of Rhode Island is exceedingly fortunate in having in the office of Secretary of State a gentleman of great industry, of liberal views of "what constitutes a State," and of rare attainments in historical and antiquarian lore. This gentleman is Hon. John R. Bartlett, author of the "Dictionary of Americanisms," of a valuable work on the Progress of Ethnology, and also of a "Personal Narrative" of the expedition for settling the boundary between the

United States and Mexico, of which expedition he was the earliest commissioner on the part of the United States.

Bringing to the office of Secretary of State in Rhode Island the gathered fruits of the studies and services of many years, he has, in addition to the regular duties of his office, undertaken the preparation of the entire Records of the State, from its earliest settlement to the Revolution. These records are now in progress of publication under the authority of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and the third volume of the series has just been issued. It embraces the period between 1678 and 1706, beginning in the closing years of the reign of Charles II. and ending in the third year of Queen Anne, and is particularly valuable and interesting on account of the illustrations which it affords of the colonial antecedents and effects of the revolution of 1688.

It was a period of unusual perplexity and annoyance to the little colony that was planted around Narragansett Bay, both on account of the aggressions of her sister colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who together claimed nearly the whole of her territory, and also because of the continual encroachments of the royal prerogative on the rights and interests of the people. The most important topics which find their illustration in this third volume of Mr. Bartlett's series are:—1. The disputes with Massachusetts and Connecticut relating to the boundaries. 2. The charges brought against the colony by Edward Randolph, the commissioner of Charles II. 3. The annulling of the charter by James II., and the subjection of the colony to the despotic government of Sir Edmund Andros, King James's Governor of New England. 4. The overthrow of Andros at the revolution of 1688, and the reestablishment of the charter. 5. The renewed complaint brought against the colony before William and Mary, and the commission of the Earl of Bellomont. 6. The relations which were alleged to be sustained to the colony by Captain Kidd and other pirates, who made their rendezvous at some of the islands in Narragansett Bay.

These topics of local history will serve as specimens of the interest which belongs to the volume, quite independently of its character as a record of the ordinary proceedings of the government of the time. The student of Rhode Island and of New England history will find in its contents a complete outline of the most important proceedings, both domestic and foreign, in which the colony was then involved.

But Mr. Bartlett has not been content with publishing the mere records and documents which he found in his office. Wherever these

were incomplete he has attempted to make them complete, and where deficient he has often succeeded in supplying them. In doing this he has obtained several valuable papers from the archives of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, and also from the historical societies of some of these States. But he has taken by far the larger portion of these super-added papers from the unequalled collection of materials for early American history, belonging to Mr. G. Carter Brown of Providence. This gentleman, several years ago, caused all the papers relating to his native State, in the state paper office in London, to be copied and bound together for his own library, to which historical scholars, both in Europe and America, have so often had occasion to acknowledge their indebtedness. These papers of local history are exceedingly valuable. Mr. Bartlett, in each of his volumes, has drawn from them very largely. In the present volume the materials derived from this source amount to nearly one-third of the entire contents.

These volumes of Colonial Records reflect the highest credit both on their accomplished and liberal-minded compiler and editor, and also on the State of Rhode Island, whose history they so largely illustrate. They will be welcomed and treasured up by that large class of the community who are interested in the materials for American history. They will remain forever in our literature, a monument of the struggles and difficulties through which the ancient colony of Rhode Island—the earliest home of the persecuted for conscience's sake, the cradle of unqualified religious freedom—made its way up to the period of American Independence. W. G.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The letter of Hernando de Soto, forming the leading article in this number, comes to us from Buckingham Smith, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, who, it is well known, has devoted much time to the Spanish archives during his residence in that capital. The name of De Soto is associated with scenes of wild adventure and heroic achievement in the conquest of Peru, and the exploration of the southwestern territory of the Union. He was the first European who is known to have seen the Mississippi, in discovering which he perished, and was buried beneath its waters. But the accounts of his adventures are so confused and uncertain, that to most persons they seem more like a tale of romance than sober history; and hence, whatever throws any real light upon the character of the man should be welcomed as an im-

portant contribution to the scanty knowledge we have of him.

This letter was written before De Soto undertook the conquest of Florida, and shows, says Mr. Smith, "what the busy head of the soldier was upon," before he engaged in that disastrous enterprise. It is clear that he had not been unmindful of himself in the distribution of the spoil after the conquest of Peru, nor was he unreasonably moderate in his demands. The signature is a great rarity, and we have given an exact fac-simile of it to gratify the curiosity of our readers.

In this connection it will not be amiss to mention a recent publication in "The History and Antiquities of the city of St. Augustine, Florida, founded A. D. 1565, comprising some of the most interesting portions of the early history of Florida." The author is Mr. George R. Fairbanks, and the work is "Respectfully inscribed to Buckingham Smith, Esq., U. S. Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to whose efforts in the discovery and preservation of the history and antiquities of the Spanish dominion in America, grateful acknowledgment is due from American Scholars." Neither care nor expense seems to have been spared in the production of this volume, which is handsomely printed and illustrated with maps and views of a most interesting character. Mr. Fairbanks deserves the highest credit for the good taste with which he has embellished his work, as well as for the satisfactory character of his researches.

On the 13th of February, 1854, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania established a Publication Fund, by the terms of which any person, on the payment of twenty dollars, becomes entitled to receive a copy of all future publications of the society during the term of his life. The fund already amounts to \$13,500. The first volume published under this arrangement was the history of Braddock's Expedition; the second is just out of the press, and contains the following articles:

I. Some account of the Society of the Cincinnati, by Alexander Johnston.

II. Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati in 1784, by Major Winthrop Sargent.

III. The Insurrection of the year 1794, in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, by Townsend Ward, librarian of the society.

IV. Presentation to the society of the Belt of Wampum, delivered by the Indians to William Penn, at the Great Treaty under the Elm Tree, in 1682.

V. The Acadian Exiles, or French Neutrals, in Pennsylvania, by William B. Reed, the present U. S. ambassador to China.

VI. The case of Major André, with a review

of the Statement of it in Lord Mahon's History of England.

We have no time at present to do more than announce the appearance of this noble volume. Much new and original matter is embodied in its pages, of the greatest historical interest and importance, and highly satisfactory to the subscribers to the society's Publication Fund.

The New York Historical Society, emulous of the success of the Pennsylvania institution, has started a similar plan, varying in some of its details, for the purpose of continuing its new series of collections, of which two and a half volumes have already seen the light.

The American Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts has done the same, and it is understood that the fund is made up, chiefly by the liberality of the President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, to the amount of six thousand dollars, as stated in the published reports of the late meeting of the society in Boston. The volumes already published by this opulent institution, are three in number, viz: vol. 1st, in 1820; vol. 2d, in 1836; and vol. 3d, in 1857. Under the new arrangement it is expected that a volume will be published every year.

The Massachusetts Historical Society is indebted to the estate of the late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, for a fund of ten thousand dollars, the proceeds of which are appropriated to the collection and publication of historical matter. The last two volumes of the society's collections, including Bradford's newly discovered history of Plymouth Colony, so ably edited by Charles Deane, Esq., have been published at the charge of this fund. Without the aid of any fund, however, the publications of that venerable association had already reached the goodly number of thirty-two volumes, so full of pregnant *matériel*, that no library of American history is complete without them.

We shall have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in our next number, a valuable and interesting paper from Prof. James Renwick, entitled "Reminiscences of the first Introduction of Steam Navigation," read before the New York Historical Society.

We have received the first number of the *Fire Lands Pioneer*, published under the supervision of the "Fire Lands Historical Society," at Sandusky, Ohio. It is to be issued quarterly, commencing with June. It contains addresses delivered before the society, and brief histories of towns in Huron and Erie counties, prepared by the early settlers. The committee state in their prospectus that the "second number will contain a list of members of the society, and numerous reports relating to the history, incidents of settlement, etc., of townships of

Huron and Erie counties. It is the design of the committee to publish, either in full or in condensed form, *all* the reports of this character that are furnished to the society by the residents of the townships; and the publication of the *Pioneer* will be continued until reports from all the townships in the Fire Lands are printed in its pages. Besides these township reports, there will be many interesting historical incidents connected with the settlement of the Fire Lands; so that the numbers of the *Pioneer* will include all the material necessary for a correct and complete history of the Fire Lands." We are glad to see the progress this young society is making, and trust its labors will be crowned with success.

We would invite our friends, in various parts of the country, to keep us informed of the progress of any local histories, and other items of interest in their vicinities.

By mistake, the date affixed to "Hutchinson's" article, in our last number, was omitted. It was prepared in Jan. last.

A recent correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* gives an account of the visit of Governor Wise to the birthplace of Washington to survey the grounds of the Wakefield estate, preparatory to carrying out the plans authorized by an appropriation from the State, and in fulfillment of the conditions upon which Col. Washington presented the ground around the birthplace of Washington, and the graves of the Washington family, to the State.

"In February, 1856, Col. Lewis W. Washington presented to the State of Virginia, on certain conditions, the ground comprising the birthplace of George Washington, and the graves of the Washington family, on the Wakefield estate in this county. This estate was sold in 1818, by Col. George C. Washington (who derived it from his father, William Augustine Washington) to John Gray, of "Traveller's Rest," Stafford county, reserving sixty feet square of the ground around the birthplace, and twenty feet square around the vault. Col. Lewis W. Washington (son and heir at law of Col. George C. Washington), therefore presented these reservations "to the mother State of Virginia, in perpetuity, on condition solely that the State shall require the said places to be permanently inclosed with an iron fence, based on stone foundations, together with suitable and modest (though substantial) tablets to commemorate the rising generation of these notable spots. Gov. Wise accepted the donation, and addressed a message to the Legislature, asking an appropriation to comply with the conditions. The request, after some delay, was granted, and the sum of \$5,000 appropriated for the purposes mentioned."

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General Department.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE following paper, written by Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, and addressed to Frederick De Peyster, Esq., was read by the latter at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society.

DEAR SIR: I have perused with much interest the copy of the letter of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, of Birmingham, to Mr. Joseph Delafield, of London, dated 5th April, 1787. The design entertained by the late John Delafield (the elder of the name) to apply steam to the purposes of manufacturing flour in this city, which this letter shows to have existed, manifests great intelligence and enterprise on his part. Had it been carried into effect, it would have been productive of consequences that we, in the city of New York, would have been feeling, to our benefit, at the present day. No one can now doubt that had the manufacture of what was, at that early period, the great staple product of the middle States, been undertaken by steam-power, on a wharf within the limits of the city of New York, it must have been successful. One other person saw the certainty of such success, as well and probably as early as Mr. Delafield. This was the late Professor Kemp of Columbia College, who, in his annual courses of lectures, took great pains to enforce upon his class the vast advantages which steam possessed, and particularly in its application to the grist-mill, over water-power. These lectures were commenced as early as 1786, but were limited unfortunately to a small auditory.

I am not of the opinion which you appear to entertain, namely, that the enterprise of Mr. Delafield was abandoned in consequence of the statement by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, that the proposed engine would "require about 55 gallons of cold *fresh water* per minute." I am rather inclined to ascribe the relinquishment of the design to another cause, namely, the legislation of Great Britain. By laws which remained

in force until about the year 1820, the exportation of all machinery suited for manufacturing purposes was prohibited, except by an express order of the King in Council. It does not appear probable that such an order could have been obtained for one of Watt's double-acting engines. As regards his single-acting engines, an order was occasionally granted, one having been permitted to be shipped to France just before the Revolution, and another to New York for the Manhattan Company, about the year 1800. The policy of the law was not set at defiance in these instances, because the engine in this form could not be conveniently applied to manufacturing purposes. I am not aware that any real difficulty was apprehended in this country, at any time, from the use of sea water to feed the boilers of steam-engines. The boiler would of course be less durable, even with the obvious precaution of frequent emptying and cleaning. A pipe with a valve for discharging the water does not appear in any of the old drawings of boilers; but I cannot believe that so necessary an adjunct was not employed from the earliest times. A periodical discharge through such a pipe would be tantamount to the present method of blowing off; and could be effected by the same means. I have no reason to doubt that this method was practised in the Brooklyn steam ferry-boats constructed by Fulton about 1811, and these were the earliest vessels which were confined wholly to salt water. As respects the present method of blowing off brine, from an aperture in the side of the vessel above the line of floatation, my earliest knowledge of it was in one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, which was put on that ferry about the year 1820.

However obvious these methods may now appear to us, they seem not to have occurred to the constructors of the engines of English steamers. I was surprised to learn incidentally from Capt. Hoskins, of the Great Western, at the time of his first visit to the city, that pumps were used to withdraw the brine. Whether that method was used in the steamer he commanded, I cannot say; but I find in a treatise

on the boilers of ocean steamers, forming one of the appendices of the second edition of Tredgold, published in 1848, an estimate that the brine-pumps ought to be able to discharge one-fifth of the quantity with which the boiler is fed. The notice is merely incidental, and it leads to the conclusion that such pumps were used in all English ocean steamers as late as the date of that edition.

In connection with the subject of Mr. Delafield's letter, you were pleased to express a desire for the communication of some dates, and to ask for a detail of some of my own personal reminiscences in relation to steam navigation on the ocean. I take much pleasure in complying with your request. In the first branch of the inquiry, I may perhaps repeat what either I or others have already published. My personal reminiscences are as yet inedited.

1. The earliest attempt to navigate the ocean by steam was made, and made successfully, by Robert L. Stevens. The circumstances of the case were as follows: He, with his father, who had the misfortune to live half a century too soon, not only for fortune but for fame, had constructed a steamboat propelled by paddle-wheels, which was in motion on the Hudson only a few days later than Fulton's first successful voyage. Being prevented by the exclusive grant from the State of New York to Livingston and Fulton, from plying upon the Hudson, he conceived the bold idea of carrying the vessel under steam around Cape May to the Delaware. The vessel reached Philadelphia in safety, and was immediately employed in conveying passengers between that city and Trenton. This passage was made, as I infer from a comparison of other dates, in the spring of 1809. The steamship Savannah, built in New York, made a voyage from New York to Liverpool, and from Liverpool up the Baltic to St. Petersburg, in the year 1818. The voyage from New York to Liverpool was performed partly by sails and partly by steam, and occupied 26 days. The same vessel returned *via* Arendal in Norway, and was 25 days in making the voyage home from the latter port. This enterprise, however, was, so to speak, no more than a continuation of one of much earlier date and better promise. A steamer of stronger scantling, larger size, and, I believe, more powerful engine, than the Savannah, had been built by a company headed by Cadwallader D. Colden. It was generally understood that this enterprise was undertaken in virtue of a contract with Russia. To this vessel, when launched, the name of the "Emperor Alexander" was given. When nearly ready for sea, her departure was prevented by the declaration of war in June, 1812. Under the name

of the "Connecticut" this vessel was long known upon the Sound. It was no error in calculation that the "Emperor Alexander" had no more space for stowing fuel than was sufficient for the short passages between the Russian ports on the Baltic, as this was the service for which the vessel was specially intended.

I shall give an account of the earliest English attempts at sea navigation by steam among my personal recollections.

England was, however, before us in forming lines of steamers to navigate stormy seas. The earliest of these was established by the aid of the Government for the transportation of the Irish mail between Holyhead and Dublin, in 1819 or 1820.

2. The first time that I ever heard of an attempt to use steam for propelling vessels was from a classmate of mine who resided during the summer months at Belleville in New Jersey. He had, in the summer of 1803, seen an experiment on the Passaic River, which he stated to have been directed by John Stevens of Hoboken. According to his account, the propulsion was attempted by forcing water by means of a pump from an aperture in the stern of the vessel. From some vague indications, it would appear that the elder Brunel, afterwards so distinguished in Europe, was in the employment of Mr. Stevens on this occasion. In the month of May, 1804, in company with the same young gentleman and another classmate, now the distinguished missionary, John H. Hill, of Athens, in Greece, I went to walk in the Battery. As we entered the gate from Broadway, we saw what we in those days considered a crowd, running towards the river. On inquiring the cause we were informed that "Jack Stevens was going over to Hoboken in a queer sort of a boat." On reaching the bulkhead by which the Battery was then bounded, we saw lying against it a vessel about the size of a Whitehall row-boat, in which was a small engine, but there was no visible means of propulsion. The vessel was speedily under way, my late much-valued friend, Commodore Stevens, acting as cockswain; and I presume that the smutty-looking personage who fulfilled the duties of engineer, fireman, and crew, was his more practical brother, Robert L. Stevens.

A few years since, at the last fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's, I was asked to serve on a committee to report upon a boat and engine exhibited by the Messrs. Stevens, for the purpose of sustaining the claim of their father to the honor of being the first inventor of the propeller. The circumstances I have just recounted had taken so strong a hold on my memory, that I at once recognized the engine

exhibited as that which I had seen at the Battery nearly fifty years before.

In respect to the propeller I could say nothing. One of my colleagues on the committee, however, Mr. Curtis, at that time United States Inspector of steamboats for the port of New York, recognized, as distinctly as I had done, the engine, the propeller which he had seen in the hands of the workman by whom it was manufactured. The dates corresponded, the apparatus was avowedly making for Stevens of Hoboken. Thus it happened that an accidental choice had placed upon the committee two persons who were, by the union of their testimony, capable of establishing the fact into the truth of which they were directed to inquire.

In the spring of the year 1807, I had the pleasure to hear from David Gordon, at that time a merchant in this city, afterwards much distinguished in England as a civil engineer, an account of Fulton's trial-trip, and to learn from him that there was every reasonable hope of his success.

In the summer of the same year, while about to sit down to dinner at Gregory's Hotel in Albany, in company with my predecessor in Columbia College, Dr. Kemp, Mr. Selah Strong entered the room, stating that he had just arrived from New York in Fulton's steamboat, after a passage of about 36 hours. He went on to say, that being anxious to reach Albany to transact some business of importance, he had solicited permission to make the voyage in the steamer, which was after some hesitation granted. Five other persons followed him, occupying with him the six spare berths which happened to be on board. Mr. Strong, then, was the first passenger who ever paid his fare in a steamer, and his urgency had probably a great influence on the fortunes of the invention; for up to that time Fulton's own views were chiefly devoted to the Mississippi and its branches. An opening for a successful traffic seemed to exist on the Hudson, and from that date to the close of navigation the original boat continued to run occasionally and to convey passengers.

You may readily believe that I did not fail to visit the vessel; and that I could not avoid hearing the imprecations, not loud but deep, with which the Albany skippers saluted what they thought would be the ruin of their occupation. Even the more quiet burghers could not refrain from lamenting that in Fulton's success was involved the ruin of their trade, and the transfer of their business to New York. The vessel was very unlike any of its successors, and even very dissimilar from the shape in which it appeared a few months afterwards. With a model resembling that of a Long Island skiff, it

was decked for a short distance at stem and stern. The engine was open to view, and from the engine aft a house like that on a canal-boat was raised to cover the boiler, and the apartments for the officers. In these, by the addition of a few berths, the passengers were accommodated. There were no wheel-guards. The rudder was of the shape used in sailing vessels, and moved by a tiller. The boiler was of the form then usual in Watt's engines, and was set in masonry. The condenser was of the size habitually used in land engines, and stood, as was and still is the practice in them, in a large cold-water cistern. The weight of the masonry, and the great capacity of the cold-water cistern, diminished most materially the buoyancy of the vessel.

At this point Fulton's ingenuity and fertility of invention were called into play. The experiment was to the eye of the world successful, yet was withal so imperfect as to be liable to continual accident and annoyance. The rudder had so little power that the vessel could hardly be managed, and could not be made to veer around even in the whole breadth of the Hudson at New York. The spray from the wheels dashed over the passengers, and the skippers of the river craft, taking advantage of the unwieldiness of the vessel, did not fail to run foul of her as often as they thought they had the law on their side. Thus, in several instances, the steamboat reached one or the other of the termini of its route with but a single wheel.

Before the season closed, the wheel was surrounded by a frame of strong beams, and the paddles were covered in; the rudder had taken the shape of a rectangle, of large iron horizontal dimensions, such as is now seen in all American river-boats; this rudder was worked by a wheel, the ropes from which were attached to the end most distant from the pintles. The vessel, by the last-mentioned arrangement, became so manageable as to be capable of veering at Albany; and by the first was more likely to inflict than to receive injury in an encounter with a sailing vessel. I was even at that time of opinion, and a careful attention to the working of the patent laws has confirmed me in it, that had Fulton been less sanguine in relation to his first patent, and had added to it by a new instrument the improvements which circumstances led him to make during the summer of 1807, but which he allowed to become public property, he might have maintained his exclusive privileges as patentee in all parts of the Union. To put a pair of paddle-wheels on the axle of the crank of one of Boulton and Watt's engines is a step almost too simple to admit of

specification, and had been in some degree indicated by Watt himself; but the practical difficulties which lay in the way, and could not have been foreseen, required the application of remedies, all of which were original. Among them, unquestionably, was the substitution of a condenser, enlarged fourfold in its capacity, for the old condenser and the cold-water cistern, together with the use of standing pipes instead of the cold-water pump. These made their appearance the ensuing season.

During the winter of 1807-8, the "Clermont," for by this name the vessel was now known, was almost wholly rebuilt. The hull was considerably lengthened and covered from stern to stern with a flush deck. Beneath this, two cabins were formed, and surrounded by double ranges of berths, fitted up in a manner then unexampled for comfort. The vessel was then advertised to run at stated periods between New York and Albany, as a packet, the first time of departure being the first Wednesday (I think) of May. On that day I embarked in her to serve as guide to an English gentleman, who had been introduced to my father and was a temporary inmate of his family. The officer in command was named Jenkins; and Fulton himself, accompanied by the lady whom he had recently married, was on board. The first marked incident was the leaving of several passengers who had ventured to trust to the want of punctuality then usual in the departure of vessels. The rule of starting at an exact hour was then enforced for the first time, and from that rule there was for the future no deviation. One or two of the dilatory parties jumped into a boat that was towing astern, the others were left behind.

Leaving Cortlandt street at five o'clock, we were at the base of Butler Hill about daybreak the next morning. A delay of a couple of hours took place at Chancellor Livingston's seat, Clermont, and the whole passage was made in less than 40 hours. Symptoms of difficulty were manifest, however, even on the upward passage. Mr. Fulton appeared anxious and abstracted. Finally steam began to make its appearance in very minute jets through the joints of a wooden trunk, that was first considered by the passengers as the case of the boiler. It was at last found to be the boiler itself, and it was whispered that Fulton had been overruled by his associates, and that a cylinder of wooden staves containing fire-place and flues of copper, had been substituted for the boiler of Watt, instead of replacing it by a new boiler of copper. This form of boiler had been proposed, but as far as I can learn had never been used by Watt. On

the return voyage the leaks in the boiler continued to increase, the speed of the vessel, although aided by a flood in the river, became less and less, and after 57 hours of struggling the engine ceased to work. We were then at the foot of Christopher street. The flood-tide made itself felt in opposition to our progress, and the passengers considered it better to make a landing and find their way on foot to the peopled parts of the city.

During the downward voyage, Capt. Wiswell came on board at Hudson, replacing Capt. Jenkins. He thus assumed the command which he bore from that time until the close of the monopoly, transferring his pennant in succession to the Car of Neptune, the Paragon, the Chancellor Livingston, and the Kent. As we approached upper Red Hook, while Wiswell was doing his best to appear to advantage before his owners, the vessel grounded. Blame was laid by him on the pilot, which led, after a torrent of vituperation on each side, to blows, in which one of the parties was knocked down, and one received a black eye. This was the first and last instance of insubordination in the line. It took some weeks to obtain a new boiler, after the expiration of which the Clermont resumed her proposed trips. The first passage after the completion of the new boiler has been recently described by a writer in the *Commercial Advertiser*, who has erroneously supposed that it was the first trip of the year 1808. Besides the English gentleman of whom I have spoken, Mr. Peter Vander Vort, and a German merchant of my acquaintance, resident in New York, were among the few passengers.

In the month of September, 1809, I was a partaker in the exciting scene, then first enacted, of a steamboat race. A company at Albany had been formed for the purpose of competing with Fulton. The first vessel of this rival line was advertised to leave Albany at the same time with Fulton's. Parties ran high in the hotels at Albany. The partisans of Fulton were enrolled under Prof. Kemp of Columbia College, those of the opposition under Jacob Stout. The victory was long in suspense, and it was not until after the thirtieth hour of a hard struggle that the result was proclaimed by Dr. Kemp, standing on the taffrail of Fulton's vessel, and holding out in derision a coil of rope to Capt. Stout, for the purpose, as he informed him, of towing him into port. When the age, high standing, and sedate character of these two gentlemen are considered, it did not surprise me, who witnessed their excitement, when I afterwards heard of Western women having devoted their bacon to feed the fires of a steamboat furnace.

Although I became intimately acquainted with Fulton about the year 1810, I have nothing of interest to mention to you, except that this intimacy procured me the privilege of accompanying him on the trial-trips of two of his vessels, I think the *Paragon* and the *Fulton*. The latter was intended for the navigation of the Sound, but was prevented from plying on that route by the presence of British cruisers. On one of these occasions we had the opportunity of seeing the respect in which Fulton's genius was held by enemies of the country. On issuing from the Narrows we saw, close in with the Point of Sandy Hook, a large English vessel, the *Razee Saturn*, by which the port was then blockaded. Our direct course for the anchorage at the Hook, whither we were bound, lay across the east bank, and we thus had the appearance of bearing down on the cruiser. As soon as we were fairly in sight, and as our smoke could well be seen by the *Saturn*, that vessel was put about, a press of sail was spread, and every effort was evidently made on board to obtain an offing, by standing away close-hauled with a strong wind from S. W. After we got quietly anchored under the Hook, the *Saturn* resumed her station just outside of the bar.

Although it has been said, on English authority, that the brave Sir Thomas Hardy, while occupying the Sound with a powerful squadron, and carrying his flag in a seventy-four, never remained at anchor during the night, and rarely left the deck except by day, in order to insure safety from Fulton's torpedoes, a more certain if not more terrific mode of attack was, at the date of which I speak, afloat, and nearly ready for service in the waters of New York. This was the steam *Battery*, miscalled *Frigate*, *Fulton*. This vessel, formidable enough in reality, had been represented by correspondents of English newspapers as a monster of prodigious powers. An hundred guns of enormous calibre were said to be inclosed in fire and bomb-proof shelters; the upper deck was reported to be defended by thousands of boarding-pikes and cutlasses wielded by steam, while showers of boiling water were ready to be poured over those that might escape death from the rapidly whirling steel. In reality, the vessel presented above the surface of the water the figure of an oval, whose greatest length was about the same as that of an English seventy-four. This was covered by a continuous spar deck, at either extremity of which was mounted, on a revolving carriage, a chambered gun, capable of throwing a solid ball of 100 lbs., but intended, as is well known, to throw shells. Beneath the spar-deck was the gun-deck, also continuous, except in the middle, where space

was left for the working of a large paddle-wheel; and on this gun-deck was mounted a battery of thirty-two 32-pounders. The sides of the vessel were thickened by cork and wood, not only between the guns, but as low as the water's edge, until incapable of being penetrated by a 32-pound ball. Beneath the gun-deck the hull was formed as if of a vessel cut in two, leaving a passage from stem to stern for water to reach and to be thrown backwards from the wheel. Two rudders were placed in this passage, moving on their centres. The boilers and the greater part of the machinery were below the reach of shot, and even the wheels could only be reached by a stray shot, passing unimpeded and in a proper direction through the port-holes, until the sides of the vessel had been destroyed by a long-continued battering. The central wheel and the peculiar rudders had already been successfully used by Fulton in a ferry-boat. This seems to have been placed on the Brooklyn ferry about the year 1811, and was the first step in that system, superior to any number of bridges, which makes the whole of King's county an integral part of our great metropolis. It may not be irrelevant to claim here for our country the invention and prior use of the gun often named after Paixhan. You have seen that two of these were mounted on the *Fulton Battery*. They had, however, been removed from the platform of Castle Williams, where they had been mounted several years before. It is claimed, and probably with truth, that they were cast at Washington from the draughts and under the superintendence of Col. Bumford of the Ordnance Corps. But the idea, with the secret purpose to which they were to be applied, is unquestionably due to General Williams of the Engineers. This distinguished officer had the high merit to throw off the shackles with which the military engineers, not only of France, but of the whole world, had bound themselves, and to open a career which has culminated brilliantly in the defence of Sebastopol by Tottleben. So little were his merits appreciated at home, that a foreign engineer was called to supply the supposed deficiencies of himself and his school. But this renowned and truly excellent officer was willing to avow that he learned more than he was capable of imparting, and I have had the pleasure myself of viewing in the detached forts which surround the city of Paris the obvious results of a study in the school of Williams.

My scene must now be changed to the opposite side of the Atlantic. The war with England being at an end, I took an early opportunity to visit Europe, and reached England in the month of May, 1815. In July of the same year,

in company with Mr. Henry Remsen of this city, and some other Americans, under the guidance of an English friend, I made a pedestrian excursion to the neighborhood of Runcorn, in Cheshire. On our return through the beautiful grounds of what once was a park belonging to Lord Sefton, was then laid out in sites for villas, and has since been included in the town of Liverpool, we saw beneath us in the Mersey an object which puzzled our English friend, but which the rest of the party knew to be a steamboat. On reaching Liverpool, we learned that Bell, who had been put forward by a Committee of Parliament, as the rival, indeed as the instructor, of Fulton, had brought his vessel, the *Comet*, round from Greenock. It seems that he had been driven from the Clyde by the competition of larger and more perfect vessels. In passing between the two towns he had made the first English voyage on the ocean by steam. This date, you will perceive, is six years later than the similar voyage of Robert L. Stevens from New York to Philadelphia. The length of the *Comet's* keel was no more than 40 feet, her engine was of but three-horse power.

On the 21st of March, 1816, I left Southampton for Havre, in a cutter packet of about 40 tons. The following night was very stormy, and our captain thought it prudent to return for some hours to Cowes, until the violence of the gale had abated. On entering the basin at Havre, we were moored alongside of a steam vessel of about the same size and similar model, which had during the gale we had feared to encounter crossed the channel from Brighton. This vessel ascended the Seine to Rouen, and, if I am not mistaken, to Paris. I do not recollect her name, nor am I aware of her fate; but she was unquestionably the first steam vessel specially built in Great Britain for sea navigation.

From this date onwards, the attempts at the navigation of the narrow seas which surround England were frequent and partially successful. Private enterprise and patronage were, however, insufficient to insure any important results, and these were not attained until the Government, in 1820, stepped in and established a line of mail steamers between Holyhead and Dublin. The sound principle of aiding individual exertion by government funds and government patronage was first exhibited in this line, and the method has been copied in other English lines, and in the *messageries* of France.

The navigation of the narrow seas by steam, as practised by England, afforded but little hope of success in the navigation of great distances upon the ocean. So small was the expectation of its practicability, that a celebrated, if not a distinguished, writer and lecturer of that coun-

ry concluded, that the result of English experience authorized him to prophesy that no vessels could be built that could carry coal enough to make the passage under steam from Europe to America. Yet at the time of this prophecy the problem had been solved years before by American hands in 1820. With funds chiefly furnished by David Dunham, under the inspection and partly at the cost of Jaspar Lynch, with engines planned by Fulton himself and a hull moulded by Eckford, a steamer was built in New York to run, *viâ* Havana, from New York to New Orleans. This vessel attained what Fulton, from an imperfect theory, had concluded to be the maximum speed of steamboats—nine nautical miles per hour. And this speed was not exceeded by steamers specially built for sea service before the brilliant opening of the Collins line. The vessel of which I speak had sufficient capacity for the stowage of fuel for each passage; sustained, under skillful management, hurricanes of the utmost violence, and had room for many passengers. No experiment could possibly have been more successful. But the enterprise was a failure, because the cost of maintaining it was not defrayed by the number of passengers who presented themselves. The enterprising Lynch was ruined; the vast fortune of Dunham materially diminished; the vessel, stripped of her machinery, was sold for a cruiser to a South American government, in whose service her speed and sea-worthy qualities well sustained the reputation of Eckford. Thus a triumph well deserved by our city remained to be earned, after an interval of many years, by Bristol, in the repeated voyages of the *Great Western*.

I have thus, sir, complied with your request. A communication which I had hoped to have comprised in a few lines has swelled to many passages.

May I venture to hope that the interest of the subject may entitle it to indulgence; and that, even if garrulous in recounting the incidents of an almost forgotten past, I may not appear unreasonably tedious to the honored Society before which you propose to read this paper.

FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1858.

JOHN MILTON AND THOMAS HOLLIS.

"EFFIGIES OF MILTON.

- "1. A print by William Marshal, prefixed to a small octavo, intitled '*Poems of Mr. John Milton*,' both English and Latin, composed at several times. London, printed 1645; with which Milton was

- justly displeased, it being a bad one and unlike him, as appears by the Greek epigram underneath it.
- "2. A painting in oil, done at the age of twenty-one years, now in the collection of the Right Honorable Arthur Onslow, speaker to the Commons House of Parliament; from which a print was engraved by George Vertue.
- "3. A bust in plaster, modelled from, and big as life, now in possession of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's inn, executed soon after Milton had written his 'Defensio pro Populo Anglicano,' as some think by one Pierce, a sculptor of good reputation in those times, the same who made the bust of Sir Christopher Wren, which is in the Bodleian library; or others, by Abraham Simon. A print of this bust, very badly designed, is prefixed to Milton's prose works, published at London, 1753.
- "4. A proof impression in wax, from a portrait seal of Thomas Simon's, now with divers other impressions of eminent personages of that age, in the hands of Mr. Yeo, engraver in Covent garden, London, which impression agrees exactly in character to the preceding bust, and probably was copied after it.
- "5. A drawing in crayons from the life by William Faithorne, now belonging to J. & R. Tonson, booksellers in the strand, London. About the year 1725, Mr. George Vertue, a worthy and diligent British antiquary, went on purpose to see Mrs. Deborah Clark, Milton's youngest and favorite daughter, and for some time his amanuensis, who then lodged in a little mean street, near Moorfields, where she kept a school for young children for her support. He took with him this drawing, and divers paintings said to be of Milton, all which he contrived to be brought into the room, as by accident, whilst he conversed with her. She took no notice of the paintings, but when she perceived the drawing, she cried out, "O Lord, that is the picture of my father. How came you by it?" and stroking the hair of her forehead, added, "just so my father wore his hair." This daughter was extremely like her father.
- "6. A print by the said W. Faithorne, after the drawing in crayons, made with that intent, prefixed to Milton's History of Britain, published 1670 in quarto.
- "7. A print by W. Dolle, after the print by W. Faithorne, prefixed to a small octavo, intitled, 'Joannis Miltoni angli, artis

logicæ plenior institutio. Londini 1672.'

"These are the several effigies of Milton's time, and agreed to be original, of which the second, third, fourth, and fifth are excellent in their kind; and some are of an opinion, that all other effigies are copied from them wholly or in part, or else are spurious."

The preceding memoranda were written by Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, in a copy of the edition of Milton's works, printed at London for A. Millar, in the Strand, 1753, and presented by Hollis to the library of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Hollis also makes the following manuscript note at the beginning of the first volume: "Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, an Englishman, a lover of liberty, his country, and its excellent constitution as most nobly restored at the happy revolution, is desirous of having the honor to present Milton's prose works, and Toland's Life of Milton to the public library of Harvard College in New England.

"Jan. 1, 1759."

This present was bound magnificently by the donor, who was an extravagant admirer of Milton (calling him "Milton, the divine Milton"), and who made citations from his writings in numerous other books of great value which he gave to the library. In this copy of Milton, he caused to be bound several blank leaves, on which he wrote not only what I have copied, but several extracts from Milton. He also inserted the engraving of Milton, "Ætatis xxi. G. Vertue sculp., 1747," and another with "I. Richardson delin. G. Vertue sculpsit." Beneath the last engraving, Mr. Hollis writes, "Note, neither drapery nor pedestal are in the original."

When I took this piece of paper, I proposed merely to furnish you with what Hollis says, respecting the "Effigies" of Milton. But as the volumes abound with memoranda and extracts in the handwriting of the donor, I will add a few others. At the bottom of the title-page of vol. i. is the following, taken from Milton himself: "It is a work good and prudent to be able to guide one man; of larger extended virtue, to order well one house; but to govern a nation piously and justly, which only is to say happily, is for a spirit of the greatest size and divinest mettle. And certainly of no lesse a minde, nor of lesse excellence in another way, were they who by writing lay'd the solid and true foundations of this science."

Again, vol. i. page xl., "Andrew Marvell, the disciple, friend and protector of John Milton, and like him, learned, able, witty, virtuous, active, magnanimous, and INCORRUPTIBLE." In

another place he writes, "See an incomparable tract, intituled, 'An account of the growth of popery and arbitrary government in England, printed 1677 in quarto,' by Andrew Marvell. See also his other tracts which are all curious and valuable."

Vol. i. p. xlii., alluding to the letter of Mr. Wall, of Causham, dated May 26, 1659: "See this extraordinary letter uncurtailed in the editor's preface to EIKONOKLASTHE, ed. 2."

Vol. i. p. xliii.: "The commonwealth of Oceana, by the most ingenious and ingenuous Mr. Harrington, was first published 1656 in a thin folio, and dedicated to Cromwell (then self-made protector), from a kind of political necessity."

Vol. i. p. lxxvii.: "A monument erected in 1737 †, to our author's memory in Westminster-Abbey, by William Benson, Esq."—† "read rather, to Mr. Auditor Benson's memory."

Vol. i. p. 341, on "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," etc., Mr. Hollis says: "See two curious and very scarce books, intituled:

"De jure regni apud scotos, dialogus, authore Georgio Buchanano, Scoto. Edinburgi, apud Johannem Rosseum, pro Henrico Charteris. Anno dom. 1579. *Cum privilegio regali*, in small quarto."

"Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos; sive de Principis in Populum, populique in principem, legitimæ potestate, Stephano Junio Bruto, Celta, auctore. Edinburgi, anno MDLXXIX, in small quarto, or rather octavo."

"Some believe that this last book was written by Hubert Languet, a learned French Hugonot; others by Theodore Beza."

"There is another edition of this book, the *Vindiciæ* with the same title and of the same size; but printed 1580, and without name of place. To that edition is added a very curious tract of nearly the same quantity, intituled, 'De jure magistratum, et officio subditorum erga magistratus. Tractatus brevis et perspicuus his turbulentis temporibus, utrique ordini apprime necessarius.' Supposed likewise to have been written by Beza."

In a note on page 360, vol. i., Mr. Hollis writes: "There is a most curious and very fine written tract unnoticed by Milton, intituled, 'A short treatise of politike pouver, and of the true obedience which subjects owe to Kynges, and other civile Governours, with an exhortation to all true natural English men, compyled by D. I. P. B. R. W. 1556 in small octavo.' In the year 1642 it was republished to serve the Parliament cause, and both editions are very scarce. The author was Dr. John Poynt or Ponnet, first Bishop of Rochester, and then of Winchester, a Prelate of distinguished learning and char-

acter. He died, a voluntary exile at Strasburg in Germany, anno 1556. See more of him in Davies's *Ath. Britann.*"

At the end of this essay on "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," is a compliment to one of our countrymen. Mr. Hollis says:

"See Bacon, *i. e.* Selden on Government.

"Algernon Sidney on Government.

"Lock on Government, written expressly in vindication of the most noble and the most happy Revolution.

"Neville on Government.

"Mollsworth's Account of Denmark, and preface to it.

"Mollsworth's Translation of Franco-gallia, and preface to it, ed. 2.

"Trenchard of Standing Armies, and his essays.

"See also, 'A discourse concerning unlimited submission and non-resistance to the higher powers: with some reflections on the resistance made to King Charles I., and on the Anniversary of his death. By Jonathan Mayhew, M.A., Boston in New England, printed 1750.' It is apprehended this discourse concerning government, which is esteemed a master-piece, is the first production of its kind from the American world."

Commenting on the latter part of the long paragraph of section x. of the Answer to Elkon Basillike (vol. i. p. 441), Hollis writes: "It appears, though not in Clarendon or writers of his party, that no less than 8,000 men entered themselves voluntarily into the militia, in one day, in London, to defend the liberties of their country and of parliament." On page vi. of the Editor's Preface to the Defence of the People of England, he writes: "The ruin of the parliament cause, till then so nobly conducted, was the specious yet ridiculous self-denying ordinance which changed the power from them to their own army. From that time all was violence and constraint, nor did the former spirit any longer appear, except faintly at times when the army was engaged in wars at a distance, or disturbed itself by external commotions." On the facsimile of the warrant for the execution of Charles I. is this memorandum: "This warrant was first published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. It appears by it, that the names of some persons, who had signed it, were erased, and other names incerted, and that the officers who were to attend the execution of it, and likewise the day were both changed."

Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, the writer of the above memoranda, was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and also of the Royal Society. His donations to Harvard College Library were books of standard value, and

many of them were of great rarity. They contain many manuscript notes which show that he was familiar with their contents, and with the best authors on the subjects of which they treat. The volumes were selected with remarkable judgment, and bound in the most elegant and durable manner. His interest in the library amounted to enthusiasm. In a volume of Hearne he writes: "Hearne's publications, the large paper, especially, are very difficultly met with; but they shall be ALL sent, notwithstanding, to Harvard College. T. H." In a copy of the *Thesaurus Linguae Arabicæ* by Giggeius, ed. 1632, he writes: "This is a fine Copy of a very scarce Work. T. H. has been particularly industrious in collecting Grammars and Lexicons of the Oriental, *Root* Languages, to send to Harvard College, in hope of forming by that Means, assisted by the Energy of the Leaders, always beneficent, a few PRIME Scholars, Honors to their Country, and Lights to Mankind.

"Two other works He wishes to have been able to send to that College. 'Gazophylacium Linguae Persarum,' Amst. 1684, in folio. 'Meninski, Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium' (containing the Arabic, Persic, and Turkish Languages), Vienna, 1687, Tom. 4, in folio. The first used to appear in the Catalogues, at a guinea, 25s. price. The last, even within these four years, at about four guineas. Now, when they appear, but that most rarely, ten, twenty guineas is given for the former, and *fifty* for the latter.

"This change has proceeded from the Gentlemen of our East India Factories, buying up all the copies they can meet with of these Books; the more ingenious for themselves, artful, to make presents to the Great Men and Literati of the East, to many of whom it seems, Books of *this kind*, and the Gentlemen of Harvard will still rejoice at it as it may lead further, are peculiarly acceptable. Lord Olive paid, it is said, Twenty Guineas for the 'Gazophylacium,' just before he sailed from England, and Governor Van Sittart lately for his Brother, *Fifty* for the 'Meninski.'

"There is no contending with Asiatics, Nabobbers."

The *Gazophylacium* came soon afterward, as appears from the following note in it:

"The Note in the Giggeius notwithstanding, I have since, most unexpectedly, obtained this Book, and, as times go, at a cheap rate too, for 55 shillings.

"It was sold in a public auction of no great Account; was probably unknown to the East India Buyers; and the Booksellers, who know I wish well to them and to the press, Guard it North Americans! would not bid against me.

"PALL MALL, Jan. 21, '67."

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

"T. H.

30

I might add a multitude of other extracts indicative of the peculiar interest Hollis took in everything pertaining to Milton, and of the enthusiasm and judiciousness with which he made collections for the library of Harvard University. He died in January, 1774, at Corscomb, in Dorsetshire, England, bequeathing to the College £500, which at this day constitutes about half of all the permanent fund of the library. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in noticing his death, says: "He was the immediate descendant of the celebrated Hollis, who with Hampden, Pym, and others, composed the five commons who strenuously opposed the measures of Charles I., and whom that Monarch, in 1642, attempted to seize in the House of Commons. This gentleman was formed on the severe and exalted plan of ancient Greece, in whom was united the humane and disinterested virtue of Brutus, with the active and determined spirit of Sidney; illustrious in his manner of using an ample fortune, not by spending it in the parade of life, which he despised, but by assisting the deserving, and encouraging the Arts and Sciences, which he promoted with zeal and affection, knowing the love of them leads to moral and intellectual beauty; was a warm and strenuous advocate in the cause of public liberty and virtue, and for the rights of human nature and private conscience. His humanity and generosity were not confined to the small spot of his own country; he sought for merit in every part of the globe, considering himself as a citizen of the world, but concealed his acts of munificence, being contented with the consciousness of having done well. Posterity will look up with admiration to this great Man, who, like Milton, is not sufficiently known by this degenerate age in which he lived, though it will have cause to lament the loss of him."

J. L. S.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

ANECDOTES OF AARON BURR.

One of the most distinctly remembered journeys of our boyhood was to the British Provinces, returning *via* Maine. One summer day, at the hotel in Portland, with the urbanity which distinguished old school landlords, the host came into the parlor, exclaiming, "Come here, my lad, I've something to show you;" accompanying him to the porch, he pointed out the erect and somewhat diminutive figure of a man, whose round, low hat, plainly-cut, mulberry-colored frock-coat, and immovable aspect, suggested, at the first glance, the idea of a Quaker; hair of snowy whiteness, a good profile, and keen eye were next obvious; he stood at an angle of the street, and people continually passed

him; he looked straight forward, whether in reverie or expectancy did not appear; "mark him well," said Boniface, "you will hear of him when you are older; that is Aaron Burr, who shot General Hamilton." From that moment an ardent curiosity to know the details of this event, and a permanent association therewith of the staid, venerable and solitary figure, of which we had caught this vivid glimpse, gave a "local habitation" in our memory to the name of the second Vice-President of the United States. Accordingly no opportunity was lost for gaining anecdotes of one of the few historical personages visible to juvenile eyes. These were singularly at variance with each other, yet all characteristic. A medical contemporary of the old man, told us how startled he was when administering to a dying patient on a wintry midnight, to have his vigil disturbed by the entrance of a gentleman, whose costume and greeting were thoroughly courtier-like; he was followed by a negro bearing a tray with wine and soup, covered with a napkin; the roar of the tempest outside, the lateness of the hour, the contrast between this etiquette and the abject misery of the apartment and wretched end of the patient, who, though highly connected, was an outcast because of a long career of improvidence and dissipation, struck the good doctor as highly dramatic; and this impression was enhanced when the unexpected visitor announced himself as Col. Burr, well known to have been the boon companion of the dying man when he lived by his wits abroad, and indulged in a "lark" at home. "Poor Bill!" said the courteous comrade, "can nothing be done for him?" He received a negative reply with perfect composure, regarded the sufferer awhile, and then went through an elaborate farewell to the physician, leaving on that worthy's mind a bewildering impression of charitable intentions and heartless courtesy. In direct contrast with this amiable phase of character was the next personal reminiscence we heard. Among the many funeral sermons elicited by Hamilton's death, one delivered by a Philadelphia clergyman was remarkable for the severe anathemas pronounced upon his antagonist. As a specimen of rhetorical invective the discourse became famous, and was largely quoted in the journals and disseminated through the country. Many years after, its author received a letter appealing to him as the almoner of many wealthy denizens in the city of brotherly love, to furnish pecuniary aid in a case where the previous high standing and prosperity of the individual (represented as an accomplished lady), made a more public application offensive both to pride and delicacy. The clergyman promptly called at the house, had

an interview with the unfortunate, and promised, if possible, to obtain the requisite sum to relieve her immediate wants, from some rich and liberal members of his church. Her apparently comfortable situation was explained as the result of temporary kindness; and the melancholy of the fair petitioner, as well as her evident accomplishments, stimulated the good pastor to exertion, and, in a week, he wrote her that the money was at her disposal; she declined coming for it, and begged her benefactor to visit her at a certain hour the next day, and deliver the gift intrusted to him, as well as give her the benefit of his advice on a plan she had formed for her own future honorable subsistence. At the appointed time the clergyman entered the drawing-room, and, while awaiting the lady, took up a beautiful edition of Horace, his favorite classic, from the centre-table; surprised to find marginal notes, indicative of the most tasteful erudition, in a female hand, his wonder increased when the object of his kind efforts appearing, confessed herself the author; an animated conversation ensued, and so interested was the visitor in the novel experiment of a learned discussion with one of the gentler sex, that he was not, at first, aware that she had gradually drawn nearer and nearer to him, and her manner exhibited a sudden *empressment*; raising his eyes in perturbation, as the idea occurred to him, he caught sight, in the mirror, of a face peering through the slightly open door at his back, which, at his quick movement, was instantly withdrawn. Though naturally of an unsuspicious temper, he felt a glow of indignation at the mere idea of having had his confidence, and the benevolence of his friends, abused; and laying down the money, took a formal and somewhat abrupt leave. It so happened his next engagement was at the studio of a fashionable artist, to whom he was sitting for his picture. While arranging his colors the painter rallied his subject on the absent mood he was in, whereupon the clergyman described the scene he had just passed through, and the unpleasant doubts it had excited in his mind. The artist grew serious in a moment, and asked for a particular description of the lady; he then begged his auditor not to speak of the matter until he heard from him, as a clew to the mystery had suggested itself. The artist was not deceived; the "indigent lady" was one of Burr's creatures; she confessed to having, at his instigation, planned to entrap the clergyman and compromise his position, in order to revenge the bitter homily launched years before at the destroyer of Hamilton. With this story, so illustrative of a vindictive spirit, fresh in mind, it was curious to hear a venerable matron,

identified with the best circle of society in Philadelphia during Washington's administration, expatiate on the perfect grace, the delightful talk, and the attractive friendship of Burr—a man she thought more unjustly maligned than any gentleman she had ever known. In seeking for facts to elucidate artist-life in this country, another hopeful incident came to our knowledge in the spontaneous kindness and valuable friendship with which Col. Burr treated John Vanderlyn; grateful remembrance ever warmed the painter of "Ariadne" and "Marius," when he spoke of his benefactor, whom he also considered an injured and misunderstood man.—(*H. T. Tuckerman, in an acute, critical estimate of Burr in the Southern Lit. Messenger for May*).

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Alton, March 24th* (Officers, vol. ii., p. 50).—Dr. John James, the President, in the chair.

W. C. Flagg read a letter from Mr. Hanna, of Chester, and a letter from J. G. Shea, which were, on motion, placed on file, with the thanks of the Society.

Several bills were reported, allowed and ordered on file.

The librarian, John Dye, reported volumes received during the last month, from Hon. R. Smith, Lewis Kellenberger, Esq., S. V. Crossman, M. G. Atwood and W. C. Flagg, which report was accepted, and the thanks of the Society extended to the donors.

N. N. Wood announced the death of Rev. John M. Peck, D.D., of Rock Spring, Illinois, accompanying the announcement with appropriate remarks on the eminent worth and valuable public services of the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Wood was requested to prepare a memoir of the life of Dr. Peck.

The committee appointed to remove the case, books, and effects of the Society to its present place of meeting, reported the same accomplished.

M. G. Atwood, Esq., reported progress, in regard to documents, etc., necessary to a complete history of Alton.

The appointment of a lecturer for the next meeting was referred to the library committee.

Letters were read from Hon. John Reynolds, consenting to deliver a lecture before the Society this evening.

Alton, May 26th.—Held its monthly meeting. President in the chair.

Dr. N. N. Wood, corr. secretary, read letters from C. Benjamin Richardson and Charles B. Norton.

Several bills were presented and allowed.

Names of candidates for membership were presented—which lie over under the rule.

M. G. Atwood, Esq., read a very interesting article entitled, "Governors of Illinois," which was ordered on file.

W. C. Flagg presented a copy of the "Laws of Louisiana" [Territory] printed in St. Louis in 1808, and supposed to be the first book printed west of the Mississippi.

Several committees reported on subjects previously referred.

Lewis Kellenberger, Esq., was requested to communicate to the Society all the facts in his possession in regard to the phenomena and effects of the earthquake which occurred at New Madrid in the year 1811.

A committee of five was appointed to take measures to procure a meeting of the "Old Settlers" of the country, and report thereon.

Messrs. M. G. Atwood, N. N. Wood, J. B. Woods, W. C. Flagg, and Lewis Kellenberger were appointed said committee.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 80.) *May 4th.*—Monthly meeting. F. G. Tibbetts in the chair. Letters received since the last meeting were read; a long and valuable list of donations were announced. Prescott Brigham presented an ancient gun, once the property of John Prescott, one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass.

Mr. Prescott did good service with this gun during King Philip's war. The old gun was given by Prescott to his daughter Tabitha, wife of Silas Brigham, who in her old age gave it to her grandson Prescott Brigham, born in 1780, now a resident of Sauk County, Wisconsin. Prescott Brigham is the elder brother of the pioneer settler of Dane County, Col. Ebenezer Brigham, of Blue Mounds.

A resolution expressing testimony to the high value and usefulness of the American archives, and calling upon the Secretary of State to give his sanction to a continuance of this invaluable work.

Messrs. Draper, Tibbits, Bull, Durrie and Ellis were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking for a grant of land for the benefit of the Society and kindred institu-

tions of the country, and report at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst.

The official bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and accepted.

J. Healy, John F. Kensett, and S. D. Wilson, artists, and Hon. Geo. Folsom, were elected Honorary Members; James B. Martin, of Milwaukee, a Life Member; Hon. A. H. Van Wic, E. M. Randall, and several others Corresponding Members; and Sidney L. Rood, of Milwaukee, an Active Member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 53.) *May 5th*.—A monthly meeting, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. Holden, the librarian, made his monthly report of additions to the library. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Samuel Hopkins Riddel, announced the acceptance of resident membership by Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester, N. H.; Rev. Josiah K. White, of Fall River; Edward B. Moore, M.D., J. Gardener White, Esq., and Charles D. Cleveland, M.D., of Boston; and Mr. George E. Henshaw, of Cambridgeport; and of corresponding membership by Hon. Luther Bradish, and John B. Moreau, Esq., of New York.

Several gentlemen were then elected members.

The Board of Directors reported in favor of an annual address to be delivered during Anniversary Week of each year, and stated that Hon. Francis Brinley had consented, this year, to deliver, with some modifications, the lecture on Lord Chatham, which he recently read before the New York Historical Society. The recommendation of the Directors was adopted, and Rev. S. H. Riddel, Rev. Martin Moore, and Guy C. Haynes, Esq., were appointed a committee to make the proper arrangements.

Rev. Hiram Carleton, of West Barnstable, read a very able paper on The Religious Faith of the Fathers of New England as an element of their history. It was marked by deep thought and a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Joseph Palmer, M.D., the historiographer, read interesting biographies of two members of the Society, lately deceased, namely, Rev. John M. Peck, D.D., of Rock Spring, Ill., corresponding, and George Minot, Esq., of Reading, resident.

Hon. Francis Brinley presented an anonymous manuscript, evidently written in the seventeenth century, entitled "The Long Parliament Dissolved," and gave a succinct account of its contents. "The manuscript," says the Advertiser,

"is a bold and learned argument against the legality of the sixteenth session of the Second Parliament, anno 29 Car. II., 1676-7. Several incidental points of parliamentary law are elaborately discussed."

The President communicated a letter from Mr. Wm. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, Minnesota (for many years a resident member of this society), inclosing a copy of a letter written by General Washington to Brig.-Gen. Potter, and dated Oct. 9, 1777, the original of which is in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.—The anniversary services were held at the hall of the Lowell Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 25, Rev. Martin Moore in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Emerson Davis, D.D., of Westfield, after which William M. Cornell, M.D., the Recording Secretary, gave a brief history of the Society, and its object. An address was then delivered by Hon. Francis Brinley, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, on the Life and Character of Lord Chatham, whose services to America in her early struggles with the mother country were often gratefully acknowledged by our countrymen. The address was every way worthy of the subject.

June 2d., 1858, the President, Samuel G. Drake, in the chair.

The Librarian announced that during the month, 14 volumes and 17 pamphlets, had been received as donations. These gifts were from all parts of the United States, including South Carolina and California. Among the documents received was a manuscript list of the Flag Officers of the British Navy, in 1745.

The announcement was made that the wishes of the Society to procure a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Jenks, as a testimonial of their respect for his learning and piety, had been crowned with complete success through the genius, skill and liberality of Wm. U. Brigham, the artist, the result of which was before the Society. The thanks of the Society were unanimously presented to Mr. Brigham for his liberal donation, and the use of the Society's room and library was tendered to him.

Rev. Mr. Riddel, the Corresponding Secretary, announced that he had received letters accepting resident and corresponding membership as follows: Wm. U. Tuthill, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa; Henry C. Bowen, N. Y.; Samuel D. Bell, Manchester; Wm. G. Wise, Lowell; Hon. A. U. Rice, J. G. Tyler, Lucius A. Tolman, Jonathan Pierce, George Noyes, J. B. Mansfield, and J. F. Dunning, of Boston, Henry Flavel Johnson, M.D., Southborough.

Dr. Cornell, in behalf of Hon. Samuel P. Loud, of Dorchester, presented the Society an ancient

pipe, probably of Indian manufacture, which was lately ploughed up in his grounds at that place.

A member stated that he had lately inspected a beautifully wrought white marble mortar of Indian manufacture, found in Berkshire County.

Mr. Drake, the President, offered for the examination of the members, a copy of the original Stamp Act, of twenty-four folio pages, Boston, 1765. This is a copy of the same act which was burnt in contempt at the head of State street.

Dr. Palmer, the historiographer of the Society, read an obituary of Isaac Parker, of Boston, a resident member who had deceased from an accident since the last meeting. Mr. Palmer alluded to a singular coincidence that a former business partner of Mr. Parker, Mr. Bulard, died from a similar accident.

Dr. William M. Cornell read an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Elias Smith, the well known eccentric clergyman of the last generation, alluding to some of his early tribulations, and also to his remarkable changes of belief, and the singularities of later life, more particularly to his practice of the Thompsonian system of medicine. In Bristol County, he once prescribed fifteen cups of lobelia to a consumptive patient, who recovered, and is now alive at the age of 90. Another patient, a young lady, died under the lobelia prescription, in consequence of which a mob obliged him to flee from Taunton. He came back to Boston, where he resumed his medical practice, breaking spears at times with the regular fraternity.

The President said it was a little remarkable that the name of so noted a man as Dr. Smith could not be found in any biographical dictionary.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to the Hon. Francis Brinley, for his late lecture on the Life of Lord Chatham. Adjourned.

PRINCE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—A publication society has lately been formed in Boston, for the purpose of printing, on the mutual principle, small editions of rare works relating to this country and its history. There are quite a number of publication societies in Great Britain, but we believe there are none in this country except the Seventy-six Society of Philadelphia, whose field of operations is much more limited than that proposed for the present society. The preliminary meeting was held on the 25th of May (the anniversary of the birth of Rev. Thomas Prince, one of our earliest American antiquaries), and on Saturday last, June 12, a society was finally organized under the name of the "Prince Society for Mutual Publication." The officers chosen

for the present year are:—Samuel G. Drake, *President*; Thomas Waterman, Frederic Kidder, and J. Colburn, *Vice-Presidents*; John W. Dean, *Corresponding Secretary*; William H. Whitmore, *Recording Secretary*; and John W. Parker, *Treasurer*.

The Rev. Thomas Prince, A.M., was born in Boston, Mass., on the 15th of May, 1687, old style; graduated at Harvard College in 1707; was ordained at the Old South Church in Boston, as colleague with his classmate, Rev. Joseph Sewall, D.D., on the 1st of October, 1718, and died on the 22d of October, 1758, aged 71.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—*May 19th.*—The annual meeting was convened at the Boston Athenæum.

In the absence of the President, Rev. W. Jenks, D.D., the only Vice-President present, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The treasurer presented his account, which was referred to an auditing committee, audited, and accepted.

The report of the librarian was next submitted. Donations to the library and cabinet were announced.

The additions to the library amount to one hundred and sixty-five new titles, besides about fifty continuations and duplicates. The whole number of titles is now 1,544, and the number of volumes and pamphlets is estimated at about 2,000. Advantageous exchanges of duplicates have been arranged with the Asiatic Society of Paris, the German Oriental Society, the Astor Library, and one or two individuals.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to carry out certain measures for increasing the efficiency of the Society, reported that a "Statement and Appeal" had been prepared and placed in the hands of all the members, and also sent to individuals deemed likely to feel an interest in the objects of the Society. The responses to the appeal had been very encouraging, and there was good reason to hope that the number of members would soon be so much increased that it might be possible to publish regularly every year a volume of the Journal.

The committee of publication reported that, after a delay of a year, rendered necessary by want of funds, the printing of the Journal had been resumed, and that the first part of a new volume, the sixth of the series, was now being carried through the press, as rapidly as the difficult character of the matter composing it allowed.

The following officers for the year 1858-9 were elected:

President—Prof. Edward Robinson, D.D., LL.D., of New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. William Jenks, D.D., of Boston; Pres. T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., of New Haven; and Prof. Charles Beck, Ph.D., of Cambridge. *Corr. Secretary*—Prof. W. D. Whitney, of New Haven. *Sec. of Classical Section*—Prof. James Hadley, of New Haven. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. Ezra Abbot, Jr., of Cambridge. *Treasurer*—Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, of New Haven. *Librarian*—Prof. W. D. Whitney, of New Haven. *Directors*—Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., of Boston; Prof. C. O. Felton, LL.D., of Cambridge; Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston; Dr. Charles Pickering, of Boston, and Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New Haven.

The following gentlemen were appointed committee of publication for the ensuing year:

Professors Salisbury, Hadley, and Whitney, of New Haven; Professor Turner, of Washington; and Mr. Abbot, of Cambridge.

The following were chosen corresponding members:

Rev. C. H. A. Dall, missionary in India; Rev. H. M. Scudder, missionary in India; and Prof. Hermann Brockhaus, of Leipsic.

Selections from the correspondence of the last six months were presented by the corresponding secretary; among other letters, the following were read, in whole or in part:

From the Duc de Luynes, of Paris, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the society.

From Prof. A. F. Pott, of Halle (in English), of like purport, and giving also some account of his present literary occupations.

From Prof. Howard Crosby, of New York, suggesting the expediency of a course of lectures to be delivered in New York for the benefit of the society, and proposing a programme of such a course.

On motion, it was voted that the suggestions of Prof. Crosby be referred to the directors.

From Dr. Charles Pickering, of Boston, giving some results of his inquiries into the history of writing, and pointing out some supposed resemblances between the Anglo-Saxon and the Coptic.

From Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, accompanying a copy of part of the printed sheets of a grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba language, with a request that the works might be examined by the society, and an opinion given as to whether they were an addition to knowledge of sufficient value to be adopted for publication by the Smithsonian Institution.

A paper entitled "Petra in 1851," by Hon.

George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., was read by the corresponding secretary.

On the Greek genitive as an ablative case, by Prof. James Hadley, of New Haven, read, in the absence of the author, by Mr. Abbot, of Cambridge.

Rev. Dr. Anderson communicated the intelligence of the sudden death, the previous Sunday, of Rev. H. R. Hoisington, formerly missionary in Ceylon, a corresponding member of the society, and an esteemed contributor to its Journal.

The recent decease of Prof. E. A. Andrews, LL.D., another valued member of the Society, was also noticed.

On the Egyptian monuments of El-Amarna, by Dr. Charles Pickering, of Boston.

Translation of the *Śūrya Siddhānta*, a Sanskrit text-book of astronomy, with preliminary remarks and notes, by Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, of Centerville, Mass.

On the history of religions in China, by Prof. W. D. Whitney, of New Haven.

On the Persian doctrine of a future life, by Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston.

No farther communications being offered, the Society adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*June 17* (Officers, vol. ii., p. 174). On the afternoon of the 17th of June, a social meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at the noble old mansion, in Cambridge, in which Professor Longfellow resides, and which, for nine months, was the residence and headquarters of Washington. The attendance was large.

The meeting was opened by the President, Hon. Robert O. Winthrop, in exceedingly interesting reminiscences of the circumstances attending the assumption of the command of the American army of 1775 by Washington.

The president read letters from Washington Irving and William H. Prescott, members of the Society, expressing regret at being obliged to be absent from the meeting; and he also received a letter from the venerable Richard Rush to the same effect.

Mr. Paige gave a curious account drawn from the probate records of the ownership of the "Headquarters," which was built in 1759. In later times it became known as "The Cragie House." It was owned at the time of the Revolution by Col. Vassal, a tory; was confiscated by the government, and at the sale was purchased by Mr. Cragie.

The MSS., journal and letter-book of General Rainsford, the British commissary for embarking the Hessians from Germany to America, was exhibited. It was received from Henry B.

Stevens, Esq., a corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. Everett related, among other anecdotes, one of the British Gen. Clinton, who, while living at the Battery in New York, was accustomed to take a nap every warm day in the summer-house in the garden attached to his residence. He was observed by a Yankee, who reported through spies to Washington, that Clinton could easily be captured. Hamilton came into the room while Washington was consulting with the messenger relative to it, who said to the commander-in-chief: "Do not listen for a moment to the suggestion; for if Clinton be captured, the British ministry will send a capable man to take his place. Clinton is just the man we want."

Mr. Deane read interesting extracts from Dr. Belknap's MSS. diary of October, 1775, describing events that took place during the siege; Mr. Willard read an original letter of Henry Knox to his wife, July 6, 1775, describing an interview with Major Bruce (British) in 1775, at the Charlestown entrance to the British camp; and the president exhibited an original copy of Washington's will, with a map describing the property; and the identical pen with which the articles of confederation were signed.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*June 3d.*—The President being detained at home by illness, Brantz Mayer, Esq., was called to the chair. The record of proceedings at the last monthly meeting was read and approved, and donations from the following parties were announced: Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of South Carolina; Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. Army; Wm. Woodville, Dr. Usher Parsons, L. Frailey, Esq., Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Dr. F. B. Hough, of Albany, N. Y.; Chicago Historical Society; Historical Society of South Carolina; Dr. Reginald N. Wright.

The following gentlemen were elected active members: Rev. Dr. George, C. M. Roberts, Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Sargent, Wm. B. Hill, John Block, Thomas T. Phillips, Lewis E. Bailey.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, and Franklin B. Hough, of Albany, N. Y., were elected Corresponding Members.

The Corresponding Secretary reported his correspondence since the last meeting, and among his letters, read one from Mr. Alexard, who had been commissioned to obtain from the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, a copy of an Indian vocabulary, said to have been depo-

sited there, the work of Father White, one of the first Jesuit Missionaries in Maryland, expressing his regret that the work was not to be found. Also, a letter from Wm. J. Ross, of Frederick, offering for the Society's acceptance, the original copies, with autograph signatures, of the letters from the Senate and House of Representatives of Maryland, inviting Thomas Johnson, to accept the office of Governor of the State.

On motion, the offer of Mr. Ross was accepted, and the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned for his liberal proffer.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., offered a resolution, to lie over till the next meeting, for amending Article IV. of the Constitution, so as to provide for the election, at each annual meeting, of a committee of three, before whom all nominations for active and corresponding membership shall pass, and by whom names shall be presented to the Society for their election or rejection; any member proposing, having however the right, in case his nominee is passed over by the committee, to bring his name, on his own responsibility, before the Society.

Mr. Charles F. Mayer, chairman of the committee, appointed to confer with the Trustees, in reference to the future relations of the Historical Society with the Peabody Institute, and the Trustees thereof, read a report upon the subject; but, as no conference had yet been held, the committee on the part of the Trustees having been only appointed on the day of the Society's meeting, offered no resolution, and asked leave to report again.

George Wm. Brown, Esq., one of the Trustees, made an explanatory statement relative to the action of that body, and gave his views respecting the powers and duties of the Trustees and the Society.

Hon. Wm. Giles, thought the subject one of vital importance, and hoped it would be discussed in a calm, dispassionate spirit. The questions brought forward ought to be settled at an early day.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., agreed with Judge Giles as to the necessity of prompt action, and expressed his satisfaction with the tenor of Mr. Brown's remarks, and the spirit in which they were made. He offered a resolution, that the Recording Secretary, as soon as the two committees had come to an understanding, should call a special meeting and announce its object.

Mr. Streeter, objected to hasty action. The subject was important, the members of the Society needed time to deliberate—the Trustees wanted time to digest a plan of organization, the delay would not affect the building, and he

therefore advocated delaying further action till after the summer recess.

Mr. Latrobe stated, in reply, that it would not be necessary to take final action at once; the meetings could be adjourned from time to time, till full discussion had taken place; he therefore urged the passage of his resolution.

The resolution was therefore seconded, and passed. The Society then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

STATEN ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Castleton, June 7th.*—A meeting of the Staten Island Historical Society was held at their room, Col. Nathan Barrett in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was resolved, That the value of the shares of stock specified in report of the Building Committee be changed from five hundred dollars to a thousand dollars each.

Resolved, That the report be referred back to the Building Committee, and three new members be appointed, consisting of H. H. Lamport, W. Farley Gray, and Rev. Samuel White, to propose and present a plan or specification of a building suitable for the Historical Society, with ample accommodation for a first class school.

The following gentlemen were added to the committee: Mr. John Barker, Wm. Snediker, and B. F. Cook.

Mr. King, Chairman of the Building Committee, resigned in favor of Col. Nathan Barrett.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*June 22* (Officers, vol. ii., p. 55).—President, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. James Lawson presented a gold medal struck for Edwin Forrest twenty-six years ago, by his friends in New York. The president announced the completion of the contract between the Historical Society and the Society of Fine Arts for the custody of the gallery of paintings belonging to the latter society. He also exhibited to the Society a copy of the *Newport* (R. I.) *Mercury* printed in 1758 and one of 1858, which he should deposit with the Society. A letter was received and read from the Mercantile Library.

The paper of the evening was read by the librarian, Mr. Geo. H. Moore, entitled the "Treason of Genl. Chas. Lee." Genl. Lee was the youngest son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. He came to America in 1756, and in June, 1758, he was at Schenectady. He purchased a commis-

sion in the army against the French, and received a severe wound at Ticonderoga. He served under Burgoyne in Portugal, and acquitted himself honorably. In 1768 the King of Poland appointed him major-general; he remained, however, but a short time in his service, when he returned to England. Having lost the favor of the ministry and the hopes of promotion in consequence of his political sentiments, he came to America in 1773.

In 1774 he wrote strictures on the American people. In 1775 he was appointed second major-general, but before he would accept, obliged Congress to agree to indemnify him for any losses he might suffer.

Renouncing his half-pay as a British officer, he entered the American army.

He expected to have been chosen commander-in-chief, and was evidently much disappointed. He spoke of General Ward as a "fat old man, better fitted for a deacon of a church than general of an army."

On the resignation of Ward, Lee was appointed first in command. He openly accused Congress of stumbling at every step, and continually advanced the opinion in his speech and his letters that the indecision of the commander-in-chief had led to the loss of Fort Washington and other misfortunes of the American cause, and all would be lost unless some one else could have control of the forces.

He wrote to a prominent member of Congress, saying: "Had I the power, I could do much good; if I could dictate one week."

Lee reluctantly obeyed orders from General Washington, and was striving, through a party in Congress, to be elevated to the supremacy. He was taken prisoner at Bealstown in New Jersey, and on March 29, 1777, he prepared a plan for subjugating the States, and addressed it to Lord General Howe. It was indorsed by this British general's secretary. Mr. Moore had the MS. copy of this plan in Lee's handwriting. It was to move up the Chesapeake Bay with an army of 4,000, and take Annapolis, up the Potomac and take Alexandria, and a large force to occupy New Jersey and New York; to conquer Pennsylvania and dissolve Congress, while Carlton should hold New England, and an invading army should move from Canada southward.

This plan was but a part of the proof of Lee's treason. His conduct on various occasions and disrespect to Washington consigned him to disgrace.

Geo. W. Greene, Esq., moved a vote of thanks for the valuable and interesting paper by Mr. Moore, and offered some remarks, showing the importance of studying history in documents.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE BIBLE IN GERMAN.—In the autumn of 1856 I saw in the City Library of Frankfort-on-the-Main a copy of Christopher Sauer's first edition in 4to. of the Bible, in German, published at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1743. The volume may be one of the twelve copies which Ebert says were sent to Europe, and was, perhaps, a present from Sauer to Hainrich Ehrenfried Luther, from whom Sauer had received or purchased the type with which the work was printed. The copy was as fresh, and in as good order in all respects as if it had just left the binder's hands. Pasted in the inside of the cover is a printed presentation inscription from Luther to the library, in these words:

"Sanctum hunc Codicem
in
India occidentali
Nullo plane Exemplo
et

*Nec Anglico, nec Batavo, nec alio quovis idiomate
ante hac*

*nuper vero Germanico
Premium*

*Et quidem Typis officinæ suæ
favente numine*

*Excusum
Splendidæ Hujus Civitatis*

*Bibliothecæ
Dono Dat*

H. E. Luther, J. U. D. et C. W. A.
Francofurti quod ad Mœnum est
Kalendis Junii, M.DCXLIV."

From a succinct account of those who had been ambassadors at Frankfort from Wurtemberg, which Dr. Böhmer, the librarian kindly showed me, it appears that H. E. Luther was born in 1700, probably at Frankfort: that he was an advocate, as the first series of letters attached to his name indicate, and for many years *Consilius Wurttembergensis Aulicus* (C. W. A.) in that city. Although he speaks of *officina sua*, he was not a printer; but it was not unusual in those days for persons of wealth, learning, and even of rank, to be interested in printing, type-founding and other manufacturing establishments. "Counsellor" Luther assisted other printing offices in the United States besides Sauer's, and it is for the purpose of bringing this statement into notice that I send you this article.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

31

The title of the volume in which this appears is as follows:

Typographische, politische und historische Beschreibung der Reichs Wahl und Handels Stadt Frankfurt am Mayn, von D. I. H. Faber. Frankfurt, 1789.

I give the following extract from vol. ii., pages 345-346. After stating that there were then four type-foundries at Frankfort, and that the first printing-press was established in that city by Egenolph* who also brought type-founding there to perfection, the author says, "that Egenolph's establishment had descended by a continued succession† to Counsellor Luther, from whose type-foundry the printing offices at Germantown, near Philadelphia, at Zion zu Ephrata in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and even the English book-printing establishments at Boston were furnished with type and letters."

I do not remember to have seen this account in any history of printing in our country. Perhaps some of your correspondents can show whether it be true. J. L.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEGRO ENGLISH TESTAMENT.—*Da Njoe Testament va wi Masra en Helpiman Jeeus Christus.* Translated into the Negro-English language by the Missionaries of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren; printed for the use of the mission by the British and Foreign Bible Society. London, W. McDowall, printer, Paternoster Row. Gough Square, 1829. 8vo. pp. 484.

The head above is the title of a volume in my library, of which only four copies have, I believe ever got into private hands, and the publication of which nearly caused a schism in the B. F. B. S.

I subjoin the Lord's Prayer, and I should be glad to know,

If there ever was such a language as this book is written in? And if so

What languages it is composed of?

Where was it spoken?

How did it originate?

Are there any other books written in it?

How is its orthography fixed?

Is not the language employed a sort of Dutch patois?

* The late Mr. Pickering, of London, supposed he had proved beyond controversy that the first complete English Bible (Coverdalis version, 1535) was printed by Egenolph at Frankfort, in opposition to those who adopted the opinion that it was printed by Froeschover at Zurich. Since his death, others have shown that he was in some respects mistaken, and have thus left this question still unsettled.

† That is, I presume, by purchase.

The volume is lettered on the back—*Negro-English Testament*.

I subjoin the Lord's Prayer. S. Lucas, cap. xi. 2. Wi Tatta na Hemel, Joe neen moesse santa. Joe kondre moesse kom. Dem moesse doe Wanni va Joe na Grontappo, leki dem doe na Hemel. Gi wi janjam alla deh. Gi wi dasnotti vo wi pukado; bikasi, wi de gi dasnotti toe na alla somna, dissi ben missi na wi. No tjarri wi na inni tesi, ma loessoe wi vo da ogriwan.

If this be read aloud many words will be perceived to be English. Wi—we, leki—like, Bikasi—because, etc. RICE PLANTER.

HAGLEY, S. C., June 9, 1858.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—I send you a few items respecting the early markets of New York, upon which subject I read a paper before the N. Y. Hist. Society at their May meeting. I will also correct an error in your report of that meeting, in reference to a date.

The "West Indian Company's Store" was located near the present Whitehall street, between Stone and Bridge streets, about the year 1630. This was followed in 1656 by the "Market place at the Strand"—two years after by the "Broadway Shambles"—then, in 1675, at the corner of Pearl and Moore streets, was erected the "Custom House Bridge Markets," "Old Slip," and "Coenties Markets," followed in 1691, the first facing Hanover Square, and the latter in Coenties Slip on the line of Pearl street. Many Butchers of "Old Slip Market" kept slaves, several of which were executed or transported for their share in the "Great Negro Plot" of 1741.

The "Fly Market" in Maiden Lane, facing Queen (Pearl) street, was one of the most extensive in the beginning of the last century, and was, with the "Meal Market," often used as a place where slaves were sold at public vendue. It was used 123 years—until the erection of the "Fulton Market" in 1822.

The "Bear Market," was erected in 1771, and derived its popular name from the fact that the first flesh sold in it was bear meat which was killed in attempting to cross the North River, near it, and was one of the most important of the many market places established in our great city.

Very soon, I hope to place in your possession the general history, or rather, "The New York Market Book"—this will contain the full history of all the New York markets, and also all the articles sold in them. THOS. F. DEVOR.

NEW YORK.

YOUNG AMERICA.—It may be interesting to

some one in "future time," if not now, to know the origin and the originator of the oft-used and distinctive phrase "Young America." It was first used by Cornelius Mathews, Esq., in an address (1845) on "Americanism," before the Eucleian, a literary society connected with the N. Y. University. The address was printed, but as I have not a copy, I cannot refer you to the exact sentence. Perhaps some of your readers can furnish it. S.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.—I have a copy of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," of Feb. 22d, 1759, a weekly newspaper "printed at Philadelphia by Benj. Franklin, Post-Master, and D. Hall, at the New Printing Office, near the Market." It is a time-stained sheet of six pages, measuring 10 by 15 inches. There were probably eight pages originally, though it seems complete; the third leaf is pasted by its margin to that of the fourth page. The publishers' names and card appear at bottom of fourth page.

The first page is devoted to the opening of Parliament, Nov. 1758. "Speech of His Majesty's Lord Commissioner to both houses"—"Address of Lords Spiritual and Temporal to the King"—"His Majesties Most Gracious Answer." Address of the House of Commons, and the King's reply. Nearly all the next three pages occupied with foreign news and especially war items—various dates from last of Oct. to middle of Dec. 1758; all received by Leicester Packet just arrived from Falmouth. On the third page is found the only editorial—as follows:

"The letters from England by the Packet, in general agree that there never was greater Unanimity in a British Parliament, than there is in the present One. That the Hon. Mr. PRY continues to be the Darling of the Public; his Candour in the House of Commons, much admired; his Plans approved; and his Measures, which are vigorous, will be put in Execution: That Ten Thousand Men will soon be sent to America, with a formidable Fleet: That a considerable Reinforcement will be sent to Prince Ferdinand: That another secret Expedition is in Motion; many Transports taken up: Dutch vessels continually sent in, a great Number of which are condemned: In short, that everything breathed the true English Spirit: and that tho' the Taxes are very heavy, yet they are paid with Pleasure, the People being sensible that they are all faithfully applied for the Honor and Interest of their King and Country."

This is followed by News items (Military) from *Carolina Gazette*.—Wreck of Queen of Sheba—Taking and burning of Ship "Polly," by the French—Arrivals of several ships—Notice of

meeting of "General Assembly of this Province here next Monday," and of Assembly of New Jersey at Amboy in March—Postponement of drawing of Academy Lottery. The above items are without comment, and the article closes with an apology for leaving out many advertisements for want of room. The rest of the paper (2½ pages) consists of advertisements, among which are the following:

This Day Published,

The New American Magazine, No. XIII. for Jan'y 1759. **** (Titles of its articles, 14 in number.) Printed by Jas. Parker at Woodbridge, New Jersey. Sold also at the New Printing Office in Beaver st., N. Y., and by Thos. Combe, in Front st., Phila.

S C H E M E

Of a LOTTERY, erected and to be drawn on Biles-Island, for raising 1500 Pieces of Eight to be applied to the Use and finishing of the English Church, in the City of New Brunswick, in East-New-Jersey.

THE Lottery consists of 3500 Tickets at Four Pieces of Eight each, 1060 of which are to be fortunate, without any deduction. Value of Prizes as follows, The People of the Church of England in and near the City of New Brunswick, having long ineffectually endeavored to finish and complete their church, find themselves reduced to the necessity of their soliciting the Charitable Assistance of well disposed Persons in Imitation of many of their Pious Neighbours in this and the adjacent Provinces. Their attempt therefore, they hope, will not be thought singular; but as it is solely for the Promotion and Honour of Religion, that it will meet with such Encouragement as will enable them to effect their Purpose. The drawing to commence on the 2d Tuesday in April, or sooner if sooner full. The Whole to be under the inspection and management of Edward Antill, Peter Kemble, William Mercer, and Barnabus Lagrange Esqs. and Mr. Francis Brazier, Mr. John Berrien, Mr. Samuel Kemble and Mr. Wm. Harrison, who are to be under oath for the faithful Execution of their trust—Fortunate tickets to be published in this Paper as soon as the Drawing is finished. N. B. Tickets to be sold by W. Bradford, Phila., and T. McLean, Esq., at New Castle.

THE SUBSCRIBERS for the MAP of the Improved Part of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA are desired to come and receive them at the AUTHORS' in 2d st., Phila., or at the *London COFFEE HOUSE*, where they are ready to be delivered.

SIMEON DE WITT.—The following advertisement is taken from the N. Y. Packet, published at Fishkill, N. Y., Sept. 27th, 1781.

"ANY MATHEMATICAL GENTLEMEN, who can furnish the Subscriber with the correct *variation of the needle*, in any places in *Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania*, shall have their services gratefully acknowledged; and as many observations of this kind as can be collected will be of use in perfecting maps formed of those parts of the country, for *His Excellency General Washington*.

"N. B. It will be necessary to mention the times and names of the places (also their latitude if ascertained) at which the observations were made.

"Simeon De Witt, *Geographer to the United States of America*.

"Head Quarters, August 12.

"The Printers in the above-mentioned States, are requested to publish this advertisement."

After the war Mr. De Witt became Surveyor-General of New York, and to him this State is indebted for the great number of classical names, *Virgil, Ovid, Homer*, etc., borne by towns in the western counties. He died at Ithaca, N. Y. Dec. 3d., 1834.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.—In the MS. Diary of Christopher Marshall, kept in Philadelphia and Lancaster during the American Revolution, is the following entry under date of February 8th, 1779. Mr. Marshal was at that date in Lancaster, Pa.

"News of the day is that General Arnold has left Philada. and gone over to the English."

When it is considered that this news was in circulation *nineteen months before* Arnold's treason, it must be considered very remarkable. The "coming event" cast a long "shadow."

WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA,

NOAH WEBSTER THE LEXICOGRAPHER.—The following well-written advertisement appears in the "New York Packet and American Advertiser," published at Fishkill, N. Y., May 2d, 1782:

"On the first of May will be opened, at Sharon, in Connecticut, a School, in which children may be instructed, not only in the common arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but in any branch of academical literature. The little regard that is paid to the literary improvement of females, even among people of rank and fortune, and the general inattention to the grammatical purity and elegance of our native language, are faults in the education of youth, that

more gentlemen have taken pains to censure than correct. Any young gentlemen and ladies, who wish to acquaint themselves with the English language, geography, vocal music, etc., may be waited on at particular hours for that purpose.

"The price of board, and tuition, will be from six to nine shillings lawful money per week, according to the age and studies of the scholar; no pains will be spared to render the school useful.

"NOAH WEBSTER.

"SHARON, April 16.

"N. B. The subscriber has a large convenient store in Sharon, fit for storing articles of any kind, where they may be secured at a moderate expense."

LYDIA DARRAH.—In the first Number of the American Quarterly Review, commenced in this city in the year 1824, is a story which, I believe, then first appeared in print. It stated that . . . a midwife, residing in Philadelphia during the occupancy by the British, had some British officers quartered in her house; that one evening she listened at the key-hole of their room door and heard them speaking of a projected sally to attack the American army under Washington; that she feigned an excuse for leaving town, and went and apprised the Americans of the intended attack, for which they prepared themselves and thus prevented its being made. This story has since been copied into other publications.

Col. Allen McLane, of Wilmington, Del., the father of the late Hon. Louis McLane, was in this city at the time the review appeared, which, I think, was about the period of La Fayette's visit to Philadelphia. He spoke in my hearing of this story of Lydia Darrah, and pronounced it a complete fabrication, destitute of any claim to belief. Col. McLane was a light horse officer of distinction during the Revolution, and commanded the outposts of the American army around Philadelphia. He said such a thing as this visit of Lydia Darrah could not have occurred without his knowing it. He afterwards spoke of it with ridicule, as "that key-hole story."

In Williamson's Memoirs, vol i., is an account of a combat between Col. McLane and three British dragoons, near Frankford, Philadelphia County; he killed one and wounded another, whereupon the third retired.

Col. McLane died about the year 1829, at the advanced age of 84.

WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA.

DANDY.—The word *dandy* originated in England and passed over to the continent, where

dandin, a *ninny*, *noddy*, is as much in use in France as its great original is in Britain. Molière perhaps, used it among the first in one of his plays.

Tu l'as voulu
George Dandin!

According to Fleetwood, under the reign of Henry VIII., there was coined a small piece of silver money of little value, but resplendent, which was called *dandy prat*, and from this, the name was applied to persons brilliant, but wanting in merit.

L. S. OLMSTEAD.

NEW YORK.

WEST POINT, VIRGINIA.—At the head of York River in Virginia, is a point of land between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, called West Point. This place is rather famous in the annals of the State. Near it was the favorite residence of Opechancanough, and at the Pamunkey village, here Capt. John Smith saved his life by exhibiting to the savage his pocket compass. Here also, Smith again saved his own life and that of his party by seizing the chief Opechancanough by the hair, and leading him, with a cocked pistol at his breast, into the midst of his people. After the death of Bacon, a portion of his followers under Ingram fortified themselves here, and bade defiance to the forces sent against them by Berkeley, and finally forced the haughty old tyrant to offer favorable terms, which they accepted. The ruins of an old stone house, still remaining at West Point, is supposed by Mr. Campbell to have been occupied by the Virginians. From the same author we learn that the place was originally called West's Point, having been settled, according to tradition, by a member of Lord Delaware's family of that name. "It was at one time named 'the City of Delaware.'"

Although admirably located for trade—owing in great part, to the ancient dislike of the Virginians for towns—never more than a small village existed here.

MARINE LIST OF NEW LONDON COUNTY, 1679.—

Kenilworth,	1 sloop,	18 tons	
"	1 "	14 "	
Saybrook,	2 "		
Lyme,	1 ketch,	70 "	
New London,	1 ship,	70 "	
"	1 "	90 "	
"	8 ketches,	50 "	each
"	2 sloops,	15 "	
Stonington,	1 sloop,	10 "	

D.

NORWICH.

THE REMAINS OF A MASTODON FOUND.—I

send you the following account of the remains of a mastodon found in Brooklyn, clipped from the "N. Y. Times," of July 23th. It may be worthy a place among your Notes. D.

The bones of a mastodon, indicating an animal of enormous size, were discovered in a bed of quicksand in Nostrand's Pond, Long Island, (one of the sources from which Brooklyn is to be supplied with water) on Friday last, by the workmen who are engaged there. Messrs. Brevoort and Lefferts, of the Water Commissioners, being apprised of the fact, made an examination, and concluded that the bones of the entire animal were there, and have taken necessary precautions to prevent it from being carried away in pieces. Many of the parts of a similar fossil, found in Baisely's Pond, sometime previous, had been carried off by the workmen and others, who supposed them of great value, and consequently kept them concealed.

The remains found consist of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bone, much decayed, but showing distinctly the articulating surface of joints.

The teeth were in very good preservation—the roots nearly perfect, and the enamel quite so, but blackened by the black peat or muck of the swamp. The teeth were found all close together, though not attached to any jaw-bone. Their crowns were, in some places, slightly worn by use in masticating, which, taken in connection with their form, prove the animal to have been young, but full-grown.

The Mastodon of America must have been somewhat like, though much larger than, the living elephant. Like it, it had a trunk and tusks, and no incisors, though its molar teeth were formed on an entirely different principle, being adapted rather for crushing than for grinding its food, which was of a vegetable nature, like that of all the large herbivorous pachyderms, recent or fossil.

The crown of the molars is composed of from four to ten elevated projections, distantly resembling mammæ in form, whence the term Mastodon.

EARLY PRINTING.—"S. H. C." calls for data of the commencement of printing in American States:

Freeman's Journal, by William Maxwell, started at Cincinnati, 1793, was the first paper printed in Ohio.

The *Kentucky Gazette*, by William Bradford, at Lexington, 1787, was the first in Kentucky.

The *Sun*, by Elihu Stout, at Vincennes, 1810, was the first in Indiana.

The *Missouri Gazette*, by Joseph Hinkle, 1808,

at St. Louis, was the first in Missouri. The date of the origin of printing, with other items of interest, in nearly all the States, may be found in "The Newspaper Record" published by Lay & Brother, of Philadelphia, in 1836.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1, 1858.

W. T. C.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO.—Your correspondent S. H. P., quoting from Thomas's History of Printing, asserts that the first book printed in Mexico was Martinez, fol. 1606.

He is wrong by two-thirds of a century. The first production of the Mexican printing-press was

Richel (Dionisio) Cópédo Brene lue Tracta D'La Manera De Como Se Ha De Hazer les Piesscones Mexico. Juan Cromberger, 1544, 4to. A copy of which was sold by Sotheby & Wilkinson, on June 23, 1853 (I think), for the sum of £35.

The first book said to have been printed in this state is

Report on the Committee appointed to examine into the Proceedings of the People of Georgia, with respect to the Province of South Carolina, and the disputes subsisting between the two Colonies. Charles-Town. Printed by Lewis Timothy, 1736.

A very handsome quarto, the best first essay, I think, made in any of the original thirteen States. The paper is good, the print large, clear, and well impressed. I subjoin the collation of the copy in my possession.

From A to P in 4rs. pp. 120

The royal arms on the title.

Pages 3 to 47. Report of Mr. Whitaker, Capt. Bond, Capt. Cordes, Mr. Trewin, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Vicaridge, Col. Hext, Mr. St. Julien, Mr. Dart, Committee on the part of the Lower House of Assembly, to examine into the Proceedings of the People of Georgia.

Pages 47-8 contain List of Com. appointed to confer with House Com. on the part of H. M. Council, and resolution of Lower House, Dec. 17, 1736.

Pages 49 to 116, appendix to the Report of Committee, containing 59 articles.

Pages 116-120 addenda, containing articles A. Aa.

RICE PLANTER.

HAGLEY, S. C.

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON AMERICA.—As the question has frequently been asked of the writer what was the extent of the well-known collection of books relating to America in the library of his townsman Mr. John Carter Brown, he takes this opportunity to state a few facts relative to great collections of this particular

class of books, and of the extent of the one in question.

Ternaux's "Bibliothèque Américaine," a catalogue of books relating to America, which have been published from its discovery to the year 1700, contains 1153 articles, or separate works. Of these, Mr. Brown has 665 articles.

Of works relating to America printed during the same period, and not mentioned by Ternaux, Mr. Brown has 509 articles. Total of works on America printed before the year 1700, 1174.

Rich's *Bibliotheca Americana Nova* or Catalogue of Books relating to America, printed between the years 1700 and 1800, contains, with its supplement, 2523 articles. Of these, Mr. Brown has 1719 articles.

Of works relating to America printed during the same period, unknown to Rich, and not mentioned in his catalogue, Mr. Brown has 1512 articles. Total of works relating to America, printed in the eighteenth century, in Mr. Brown's collection, 3231.

The total number on Ternaux's catalogue, printed before 1700, 1153 works. The total number on Rich's catalogue printed between 1700 and 1800, 2523, total of both 3676. The whole number in Mr. Brown's collection during the same period, by the statements above is 4405.

This memorandum was made several months ago, since which time above a hundred works have been added, chiefly of the last century, which will bring the total number up to about 4500.

In this calculation it should be stated that, every separate pamphlet which in this library is bound by itself is reckoned as one; and that works in many volumes are also reckoned as but one; thus, Vander Aa's *Voyages* (Dutch), in 29 vols., is reckoned but *one*. So of Purchas' *Pilgrims*, 5 vols., folio; Hakluyt's *Collection of Voyages*, 3 vols., folio; Ramusio's *Collection*, in 3 vols., folio; Churchill's *Collection*, in 6 vols., folio.

J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July, 1858.

QUERIES.

HERBERT THORNDIKE.—In the preface to Rev. J. S. Brewer's edition of Herbert Thorndike's "Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State," published in 1841, the editor says, "It was originally intended to have prefixed a *Life of the writer*, with some of his unpublished letters to Dr. Sancroft, but . . . it has been thought advisable to defer it to another opportunity." Was this proposed life of Thorndike published? Where is the fullest account

of Thorndike, not in the Biographical Dictionaries? Is there a portrait of Thorndike? He was brother to Mr. John Thorndike of

IPSWICH.

OREGON.—What is the origin of this name? Mr. Ewbank, in his "Life in Brazil," describes a collection of Peruvian Antiquities belonging to General Alvares, the last Spanish governor of the province of Cusco. Among them were numerous human figures in gold, silver, and bronze, most of which had the lobes of the ears greatly enlarged. Garcilasso speaks of the practice, and observes that the lobes were perforated and the openings stretched till the hand or larger objects might be passed through. The tribes who followed this practice, he says, were called *Oregons* or *Orejones*, that is "Big Ears." The figures in General Alvares' catalogue were thus designated. As the word is not Indian but Spanish, the question arises—Has the territory of Oregon derived its name from the distorted ears of its early inhabitants? T.

NEW YORK.

JAMES TURNER, ENGRAVER.—Prefixed to a volume of Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts's *Sermons*, printed at Boston, N. E., 1746, is a copper-plate engraved portrait of the author, inscribed "*Jas. Turner, Boston, Sculp.*" Is anything further known of this engraver? MOSSAHGWAMOC.

ETYMOLOGY OF SENECA.—What is the origin and etymology of the word Seneca? and how did this proper Roman name come to be applied to a tribe of North American Indians? It is not Seneca, or Iroquois. H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAVIES.—Colonel William Davies, of Virginia, one of the bravest and best officers of the Revolutionary army, and sub-inspector to Baron Steuben. Can any one give me the details of his former life, and of the year of his death?

H.

NUMISMATICS.—A cent bearing the following legends and type; Obverse—AUTORI PLEBIS, a head to the left. Reverse—INDEP. ET LIBER. 1787, a female figure leaning on an anchor; at her right hand a globe—was struck in England for circulation in some one of our States. If any of your readers have specimens, or have any knowledge of the coinage, will they be kind enough to communicate the facts to the H. M?

J. O.

Boston, July, 1858.

COGSWELL (vol. ii. p. 207).—Will Boston give me a reference by which I can find the original deposition, a copy of which is on the 207th page of the July number of the Hist. Mag., and it would save considerable trouble if in publishing such matters, the authority was given.

I. J. Patch.

SALEM, MASS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIGHTNING (vol. i. p. 372).—The Springfield Republican gives the following account of a death by lightning at Greenfield, Mass., June 25, 1858. May not the portion I have italicized explain the instance quoted from Burnaby by your correspondent of a tree being delineated upon a person killed by lightning?

J. D.

"A severe thunder shower passed over Greenfield and vicinity on Friday afternoon. The lightning struck the house of F. Grostick, instantly killing a daughter aged 13, and burning (not very badly) his wife and another young child. The house, which is 1½ story, stands immediately under a high pine tree, some of whose branches touch the chimney, and rest on the roof of the house. The tree bears no marks of injury. The fluid seems to have followed the chimney mainly in its course, doing no injury to the house except tearing the plastering from the walls in places.

"The mother and the two children were standing in one of the lower rooms, the eldest girl being nearest the chimney, and just passing from the room as the bolt struck. She fell dead in an instant. Distinct marks of the fluid were found upon her forehead, breast and side. *The sudden stoppage of the blood caused her cheeks and lips to assume a deep blue color, and upon her neck and chest the minutest surface veins were distinctly visible. The resemblance of these little veins in their ramifications to the branches of a tree gave rise to the supposition among the neighbors that the lightning had daguerreotyped upon the child a picture of the branches of the tree through which it was supposed to have passed,* and a rumor was prevalent in the village that a distinct representation of the pine tree was impressed upon the body of the girl. Mr. Grostick is a very worthy and industrious man; his daughter was pretty and intelligent, and great sympathy is felt for him in his sudden bereavement."

REPLIES.

FRANKLINIANA (vol. ii., p. 154).—Reading, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, was *not* named after Mr. James Read, but after the shire-town of Berks in England.

J.

QUOTATION MARKS (vol. i., p. 56).—Inverted commas (") were first used by Monsieur Gillemont, a French printer, and were intended by him to supersede the use of *Italic* letters; and the French printers now call them by that name; but they have lately been used by English printers to denote quoted matter.

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT BY SAVAGE (vol. i. p. 373).—Since the publication of C. A. P.'s queries concerning a *painted* portrait by E. Savage for University of Cambridge, Mass., and of an *engraved* portrait taken therefrom by the same artist, your querist has been favored by a friend with the following extract from the minutes of Government of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.:

"August 30, 1791.

"Voted, that the thanks of this corporation be given to Mr. Edward Savage, portrait painter, for his polite and generous attention to this University in painting a portrait of the President of the United States, taken by him from the life; and that Mr. Savage's brother be requested to transmit to him this vote."

This painting is now in the possession of Harvard University.

My further researches have been directed to the following interesting letter of Gen. Washington, and to Jared Sparks's note thereto from "Sparks's Writings of Washington," vol. x. p. 64. These documents, I doubt not, will be read with satisfaction; and as it is thought, will also settle the question at issue—as well as the validity of the aspersions of Messrs. Dunlap and Jarvis, quoted in H. M., vol. ii. p. 152. It is scarcely credible, that Washington would sit to an artist, such as E. Savage is represented to have been by the gentleman named, or that the government of the University of Cambridge would approve the painting by their formal vote.

The engraved portrait from this picture is admirably executed, and is now in my possession, as before stated.

"To JOSEPH WILLARD, President of Harvard University.

"New York, 23 December, 1789.

"SIR: Your letter of the 7th ultimo was handed to me a few days since by Mr. Savage, who is now engaged in taking the portrait which you and the governors of the seminary over which you preside, have expressed a desire for, that it may be placed in the philosophy chamber of your university.* I am induced, sir, to

* Note by Mr. Sparks: "President Willard had said in his letter: 'Mr. Savage, the bearer of this, is a painter, and is going to New York, has called on me, and of his own accord has politely and generously offered to take

comply with this request from a wish that I have to gratify, as far as may with propriety be done, every reasonable desire of the patrons and promoters of sciences. And at the same time, I feel myself flattered by the polite manner in which I am requested to give this proof of my sincere regard and good wishes for the prosperity of the university of Cambridge. I am, sir, with great esteem, etc.,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

PHILADELPHIA.

SPEAKING FOR BUNKUM (vol. ii. p. 37).—Joseph Tinker Buckingham, in his "Personal Memoirs" (Boston, 1852), vol. i. p. 207, in speaking of Mr. Culpepper of North Carolina, who "voted for the 'Compensation Law,' and suffered the penalty of his independent votes," adds this note:

"Buncombe County, in North Carolina, was a part of the district which Mr. Culpepper represented, and the place of his residence. In advocating the 'Compensation Law,' he said he was *not speaking merely for Buncombe*, but for the nation. Hence the phrase *speaking for Bunkum*, when reference is made to a self-electioneering speech, has grown into a proverb."

The above statement of the origin of this phrase differs from that given by Dr. Darlington in your February number of this year. Which is correct?

MOSSAHGWAMOC.

DENNISON (vol. ii. p. 20).—Edward Dennison, who died in Roxbury, April 26, 1665, left only one son, William; this son died also at Roxbury, March 22, 1717-8, without issue, and the male line became extinct. The posterity of Edward, through his daughters, is numerous. L. R. P.

ABBREVIATED WORDS (vol. ii. p. 183).—Your correspondent, "W. D.," speaks of the substitution of *y* for *th*, by old writers, and asks an explanation. The *y*, thus used by old writers and printers, represents the very similarly formed Anglo-Saxon letter *thorn*, *þ*, whose power was that of our English *th*—so difficult of pronunciation by foreigners. The Anglo-Saxon *y* was surmounted by a dot, *ȝ*, probably, the

your portrait for the University, if you will be so kind as to sit, as it would be exceedingly grateful to all of the governors of this literary society, that the portrait of the man we so highly love, esteem and revere, should be the property of, and placed within Harvard College. Permit me, sir, to request the favor of your sitting for the purpose, which will greatly oblige the whole corporation. November 7th.—The portrait was executed by Mr. Savage, and deposited in the University. A well finished engraving of it was also made by the same artist and published."

more readily to distinguish it from the *th*, and also from the letter *wen*, *ƿ* (our modern *w*), both of which it closely resembled. (The similarity is more apparent in old A.-S. MSS., than it is in the printed characters.)

As the earliest charters of the Anglo-Saxon kings were written in Latin, the peculiar sound of our English *th* found place only in some of the proper names; and, in these, the scribes endeavored to express it by various combinations of Roman characters, as *th*, *dh*, or *td*. In a similar manner, the sound of the letter *u*, unknown to the Latin tongue, was represented by a repetition of the Roman character *u*, as *uu*.

When the Anglo-Saxon began to be generally used as a *written* language, the introduction of new characters, to express sounds not found in the Latin, became conducive to convenience and exactness, and almost a necessity. And thus, *þ* took the place of *th*, *dh*, and *td*; and the double *u* was represented by the character *ƿ*. Westwood, in his *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria*, ("Anglo-Saxon Books of Moses") states that the earliest extant example of the use of the letter *ƿ* is in a charter of A. D. 693; and that *þ* is first found in a charter of the year 814.

In the earlier MSS., the distinction between *þ* and *ȝ* was very well preserved; but, as writing became a more common accomplishment, the scribes, through haste or carelessness, gradually truncated the *þ*, and left the *ȝ* undotted, until, at length, the same character became the representative of both letters—the context alone indicating which one was to be used. "W. D." will find one of the earliest *English* examples of this confusion of letters, in the Fac-simile (about A. D. 1380) attached to Pickering's edition of *Wycliffe's New Testament* (London, 1848).

It is scarcely necessary to add that the peculiar sound of our English *th* began, gradually, to reattach itself to one of the combinations of letters, that indicated it in the early Latin charters; in preference to holding a divided and uncertain tenure of the character *y*. And thus—paradoxical as it may appear—in these latter days, the altered condition of our language and literature forces us, for the sake of exactness, to express a certain sound by the same combination of letters, that a similar desire for accuracy caused our forefathers to abandon, a thousand years ago.

In regard to "abbreviated words," it may be as well to state that one of the principal difficulties to be encountered in the perusal of Mediæval MSS., consists in the varied and multitudinous abbreviations strewn over their pages. *Wright's Court-Hand Restored* is an admirable guide to one who may have occasion to engage

in such pursuits; whilst *Savage's Dictionary of Printing*, s. v. "*Records*," explains all the contractions and other typographical peculiarities, to be found in the valuable publications of the British "*Record Commissioners*."

ROBERT TOWNSEND.

ALBANY, June, 1858.

Another Reply.—The use of *y* for *th* arose from the change from the Anglo-Saxon to the English printed character. Our ancestors wrote *pæt, þe, þy*, etc., when we now write *that, the, they*, etc. The English having rejected the letters *ð* and *þ* — *dh* and *th*, these characters were no longer cast in their fonts, but words of such common use were doubtless long written with the old fashioned letter, which in process of time began to be considered equivalent to *y*. This letter bears the closest resemblance to the discarded Anglo-Saxon *þ*, and the practice of writing the article thus *þe* would naturally, after the character had gone out of use, suggest the notion that the proper letter was *y*.

In the reprint of Sir John Mandeville's travels, London, 1839, we find such words as *aȝen, ȝou, ȝif, ȝaf*, etc., for *agen, gon, gif, gaf*, etc. — *i. e.* again, you, if, gave, etc. This is clearly a misunderstanding of the Anglo-Saxon *ȝ*, *g*;^{*} with this letter all those words were anciently written, and the mistake of confounding it with *ȝ* is analogous to that by which *p* is confounded with *y*.

F. A. P.

CHARLESTON, June, 1858.

Another Reply.—I saw some years ago the following explanation of the use of *y* for *th* in *y^e* for *the*, *y^m* for *them*, etc. The Anglo-Saxon alphabet had a letter for the sound of *th*, answering to the Greek *θ* and the Spanish *z*. It somewhat resembled the English *y*. This letter was not retained in the English alphabet, which is to be regretted, and as the *y* was something like it, that was sometimes used for it. *Y^e* was not pronounced *ye* as some persons fancy, but precisely like our modern *the*. See (the London) Notes and Queries for May 1, 1858, for an Anglo-Saxon poem containing this letter. It is the poem on the Grave, the translation of which is so strangely inserted in Longfellow's works.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

DE SENECHUTE (vol. ii. p. 212).—Your correspondent "*Griffon*" is referred to the following

* This is the more remarkable, because in the glossary all these words are correctly given with the A. S. character.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

32

extract for positive evidence that George Sandys was in this country previous to the appearance of his translation of Ovid. It is taken from the dedication of a duodecimo copy of that work, published in 1638, and confirms the statement of Bancroft, that the translation was made in America.

S. A. G.

BOSTON.

"To The Most
High and Mighty Prince
Charles, King of Great
Britain, France, and
Ireland.

SIR: Your Gracious acceptance of the first fruits of my Travels, when you were our Hope, as now our Happiness; hath actuated both Will and Power to the finishing of this peace; being limn'd by that unperfect light, which was snatched from the houres of night and repose. For the day was not mine, but dedicated to the service of your Great Father, and your Selfe: which, had it proved as fortunate as faithful, in me, and others more worthy; we had hoped, ere many yeares had turned about, to have presented you with a wel-peopled Kingdom; from whence now, with myselfe, I onely bring this Composure:

Inter victrices Hederam tibi serpere Lauros.

It needeth more than a single denization, being a double Stranger. Sprung from the Stocke of the ancient Romans; but bred in the New-World, of the Sudenesse wherof it cannot but participate; especially having Warres and Tumults to bring it to light instead of Muses. * * * *

Your Majesties most humble Servant,
GEORGE SANDYS."

BOWIE KNIFE (vol. ii. p. 210).—This murderous weapon received its name from Colonel James Bowie, a gentleman by whom it was invented, or first used. Colonel Bowie distinguished himself in the war of independence in Texas: he showed great bravery in several battles and skirmishes, and was killed with Colonels Travis and Crockett, in the attack on the Alamo, in San Antonio.

Colonel Bowie lived in Louisiana, but was by birth a Georgian. He became notorious in the Southwest, on account of a terrible duel which he fought with Norris Wright and others on a bar of the Mississippi—one of the bloodiest rencontres of this class on record, in which he was wounded and two men were killed. He is reported to have been a man of daring and of great muscular powers, and on more than one occasion to have roped and ridden an alligator.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. R. B.

Obituary.

At Hempstead, L. I., June 21, ZACHARIAH GREENE, a revolutionary soldier and minister of the gospel, in his ninety-ninth year. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* bestows this tribute to his memory:—"He was the last survivor of the army headed by Washington, in New York, in 1776, to whom the Declaration of Independence was read, at the Park, and who responded to it by the shout of freedom and union. Mr. Greene was then in his 17th year, and was one of the hollow-square within which that charter of our liberties was proclaimed. He was, doubtless, the last of that heroic band. He informed the writer, some months since, that he had made diligent inquiries and could not ascertain that any one excepting himself of the army, who was present on that occasion, was living. He served in the army, and was engaged on several occasions that put his courage and fortitude to the test, until by a bullet wound in his shoulder at the battle of White Marsh, he was compelled to retire from the army. He was educated at Dartmouth, studied for the ministry, and for seventy-two years adorned his Christian calling. In private life, he was the most estimable man I ever knew. I have known him intimately more than forty years, and I never knew him out of temper, excepting when political fanatics threatened the dissolution of the Union. "They divide this Union," said the old man, with an eye that was lighted by the fire of the Revolution; "they talk of destroying this Union! They cannot do it. It is cemented by the blood of the fathers. They cannot do it. It is sanctioned by God for his wise and holy purposes." There was no truer patriot breathed than Mr. Greene. In his published reply to an invitation to a Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall, a few years ago, his language was: "If I could stand on the summit of the highest mountain, and make my voice heard all over the land, I would say, Hold fast to the Union; do nothing to injure the Union."

At his funeral his character of revolutionary patriot was honored by a portion of the military of Kings and Queens counties. His ministry was eulogized by the clergy, and his private character was testified to by the profound homage of the assembled multitude, including the executive of the State, the aged inhabitants of the county, and the whole village of Hempstead. One of the most interesting features of the ceremony was the long line of children who were in the procession. They all knew and loved Parson Greene, for not one of them ever passed him without a kind look or expression.

Goldsmith, in his prophetic fancy, could not have adopted a closer model for his Auburn parson, or for his Vicar of Wakefield, than was exhibited in the life of Mr. Greene. The children literally, "pluck'd his gown to gain the good man's smile." He was also "passing rich, with £40 a year." For in the simplicity of his life, and with his rigid habits of temperance in all things, he lived to bring up a large family on \$300 salary, a parsonage of sixteen acres, a small pension from government, and the incidental perquisites of an officiating minister in uniting in marriage more than 2,500 persons."

At his country seat in Montgomery County, Pa., of which he was a native, the Hon. JOSEPH R. TYSON, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia. He was born in 1804, studied law, was sent to the State Legislature, and in 1854 was elected to Congress from Philadelphia. Our historical literature is greatly indebted to him for the active part he took in securing the publication by the State of the Pennsylvania Archives. He employed himself much in matters of literature and art, and delivered various addresses. He married a daughter of the enterprising shipping merchant, Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia.

At the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, Mass., Hon. ALBERT HOBART NELSON, of Woburn, died 27th June, aged 46. He was son of Dr. John and Lucinda (Parkhurst) Nelson, and was born in Milford, Mass., 12th March, 1812. He was fitted for College at Concord Academy. After leaving College he entered his name as a law student in the office of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass.; but soon afterwards entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he completed his studies, and was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1837. On his admission to the Bar, he began the practice of law in Concord, where he remained until 1841, when he removed to Woburn, which was his subsequent home, although he had an office in Boston. He was a well-read lawyer, a fine speaker, and a most pleasing, persuasive, and successful advocate before a jury. He was much in public life. For several years he held the office of District Attorney for the counties of Middlesex and Essex. He was elected as a Whig Senator from Middlesex District, to the Legislature, in 1848 and 1849; and in 1855 he was appointed one of the Executive Council, which station he resigned a few months afterwards, having received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Superior Court. He continued his seat on the Bench until the 6th of March last, when he was compelled to resign it in consequence of ill health. Mental alienation ensued, which increased to such a degree that it

became necessary to place him in the Asylum for the insane at Somerville, where he remained until his death. In the discharge of his duties as prosecuting attorney he was candid and courteous. His elevation to the Bench was entirely satisfactory to the Bar of Suffolk County, and the manner in which he discharged the duties of the station evinced the judicious decision of the Executive in making the appointment. His ample experience at the Bar had made him familiar with the rules of evidence and practice; and his instinctive legal perceptions and quickness of mind enabled him to decide promptly, and generally correctly, the questions that came before him.

Judge Nelson married, September, 1840, Miss Elizabeth B. Phinney, daughter of the late Elias Phinney, of Lexington, Clerk of the Courts in Middlesex. His widow and one daughter survive him. He had one other child, a son, who died in infancy.

At Philadelphia, June 27th, the Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD, aged fifty-one. He was a native of Philadelphia. He was educated for the bar in the office of his uncle Mr. Thomas Kittera. His tastes led him from law to literature. He wrote a tragedy entitled *Conradin* before his twenty-first year, and was much employed in the newspapers and periodicals, publishing the *Daily Commercial Intelligencer*, which was merged in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, in which he held a pecuniary interest and leading editorship. Abandoning this occupation in consequence of ill health, he returned to the law, and became Recorder of the Northern Liberties, and afterwards Judge of the Criminal Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia. When the latter court was dissolved he resumed his connection with newspaper literature, becoming associated with Mr. McMichael in the editorship of the *North American*. Upon the consolidation of the districts with the city he was elected to the mayoralty by the Whig and American parties. In 1856 he was appointed to fill a vacancy at the bench of the Quarter Sessions, and served in that capacity till last autumn. In literature he is best known as the author of *Aylmere*, a tragedy purchased by Mr. Forrest, and in which that actor sustains his well known part of Jack Cade. In 1852 Judge Conrad published this play in a volume entitled *Aylmere, or the Bondmen of Kent; and other Poems*. Judge C. was also celebrated as a popular political speaker.

At New Brunswick, N. J., June 27, the Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D., in his 84th year. Until a very recent period he had enjoyed good health, and the closing days of his well-spent life were serene and unclouded. Many of our elder

readers, says the *Philadelphia North American*, remember Dr. Janeway as the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, which formerly worshipped at the corner of Third and Arch, in an edifice which has long since given way before the encroaching march of improvement. His congregation was one of the largest then in Philadelphia, and he was greatly beloved by them. He left to assume the presidency of the Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany City. For many years he has been a trustee of the two colleges at Princeton, and has been associated with other institutions. Dr. Janeway was a distinguished writer on theological subjects.

At Brooklyn, L. I., at the Navy Yard, June 29, Lieut. HENRY BROOKS, is said to be the last surviving officer of the Kane Arctic Expedition. Mr. Brooks had for some time been subject to fits of an apoplectic nature. It appears that he was taken with one of these fits, and, feeling it approaching, tried to take hold of something near. The fit overtaking him suddenly, he missed his hold, and fell backwards on the pavement, striking his head with so much violence as to break the skull. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he expired soon after the above occurred. Mr. Brooks was one of the men who composed the Kane Expeditions, and was Dr. Kane's first-lieutenant. In the navy, he held the post of boatswain, which he retained in the Navy Yard till his death. Since the return of the expedition from the Arctic regions, Mr. Brooks has not been to sea, being disabled by losing his toes by the frost. He was in the possession of medals from Queen Victoria, Lady Franklin, President Buchanan and others, presented to him for the manner in which he distinguished himself during the trials of an Arctic winter. Mr. Brooks was of Swedish birth, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

At Suffield, Conn., June 30, CALVIN W. PHILLEO, an active politician and popular writer. He was the author of the serial tale "Twice Married," originally published in *Putnam's Monthly*, and of the incomplete story "Akin by Marriage," in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1849, leaving the Democratic party, he became a Free Soiler, but subsequently returned to the Democrats. and was a member of the Democratic State Committee at the time of his death.

At New Haven, July 9, the Rev. A. B. CHAPIN, D.D. of that city. Dr. Chapin had for years been a great sufferer by rheumatism, which so enfeebled him that he was unable to walk without the aid of crutches. He was born at Somers, March 10th, 1808. His education was first directed with reference to his entering the ministry of the

Congregational Church, but owing to ill health his plans were changed, and he studied law. He was admitted to practice in 1831, and immediately established himself at Wallingford. While there he became an Episcopalian, and as he was somewhat known as a contributor to various church periodicals, the convention of the diocese in 1836 elected him to edit a church paper to be established in New Haven. The paper was called the *Chronicle of the Church*, and was edited by Dr. Chapin for eight years. During this time he resumed his theological studies, and was ordained in 1838. He was rector of Christ Church, West Haven, until 1850, at which time he removed to Glastenbury, and was rector of St. Luke's Church until 1855, when, owing to infirmities, he was obliged to relinquish active pastoral duties. He removed to this city, and has since been engaged in editing the *Calendar*. His editorial duties were commenced, however, over a year previous to his removal from Glastenbury. Besides numerous contributions to magazines and reviews, Dr. Chapin was frequently before the public as the author of books and pamphlets. Among the former may be mentioned, "A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church," "Views of Gospel Truth," "Glastenbury for Two Hundred Years," and a "Classical Spelling Book." His pamphlets are quite numerous.—*New Haven Palladium*, July 10th.

At Albany, N. Y., July 15th, Hon. JOHN N. WILDER, a prominent citizen of that city, died suddenly, of apoplexy. Mr. Wilder, says the *Evening Post*, "was well known in this State as a gentleman of high personal and social qualities and of fine acquirements. He was a retired merchant, and resided at Ballston Springs, devoting his time to philanthropic and literary pursuits. He was the president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, and was one of its first and principal donors. He delivered a poem before the literary societies of that institution at the Commencement of 1857, which displayed much scholarship as well as a happy faculty of versification and a very genial flow of humor. In this poem he paid a fine tribute to the memory of Governor Marcy, of whom he was a warm and long devoted personal friend, and who had, just before, died at the Sansouci Hotel at Ballston, where Mr. Wilder and his family resided, by an attack as sudden and unforeseen as that which has now proved fatal to his friend and eulogist. Mr. Wilder was, in his politics, connected with the American party, and supported Mr. Fillmore in the last Presidential campaign, but his affinities and sympathies were Republican, and he could hardly be called a politician. Mr. Wilder was much interested in

the temperance cause, and was also one of the trustees of the Dudley Observatory. His death will be sincerely deplored by the very large circle of friends throughout this State, to whom he was endeared by his unassuming manners, his genial accomplishments, and the purity of his character."

At Natchez, Miss., July 17th, Gen. JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN, of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, at the time of Mr. Buchanan's inauguration. Gen. Quitman was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1799. He was educated at the Cooperstown Seminary and Mount Airey College, near Philadelphia. In 1820 he travelled on foot to Pittsburgh, and thence took a flat boat down the Ohio. He settled in Chillicothe, and there studied law with Mr. Platt Bush. Embarking again in a flat boat he went down the Mississippi, stopped at Natchez, and there entered into a law partnership with Mr. Wm. B. Griffith. In 1824 he married Miss Eliza Turner, the only daughter of Henry Turner, of Virginia, who still survives him, with one son and four daughters. In 1827 Mr. Quitman was elected democratic representative to the Mississippi legislature, and was placed on the Judiciary Committee. The succeeding year, at the age of 29, he was appointed Chancellor of the State. In 1835 he was elected to the State Senate.

During that year the Governorship became vacant by death, and Mr. Quitman was elected by the Senate to fill his place. In 1836 Judge Quitman took command of a body of volunteers to go to the assistance of the Texans, who then, under the command of Gen. Houston, were retreating before the victorious forces of Santa Anna. The victory of San Jacinto, however, occurred three days before he reached them. In 1839 he went to Europe, and on his return was offered the Judgeship of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, but he declined it, and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was appointed Major of the Second Division of the Mississippi militia, and at once entered upon the work of reforming the military code of the State. In 1846, at the opening of the Mexican War, Gen. Quitman was appointed one of the six brigadier-generals to command the volunteer force. He reached Gen. Taylor just before the attack on Monterey, and being assigned a position in the attacking force, was the first to enter the city. Gen. Quitman was afterwards transferred to Gen. Scott's command, and was at the capture of Vera Cruz, and continued in active service through the whole of that campaign. On the road to Puebla he received his

commission from the President, as Major-Gen. At Ohapultepec he led the assault on the batteries on the south side. He was the first to reach the Garita of Balen, a little after midnight, held the position against all odds, and at seven the next morning hoisted the American flag on the National Palace of the city. Gen. Scott appointed him Governor of the city, but he was soon recalled to Washington to assist in arranging the occupation of the conquered territory. Gen. Quitman, however, did not return to Mexico. In 1850 he was elected Governor of his State. Since that time he has been among the leaders of the various movements to effect a revolution in Cuba. In 1855 he entered Congress as representative for the fifth district of Mississippi, to which office he was reelected in 1857, without opposition. Speaker Banks appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Speaker Orr has continued him in the same position, for which his knowledge and experience of military affairs eminently qualified him. In politics Gen. Quitman was a leader of the ultra southern school of politicians. The general appearance of Gen. Quitman was exceedingly dignified and venerable. He was over six feet in height, and strongly built. His hair was iron-grey in color, his forehead high and arching, his eye grey, small, and piercing.—*New York Evening Post*, July 19th.

Notices of New Publications.

Disturnell's New York State Register for 1858.
New York: published by John Disturnell, 333 Broadway. pp. 391.

In the preface to this seasonable and well executed work it is stated that ten years have elapsed since the publication of a State Register in New York. As in even the smallest States of the Union such publications are well supported and esteemed a great convenience to the public, it seems strange that none has existed for so long a period in the "Empire State." But the want is at length supplied by Mr. Disturnell's very satisfactory volume, which contains much desirable information concerning the government and institutions of this great community, together with a National Register, and a mass of statistical and other useful details.

We are glad to learn from the publisher that the Register has been well received and patronized in all parts of the State, so that it may be safe to reckon on its regular annual appearance hereafter. It cannot fail to find a place in the library, office, and counting-room of every New Yorker who wishes to keep himself informed

on the various subjects of State interest of which it treats.

The Journals of Madam Knight and the Rev. Mr. Buckingham, from the original manuscripts, written in 1704 and 1710. New York, Wilder and Campbell, 1825.

Journey of Madam Knight from Boston to New York, in 1704; illustrated with notes, by W. R. DEANE. *The Living Age*, 26th June, 1858.

Mr. Theodore Dwight, the editor of the original edition of Madam Knight's Journal, had placed a copy of it in our hands not long before the appearance of the reprint in *Littell's Living Age*, together with six leaves of the original manuscript, all that now remains of it. Mr. Deane has collected considerable information respecting the author, from which it appears that she was a daughter of Thomas Kemble, of Charlestown, Mass., who is mentioned as the consignee of a London mercantile house in 1651. He afterwards resided in Boston, where his daughter, Sarah Kemble, was born April 19th, 1666. Her husband, Richard Knight, was also of Boston. Their only daughter was married to Colonel John Livingston, of New London, Conn., in 1713, who had been previously married to the daughter of Governor Fitzjohn Winthrop, also of New London.

At the time of the journey of Madam Knight Colonel Livingston's first wife was living, and is mentioned in the following extract from the journal: "We went from New Haven upon the ice (the ferry not being passable thereby) and the Rev. Mr. Pierepont with Madam Prout, Cuzin Trowbridge and divers others were taking leave. Wee went onward without anything remarkable till we came to New London and lodged again at Mr. Saltonstall's—and here I dismiss my guide, and my generous entertainer provided me Mr. Samuel Rogers of that place to go home with me. I stayed a day here longer than I intended by the commands of the Honorable Governor Winthrop, to stay and take a supper with him, whose wonderful civility I may not omit. The next morning I crossed the ferry to Groton, having had the honor of the company of Madam Livingston (who is the Governor's daughter) and Mary Christophers and divers others to the boat—and that night lodged at Stonington, and had Rost Beef and pumpkin sause for supper." Pp. 66–67.

This journey of Madam Knight from Boston to New York and back was performed in 1704, on horseback, and occupied fourteen or fifteen days, the distance by the route she pursued being estimated to be 271 miles. She gives in her journal (says Mr. Deane) "graphic descriptions

of the manners and customs of all classes, and poetic glimpses of her travels through forests, fording of rivers, and climbing of hills by night and by day. On her journey she was the guest of some of the principal personages of the day."

An article of Blackwood's Magazine in 1826, entitled "*Travelling in America*," appears to have been suggested by this journal, from which it gives various extracts.

The following is a part of Madam Knight's description of New York:

"The Citty of New York is a pleasant, well compacted place, situated on a commodious river which is a fine harbor for shipping. The buildings brick generally, very stately and high, though not altogether like ours in Boston. The bricks in some of the houses are of divers colors, and laid in checkers, being glazed look very agreeable. The inside of them are neat to admiration, the wood work, for only the walls are plastered, and the Sumers and Gist are plained and kept very white, scowdered as so is all the partitions if made of boards.

They are generally of the Church of England, and have a New England gentleman for their Minister, and a very fine church set out with all customary requisites. There are also a Dutch and divers conventicles as they call them, viz., Baptist, Quakers, &c. They are not strict in keeping the Sabbath as in Boston and other places where I had bin, but seem to deal with great exactness as far as I see or dealt with [them]. They are sociable to one another and courteous and civil to strangers, and fare well in their houses. The English go very fashionable in their dress. But the Dutch, especially the middling sort, differ from our women, in their habitt go loose, wear French *muches* which are like a capp, and a head band in one, leaving their ears bare, which are sett out with jewells of a large size and many in number, and their fingers hoopt with rings, some with large stones in them of many colors, as were their pendants in their ears, which you should see any old women wear as well as young.

"They have vendues very frequently and make their earnings very well by them, for they treat with good liquor liberally, and the customers drink as liberally, and generally pay for't as well by paying for that which they bid up briskly for after the sack has gone plentifully about, tho' sometimes good pennyworths are got there. Their diversions in the winter is riding sleys about three or four miles out of town, where they have houses of entertainment at a place called the Bowery, and some go to friends houses who handsomely treat them. Mr. Burroughs carried his spouse and daughter and myself out to one Madame Dowes, a gentlewoman that

lived at a farm-house, who gave us a handsome entertainment of five or six dishes and choice beer and metheglin cider, &c., all of which she said was the produce of her farm. I believe we met 50 or 60 slays that day—they fly with great swiftness and some are so furious that they'll turn out of the path for none except a loaden cart. Nor do they spare for any diversion the place affords, and sociable to a degree, their tables being as free to their naybour as to themselves. They were making great preparations to receive their Governor Lord Cornbury from the Jerseys, and for that end raised the militia to guard him ashore to the fort." Pp. 53-56.

In travelling through Westchester Madam Knight mentions "New Rochell" as being "a very pretty place, well compact and good handsome houses," etc. "Thence we travelled through Merrinak [Mamaroneck] a neat though little place, with a navigable river before it, one of the pleasantest I ever see. Here were good buildings, especially one, a very fine seat, which they told me was Col. Hethcoat's, who I had learned was a very fine gentleman.* From hence we come to Horse Neck where we baited, and they told me that one Church of England parson officiated in all these three towns once every Sunday in turns throughout the year," etc. Pp. 58-59.

At Eastchester she complains of being obliged to drink hot milk sweetened with molasses, the effect of which was to make her sick at the stomach; and at Stratford "the pumpkin and Indian mixed bread had such an aspect" that she could not eat it. But at Norwalk, says the Journal, "about 12 at noon we arrived and had a dinner of fried venison, very savoury."

From these extracts a tolerable idea may be formed of the character of this curious journal, which deserves all the pains Mr. Deane has bestowed in illustrating its details. A new edition of it in a separate form would not be amiss.

The Life of John Fitch, the Inventor of the Steamboat. By THOMPSON WESTCOTT. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857, 12mo, pp. 415.

The author presents us with a clear and detailed account of the Life of Fitch. He claims for Fitch the honor of being the first to apply steam to the propulsion of vessels. He says, "reliance must be placed upon Fitch's experiments in 1786, 1787, 1788 and 1789, and which, in 1790, were crowned by the practical proofs afforded by the passages of a packet, passenger and freight steamboat on the Delaware, which, for more than three months, made trips between

* For several years Mayor of the city of New York.

certain places as regularly as do the steamboats of the present day."

The writer has given us a sketch of the early career of Fitch; his revolutionary services to the State of New Jersey; his adventures in the wilds of Kentucky and Ohio; his captivity by Indians, and as a British prisoner; his exertions to obtain means to construct a steamboat; his trials, failures, and his successful application of steam to the propulsion of three steamboats on the Delaware; the propulsion of a steamboat to New York; his mortification at the lukewarmness of his countrymen, and his suicide.

John Fitch was truly a man who had to struggle with misfortune, and we can heartily recommend this attempt to do justice to his memory. The Fitch family to which John belonged, came from near Braintree, county of Essex, England, and settled in Connecticut. The author has given us a very good genealogy of the family.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The University of the city of New York, at its recent annual Commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on John Lathrop Motley, of Boston, author of a well-known work on the history of the "Dutch Republic." As Mr. Motley has no other claim to such a distinction than the production of that work, not having acquired either political or professional eminence, to which these academical honors are usually appropriated, it is fair to suppose that the University intended by this act to show a just appreciation of literary talent and extensive learning. These attributes certainly present no doubtful claims to the notice of an institution whose professed object is to encourage the acquisition of knowledge, and promote the cause of letters in our country, not to reward successful politicians, or mere professional skill, unaccompanied by solid attainments in the learning of the professions. It is highly gratifying, therefore, to find that honors so often misdirected, have, in this instance, lighted on a worthy object; and that the laurel encircles the brows of one who has fairly earned the distinction by the production of a work evincing not only "industry and earnestness" (in his own modest words), but brilliant powers and profound erudition.

It was remarked, not long since, by a writer in one of the public journals, that the practice of conferring degrees by our colleges and universities was "more honored in the breach than the observance," to such a wide extent had it been carried. But when a proper discrimination is exercised in the selection of candidates for these honors, there can be but little doubt of

their utility, by the encouragement of learning, and increasing the respect paid to it in public estimation.

The only historian of our day with whom Mr. Motley can be compared, not only in the choice of his subject, but in the manner of treating it, is Prescott. In some respects the author of Philip II. must yield the superiority to his more youthful countryman. Motley's style, if less finished, is more earnest, and enlists warmer sympathies. His knowledge of the German and Dutch languages gives him an advantage also over Prescott, who studied his authorities in these tongues through the medium of translations, and thus lost much of the force and spirit of the originals. The more thorough research of Motley may also be attributed in part to this cause.

But it is not our intention to institute an elaborate comparison between the two historians, both of whom reflect honor upon the literature of their country. It was only our object to call attention to the praiseworthy act of the New York University, to which reference has been made.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have issued proposals to publish a new edition of John Farmer's Register of the Settlers of New England, prepared by Hon. James Savage. This book, the crowning work of our greatest genealogist, has been anxiously looked for during the past three or four years. Rev. Joseph Hunter, of London, who has had peculiar advantages for knowing the nature of the proposed book, says, "though announced as a new edition, the great additions made by Mr. Savage, in reality constitute this a new work." From a quite extended examination of the MSS., we can assure our readers that Savage's Register will become indispensable to all genealogists, and it will be the foundation for numberless family history. His plan is to give the children and grandchildren of every immigrant to New England previous to the new charter, even in the case of children who came with their parents, so, in many cases, four generations are recorded.

The History of East Boston, with biographical sketch of its early proprietors, by Wm. H. Summer, Esq., has just been published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston. Mr. Summer has devoted several years of patient industry to his work, and the result is all that could be desired. He gives us a complete and interesting history of the island and its early inhabitants.

The work is finely printed, and contains many illustrations.

Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams, by Josiah Quincy, sen., is just issued by Phillips,

Sampson & Co., Boston. From Mr. Quincy's experience in public life and acquaintance with Mr. Adams and his *times*; it cannot fail to be a valuable and entertaining volume. The work is sold by subscription.

A genealogy of the descendants of John White, originally of Hartford, Ct., and afterwards one of the first settlers of Hadley, Mass., is in preparation by A. S. Kellogg. The zeal and diligence with which he is prosecuting his task leads us to expect a valuable work.

Mr. James Parton is preparing a life of Gen. Jackson, to be published by Mason & Bros., New York.

We have received the able and interesting address of James L. Petegru, Esq., President of South Carolina Historical Society, delivered before that society on its third anniversary, May 27th. It makes a neat pamphlet of sixteen pages.

A full and accurate account of the burning of the Richmond (Va.) Theatre on the 26th of December, 1811, has been printed in pamphlet form by J. Edwin Goode.

Our friends in Boston have just started a publication society to be called the Prince Society. Its field embraces the publication of important MSS., relating to the early history of all the colonies, and it is the expectation of the originators, that the Society will meet a cordial support from all sections of the country. Any one may become a member, by agreeing to take the Society's publications, and is called on to pay for these only when delivered to him. A general meeting is held every year to elect officers, who constitute the council and superintend the issue of books. In the proper place will be found a report of the meetings of the Society. Any communications for the Society can be directed to the Recording Secretary, at 18 Bromfield st., Boston.

A correspondent informs us that the citizens of Salem, Mass., held a public meeting on Thursday, July 15th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the erection of a monument, commemorative of Leslie's retreat; he adds the following brief account of the event:

"There was a collection of cannon and military stores, belonging to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, deposited in that part of Salem, called North Fields. Governor Gage ordered the sixty-fourth regiment of British troops, consisting of some three hundred men, which was stationed at the castle in Boston harbor, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Leslie, to proceed to Salem and take possession of the rebel cannon and stores, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

The attempt was made on Sunday, the 26th day of February, 1775, during divine service in the afternoon, 'while the inhabitants were unsuspectingly resting in the apparent security of the day.'

"At the bridge, which connected the two parts of the town of Salem, these British troops were obstructed and restricted by the inhabitants, until the military stores were removed to places of safety beyond their reach; when 'Colonel Leslie being at length convinced that it would be the safest and most politic course for him to make some overtures towards a compromise and endeavor to effect by diplomacy, what it was in vain any longer to think could be extorted by force, pledged his word and honor, if the inhabitants would remove the obstruction, he would march in a peaceable manner not above fifty rods beyond the bridge, and then return, without molesting any person or property. That his orders were to pass the bridge, and he could not disobey them.' The compromise was made. The troops passed the bridge and immediately returned to Boston, frustrated and defeated in their intentions."

We learn from the *Evening Post* that the monument to Ethan Allen is now complete with the exception of its cap-stone. It is a plain Tuscan column of granite, forty-two feet in height, and when surmounted by the colossal statue of Allen, will be a little more than fifty feet high. On each face of the die there is set in a white marble tablet, each appropriately inscribed as follows:

"Vermont to Ethan Allen. Born in Litchfield, Ct., 10th Jan., A.D. 1737, o. s. Died in Burlington, Vt., 12th Feb., A.D. 1789, and buried near the site of this Monument."

"The Leader of the Green Mountain Boys in the surprise and capture of Ticonderoga, which he demanded in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

"Taken Prisoner in a daring attack on Montreal and transported to England, he disarmed the purpose of his enemy by the respect which he inspired for the Rebellion and the Rebel."

"Wielding the Pen as well as the Sword, he was the sagacious and intrepid Defender of the New Hampshire Grants, and Master Spirit in the arduous struggle which resulted in the Sovereignty and Independence of this State."

The remains of James Monroe, ex-President of the United States, were removed on the 3d of July from the Second street Cemetery in New York to Richmond, Va. The citizens in both States united in paying him funeral honors. The Legislature of Virginia made an appropriation to defray the expenses.

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[No. 9.]

General Department.

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS

RELATING TO THE EXPEDITION OF GOVERNOR
STUYVESANT AGAINST FORT CASIMIR, ON THE
DELAWARE.

The reduction of the Swedish forts on the Delaware by Peter Stuyvesant, in 1655, has been fully related by Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Brodhead in their histories of New Netherland; but the two following letters, by a person who formed a part of the expedition, from its start in Holland until its successful return to New Amsterdam, contain some minute particulars which deserve to be recorded, both as a part of the material of the history of the transaction, and as a picture of the times. They are translated from the "Navorscher,"* where they have just now for the first time been made public. The writer, Johannes Bogaert, describes himself as "Schrijver," that is, *writer* or *clerk*, and is otherwise unknown. They are addressed to the Honorable Schepen Bontemantel, Director of the Authorized West India Company, at Amsterdam.

H. C. M.

THE HAGUE, June 24, 1858.

Noble and Mighty Sir:

MY LORD SCHEPEN BONTEMANTEL: This is to inform your Honor, that upon getting to sea on the 8th of June, we sailed, in consequence of head winds, around Shetland, in company with Sr. Blommert. On the 29th of the same month the wife of Mr. Van Beeck was delivered of a son, between Shetland and the Azores. On the 5th of July we passed the Azores; and on the 11th of August made Long Island, about fourteen miles east of Sandy Hook, in company with the ship New Amsterdam. Tacked about in order to get inside of Sandy Hook. The 12th the captain went on board of Mr. Blommert, and came back with Mr. Blommert, who piloted our ship inside of Sandy Hook, where we came to anchor. Towards evening the ship New Am-

sterdam anchored within Sandy Hook near us. At night the captain, Mr. Blommert, and Mr. Van Beeck sailed in the boat up to *Menades** to make report. The captain returned on board on the 14th, with Mr. Blommert, and piloted our ship up before the *Menades*, and there moored her. Proper thanksgiving was then rendered on board, with preaching. We found at anchor here the fly-boat the *Beer* (Bear), and *Bonte Koe* (Pied Cow), together with the *Liefde* (Love), and two small vessels of the Company. The *Beer* and the *Bonte Koe* intend to go home on the first. On the 17th all the goods of the Company were unloaded in the warehouse. On the 18th it was determined in a council of war, by a general vote, to appoint a fast for the whole country, to be observed on the 25th of this month of August. On the 19th the captain and the fiscal were conveyed aboard of all the ships, in order to see if there were any of them willing to be used in the service of the West India Company. We intend, with God's assistance, to sail to the South River on the 29th, with Heer Stuyvesant, Heer Silla, and a minister, and with the ship's officers and the soldiers under their command. As soon as possible, after we shall arrive there, I will write to your honorable sir further particulars. I have nothing more to write to your Honor, except that I, Johannes Bogaert, have so far, thanks to God, been in good state (*expositie*). I hope the same has been the case with your Honor. Upon the 26th we landed, by means of the boat, three brass guns, two of twelve and one of eighteen pounds, together with some planks to lay upon the ground. I have nothing further to communicate to your Honor, but commending your Honor and all your family, with sincere salutations, to the protection of the Most High, that He will preserve your Honor in continued health, I remain your Honor's

Obedient servant,
JOHANNES BOGAERT,
Schrijver.

THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1655, in the
roadstead of the *Menades*.

* Manhattan.

* This is a periodical in Dutch on the plan of "Notes and Queries," published at Amsterdam.—Ed.

Noble and Mighty Sir :

MY LORD SCHEPEN BONTEMANTEL : This is to advise your Honor of what has occurred since the 5th of September, 1655, when we sailed with our seven ships, composed of two yachts called the *Hollande Tuijn* (Holland Garden), the *Prinses Royael* (Princess Royal), a galiot called the *Hoop* (Hope), mounting four guns, the flyboat *Liefde* (Love), mounting four guns, the vice-admiral's yacht, the *Dolphiyn* (Dolphin), with four guns, the yacht *Abrams Offerhande* (Abraham's Offering), as rear-admiral, mounting four guns; and on the 8th arrived before the Swedish fort *Elsener*.* This south fort had been abandoned. Our force consisted of 317 soldiers, besides a company of sailors. The general's (Stuyvesant's) company, of which Lieutenant Nuijtingh was captain, and Jan Hagen ensign-bearer, was ninety strong. The general's second company, of which Dirck Smit was captain, and Don Pouwel ensign-bearer, was sixty strong. Nicolaes de Silla, the Marshal's company, of which Lieutenant Pieter Ebel was captain, and William Van Reijnevelt ensign-bearer, was fifty-five strong. Frederick de Coningck, the major's company, of which Pieter de Coningck was ensign-bearer, was sixty-two strong. The major's second company, which was composed of seamen and pilots, made Dirck Jansen Verstraten, of Ossauen, their captain, Dirck Claesz, of Manniksudam, ensign-bearer, and the sailmaker, Jan Illisen, of Housum, lieutenant, and consisted of fifty men; making altogether 317 men. The 10th, after breakfast, the fleet got under way, and ran close under the guns of Fort *Casemier*, and anchored about a cannon-shot's distance from it. The troops were landed immediately, and the general dispatched Lieutenant Dirck Smit with a drum and a white flag to the commandant, named *Swen Scholten*, to summon the fort. In the meantime we occupied a guard-house about a half a cannon-shot distant from the fort; and at night placed a company of soldiers in it, which had been previously used as a magazine. The 11th, the commander, *Swen Scholten*, sent a flag requesting to speak with the general, who consented. They came together, and, after a conference, the said commander surrendered Fort *Casemier* to the general, upon the following conditions: *First*, The commander, whenever he pleases and shall have the opportunity, by the arrival of private ships or ships belonging to the crown, shall be permitted to remove from Fort *Casemier* the guns of the crown, large and small: according to the statement of the commander, consisting of four

iron guns and five case-shot guns, of which four are small and one is large. *Second*, Twelve men shall march out as the body-guard of the commander, fully accoutred, with the flag of the crown; the others with their side-arms only. The guns and muskets which belong to the crown shall be and remain at the disposition of the commandant, to take or cause them to be taken from the fort whenever the commander shall have an opportunity to do so. *Third*, The commander shall have all his private personal effects uninjured, in order to take them with him or to have them taken away whenever he pleases, and also the effects of all the officers. *Fourth*, The commander shall this day restore Fort *Casemier* and all the guns, ammunition, materials, and other property belonging to the General Authorized West India Company. Done and signed by the contracting parties the 11th September, 1655, on board the ship *De Waegh*, lying at Fort *Casemier*. (Signed) PETRUS STUYVESANT, SWEN SCHUTS.

The 13th, was taken prisoner, the Lieutenant of Fort *Crist* (*ina*), with a drum, it being supposed that he had come as a spy upon the army, in consequence of his having no drummer. The 14th, the small fleet was again under sail with the army for Verdrietige Point, where they were landed. The 15th, we arrived at the west of Fort Christina, where we formed ourselves into three divisions; the Major's Company, and the company of sailors, were stationed on the south side of the creek, by the yacht *Eendraght* (*Union*), where the major constructed a battery of three guns—one eight-pounder and two six-pounders; the General's Company and the Field Marshal's were divided into two. The marshal threw up a battery of two twelve-pounders, northwest of the fort. The general placed a battery about north of the fort, opposite the land entrance—one hundred paces, by calculation, from the fort, and mounting one eighteen-pounder, one eight-pounder, one six-pounder, and one three-pounder.

The 17th, the flyboat, *Liefde*, returned to the *Manathaus* with the Swedish prisoners. From the 17th to the 23d nothing particular happened. Then, when we had everything ready, the governor of the fort received a letter from our general. Whereupon our general was to have an answer the next day. The same day an Indian, whom we had dispatched, on the 13th, to *Menades*, arrived, bringing news and letters to the effect that some Dutch people had been killed at *Menades* by the Indians; which caused a feeling of horror through the army, so that the general sent a letter immediately to the fort, that he would not give them time till the next morning. Then the general agreed with the Swedish

* The seventh vessel was the *Waegh* (Balance), on board which the writer was.

governor to come together in the morning and make an arrangement. The general had a tent erected between our quarter and their fort, and there an agreement was made. Upon which the governor, Johan Risingh, surrendered on the 24th of September, upon the conditions mentioned in the accompanying capitulation. On the 28th of September the general left with the ships and yachts, and we were ordered to remain from eight to fourteen days, and let the men work at Fort Casemier, in the construction of ramparts.

The 11th of October, Governor *Rijsingh* and Factor *Elswijck*, with some Swedes, came on board, whom we carried with us to *Menades*. We ran out to sea for the *Menades* on the 12th, and on the 17th happily arrived within Sandy Hook. On the 21st we sailed for the North River of Staten Lland, by the watering-place, and saw that all the houses there, and about the beer-house, were burned up by the Indians; and we learned here that Johannes Van Beeck, with his wife and some other people, and the captain of a slave-trader which was lying here at anchor, were attacked, in a boat in which they had gone on a pleasure excursion, by the Indians, who murdered Van Beeck and the captain, and took captive his wife and sister. We found Van Beeck dead in a canoe, and buried him. His wife has got back. The general is doing all that lies in his power to redeem the captives and to make peace. Commending your Honor, with hearty salutations, to the protection of the Most High, that he will bless you and keep you in continued health, I remain your Honor's

Obedient servant,

JOHANNES BOGAERT,

Schrijver.

LAUS DEO, Ship *De Waegh* (The Balance),
the 31st October, 1655.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

No. VIII.—WASHINGTON, 1778-1779.

I have before me four original letters of Washington's, addressed to Henry Laurens, President of Congress, while he occupied that seat, and after he retired from it. Three of the letters are in the bold and beautiful hand of the writer; the fourth is by an amanuensis, having only his signature. The last mentioned is the first in date. It is addressed from

"HEAD QUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, 1st Jan., 1778.

"SIR: I have been duly honored with your several favors of the 23d, 24th and 25th ult., with the inclosures to which they allude.

"In my letters of the 22d and 23d of last month, I mentioned the difficulties which the

service labored under for want of a Quarter Master General; and as I am induced to believe that a new nomination has not been made since Gen. Mifflin's resignation, because Congress could not fix upon any person in their opinions fully qualified to fill that important office, I thought it my duty to endeavor to find out a Gentleman, who I could venture to recommend, either from my own particular knowledge, or from that of others. That my inquiries might be more extensive, I occasionally mentioned the matter to the General and Field Officers, and desired them, if any person came within their idea as proper, that they might mention them to me, that I might, upon their comparative merits, fix upon the most deserving.

"Several of the Officers from the Northward, spoke of the activity and uncommon exertions of Col. Hay, Deputy Quarter Master General in that Department. Hearing him so well spoken of, I inquired very particularly of most of those who had served there in the last Campaign, and of Gens. Sullivan and Wayne, who had served in that country the two preceding ones, in times of uncommon difficulty. They confirmed the favorable report of the others, and went so far as to say, that without disparagement to any Gentleman, they thought him the best qualified of any man upon the continent for the office in question.

Upon this universal concurrence of all parties, I think I may venture to recommend Col. Hay to the consideration of Congress, and if, upon further inquiry, they should find him answer the high character which he bears, I hope no time will be lost in appointing him, provided some other has not already been the object of their choice. I will just add, that Col. Hay's pretensions, in right of seniority, entitle him to notice.

"You must be fully sensible that very little time is left between this and the opening of the next campaign, for the provision of field equipage, carriages, horses, and many other articles essentially necessary, towards which I cannot find that any steps have yet been taken.

"In my last I also took occasion to mention, that by Col. Pickering's appointment to the Board of War, I expected he would soon be called upon to take his seat. In a letter from the Secretary of 24th ult., I am desired to permit him to retire and to nominate an Adjutant General pro tempore. But as there is no person upon the spot that I can with propriety ask to accept of the place pro tem., I am obliged to detain him, and am under the necessity for that reason of urging a new appointment as speedily as possible. I have taken the same methods of endeavoring to find out a person qualified for an Adjutant General, that I did for that of Quarter Mas-

ter General. But I cannot say that I have received any account sufficiently satisfactory to determine me in favor of any particular person. I will just recite the names that have been mentioned to me, which are Cols. Lee and Scammel, of Massachusetts and New Hampshire; Cols. James and Davies, of Virginia, and Maj. Scott, of Pennsylvania. The four first are well known to many gentlemen of Congress, and Major Scott is warmly recommended by General St. Clair.

"The enemy returned into Philadelphia on Sunday last, having made a considerable hay forage, which appeared to be their only intention. As they kept themselves in close order, and in just such a position that no attack could be made upon them to advantage, I could do no more than extend light parties along their front, and keep them from plundering the inhabitants, and carrying off cattle and horses; which had the desired effect.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that a vessel has fallen into Gen. Smallwood's hands near Wilmington. I hope she will prove a valuable prize. You have the particulars in the inclosed extract of his letter.

"Before this reaches you, you will have received a letter from Gen. Weedon, in which he has stated his objections to Gen. Woodford's taking rank of him. Gen. Muhlenberg is gone to Virginia, and I therefore cannot say what would have been his objections; but I imagine they are founded upon the same reasons as those of Gen. Weedon: And you may perceive by the inclosed copy of General Wayne's letter to me, that he does not think that the rank of Colonel, which Gen. Woodford held at the time of his resignation, could operate in his favor upon his appointment to the rank of Brigadier General. I could therefore wish that Congress, as they now have the matter fully before them, would proceed to the final settlement of the relative rank of the Brigadiers.

"I have received information that the militia of Jersey have taken possession of another of the enemy's vessels which ran on ground upon their shore. I have reason to believe the fact is so, but I have it not from full authority.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obt. servt.

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"HON. HENRY LAURENS, Esq."

The second is a brief note, more of courtesy than business, and shows how rare in those days were those news sheets which now cover broadcast the whole face of the land.

"VALLEY FORGE, April 18, 1778.

"SIR: The Gazettes herewith inclosed, if you have not already been furnished with others of

as late date, may afford you some amusement, and therefore I take the liberty of sending them; being, with every sentiment of esteem and regard,

"Sir, your most obt. and most hble. servt.

"GO. WASHINGTON.

"P. S. Among the many villainous arts practised by the enemy to create distrust, that of forging letters for me is one.

"The Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Esq., Prest. Congress."

So common was the practice at this period of forging correspondence and public documents, by which to unsettle the minds of the people and to manufacture a fraudulent public opinion, that it was difficult to determine what to believe, for which the guaranty was not at hand in the persons concerned. Even the "*Conciliatory Bills*" of Lord North, which were smuggled into the camp and country at this period, were at first supposed to be forgeries. To manufacture a correspondence for the General in Chief of the American armies, would have been a sure way of causing commotions, were it not that the business of forging had been overdone. The public mind, once persuaded of the frequency of the practice, was naturally doubtful of the apthenticity of documents, the tendency of which was necessarily mischievous. The evil thus contributed to its own cure.

The third letter is dated at

"WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 12, 1778.

"DEAR SIR: A few days ago I wrote, in haste, a letter to you by Major Morris, and took the liberty of returning the gold you were so obliging as to send me by Jones. For your kind intention of forwarding that sum, and goodness in bringing Congress acquainted with my want of specie, you will please to accept my sincere and hearty thanks. These are also due to you for your polite attention in forwarding, for my perusal, the late exhibitions of Governor Johnstone and his brethren in commission. That of the former is really a curious performance. He tries to convince you that he is not at all hurt by, or offended at the interdiction of Congress—and that he is not in a passion; while he exhibits abundant proof that he is cut to the quick, and biting his fingers in an agony of passion.

"Your letter to Col. Laurens respecting Mons. Galvan, was forwarded to Rhode Island while he was on his return from Boston, by which means he missed it. This gentleman (if he may be so called, Mons. Galvan) waited on me a few days ago, and met with the reception due to his merit and conduct to you. The beginning of the next paragraph of that letter, excited my curiosity to pursue it to the end, and to my shame,

was reminded of my inattention to your favor of the 18th of June, which coming to hand upon my march through Jersey, and being laid by to be acknowledged at a time of more leisure, was entirely forgot till your inquiry after the letters from Messrs. Oswald and Manning recalled it to my recollection. I now return these letters, together with Gov. Johnstone's, and a tender of my thanks for the favor of perusing them. I am convinced that no apology can be more agreeable to you, in excuse for my neglect, than a plain narrative of the truth—and this I have offered.

"I am sorry to find by your favor of 29th ult. that Mons. Gerard was indisposed. I hope his disorder was not of long continuance, and that he is now perfectly recovered. Having often heard this gentleman spoken of as a well-wisher to, and promoter of the rights of America, I have placed him among the number of those we ought to revere. Should you see no impropriety in my (being a stranger to Mons. Gerard) presenting compliments to him, I would give you the trouble of doing this; and of assuring him, that I could wish to be considered (by him) as one of his admirers.

"With every sentiment of esteem and regard,

"I am, Dr. Sir, yr. oblig'd and

"Affect. h'ble. serv't.

"Go. WASHINGTON."

This letter is chiefly valuable as it affords us a glimpse of the less reserved moods and moments of a man, to whom an exquisite sense of propriety taught a gentle and quiet reserve of expression and manner, which, as much as anything beside, denoted the moral harmony of his character. This letter, it will be seen by reference, is necessary to the full understanding of the last paragraph of that which appears on page 77, vol. vi., of Sparks' Collection.

The fourth letter is dated at

"WEST POINT, Sept. 29th, '79.

"DEAR SIR: You will permit me to beg your protection to the enclosed Carolina letters. Should you know of any conveyance shorter than the established Post, I shall be obliged by your sending them in that line.

"We have little in this quarter to engage your attention, unless we should give you report and conjecture.

"By a vessel in 52 days from Amsterdam to Boston, we are told that before the Captain left that place, a packet had arrived from England, which brought the King's proclamation ordering the inhabitants along the sea-coast to drive back their stock to a certain distance. The Captain says further, that 50,000 French troops had land-

ed in England—and that the combined fleets of the House of Bourbon had blocked up the English fleet in Torbay.

"The different advices we have had of Count D'Estaing's having been seen in approaching our coast, leaves us little room to doubt of its truth. By a vessel arrived at Dartmouth he was spoke with to the northward of Bermuda—but so much time has elapsed since, that one would suppose he has passed us for Halifax.

"Imbarkation and fortification keep equal pace at New York, and go forward briskly.

"I have the honor to be, with the most perfect esteem and regard, Dr. Sir,

"Yr. most obdct. and affect. h'ble. serv't.

"Go. WASHINGTON.

"The Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Esq."

We may venture to smile at the report by the shipmaster of the invasion of England by 50,000 Frenchmen, and the proclamation of King George III. to his people along the sea-coast to be sure and drive up their cattle to pasture.

W. G. S.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

LETTER FROM THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, May 25th 1858.

DEAR SIR: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, after mature deliberation, have deemed it best to memorialize Congress for a grant of lands for the benefit of Historical and Antiquarian Societies of the Union. The accompanying memorial was adopted by this Society, without a dissenting vote, at its meeting on the 11th inst. In order to secure a full interchange of views upon the subject, with kindred Societies, and, if possible, secure a concert of action, it has been thought best not to send in the memorial until the commencement of the next session of Congress—hoping, by such delay, to have the matter more fully matured, and this, or a similar memorial, presented simultaneously to the next session of Congress by all the leading Historical and Antiquarian Societies of the country.

It has by the Wisconsin Society been thought advisable to state the leading conditions of the grant sought, so that Congress may at once see it is asked in good faith, and with no design to plunder the public, or leave any avenue open for a diversion of the grant or its proceeds to any other purposes than those expressly specified. Several of these conditions have been borrowed from the Agricultural College Land Grant bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is the policy of Congress, we believe, to make no such grant direct to Societies or Companies, but to States, as being more responsible; and hence we thought it but proper to ask that the grant we seek be made to the several States. It has been deemed advisable to leave the respective States to dispose of the grant, if secured, to one or more societies, as the case may be, which may be established within their borders; and thus, in this particular, avoid any differences of opinion interfering with the united effort of all such Societies in memorializing Congress for the grant in question.

The grant asked for would be only about *one-half* of the amount provided for in the Agricultural Society bill, and far less than has been granted to a single State for railroad purposes. Our aim has been, not to ask for a grant so large as, from its very magnitude, would be likely to be denied by Congress, nor one so small as to fail to secure the end so much desired. None of the principal of the proceeds of the grant is sought to be used, and only a limited part of the income set apart for the purchase of grounds, and erection of fire-proof buildings—conditions which would be likely to commend themselves to Congress, as well as to the several Societies of the Union interested in the object now under consideration.

I have been directed by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to prepare this Circular, explanatory of the accompanying memorial, and respectfully request kindred Societies to consider the matter at an early day—make such suggestions as they, in their wisdom, may think worthy of consideration; so that when Congress meets in December next, we may all send in, if not precisely the same memorial, one at least essentially agreeing in the objects sought to be attained by the concerted movement. To meet with success, all, or nearly all, of the Societies of the Union should act in concert—should press the matter simultaneously upon Congress at its meeting in December next—should use every effort, meanwhile, to get the leading and influential men of their respective States to sign the memorial; and try also to submit the subject to their Congressional delegations, and, if possible, secure their favorable action and cooperation. If this be done, backed by such influence as the prominent men of each State could bring to bear by writing to members of Congress; and the memorials, when it could be done, be followed by a Legislative Memorial seconding the application of the Historical Societies, we might then confidently hope for success. Is not the object sought one of sufficient importance to stimulate every Society, and every lover of American history, to the most active and hopeful effort—

feeling and believing that, in this matter, there is no such word as *fail*.

If the leading terms of the memorial, and the necessary concert of action, cannot be secured by correspondence, and a convention of the Historical Societies of the country should be deemed a better means of arriving at the objects contemplated, this Society would very willingly send a representation to such Convention, to be held in New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, not later than August or September ensuing.

Requesting your friendly cooperation in this effort, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

LYMAN O. DRAPER,

Cor. Sec. State Hist. Soc. of Wis.

[Form of Memorial.]

TO THE HONORABLE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

YOUR MEMORIALISTS, citizens of the State of _____, and officers and members of the _____, respectfully represent:

That the pains-taking toil and effort necessary to gather up the scattered fragments of the history of our country, is a labor of no ordinary magnitude and importance. The early struggles and deeds of noble daring of the primitive settlers of these States—the self-denial, difficulties and hardships attendant on their lodgment in the wilderness, stoutly contending against sickness, starvation and a merciless Indian foe, “when death was in almost every bush, and every tree contained an ambuscade”—their untold sufferings, perils and endurance, their final triumph and success, from the feeble inception of the earliest settlements until we have attained the rank and power of a mighty Republic—if all such historic fragments are but piously and faithfully gathered and preserved, they will furnish authentic materials for “History’s honest page.” Each State in our Union has had its own peculiar history—each its intrepid leaders and worthy heroes, who well deserve to be remembered to the latest generations.

The interesting story of the rise and progress of the several States composing our National Confederacy, and the lessons of patriotism, written in blood, which are so well calculated most impressively to teach the present and future generations of our country, cannot be too frequently inculcated on the public mind. The love of country is a predominant sentiment in the American heart, and there can be no better mode of fostering and perpetuating it than by widely disseminating a thorough knowledge of the sufferings of our ancestors in securing for us and our posterity so noble a heritage as that which we are permitted to enjoy.

"The advantages resulting from the study of history and the collection of historical records," as remarked in a former report of the New York Historical Society, "cannot be too strongly urged. In order that history may be written with truth, authentic materials must be provided. No generation comprises within its own knowledge and experience all that is necessary to secure the integrity of its annals. It must rely upon records; it must examine and compare opinions; it must study the events of the past; it must have the means of investigation and analysis at hand. Collections like this by which we are surrounded, and which are designed to preserve the memories of other days, will be deemed of inestimable value by generations which are to come after us. Such works are a blessing to mankind, since they furnish men with a true standard of character, excite them to a noble emulation, keep alive the stimulus of honorable example, and prevent that lapse of national reputation which would be unavoidable without the incitement and influence of great names and noble deeds."

A few thoughtful men, imbued with a just veneration for the past, and anticipating the wants of the future, have, in most of the States of the Union, led the way in establishing Historical Societies; and, through these institutions, very much has been done to garner up precious materials for history. But for their almost utter want of means, much more could and would have been accomplished. Madison, Clinton, Adams, Webster, Harrison, Gallatin, Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, Sparks, Cass, Everett, Schoolcraft, Rives, Preston, Winthrop, Paulding, Kane, and a host of other great names in American annals, have warmly commended these associated efforts of Historical Societies. The North and the South, the East and the West, have an equal and common interest in their formation, aims, purposes and success.

Nearly all these Societies have languished for want of adequate means to carry out their noble plans of usefulness, and but two or three in the Union have as yet edifices of their own for the security and preservation of their inestimable treasures. They not only need fire-proof edifices, but permanent endowments, so that they may have a sufficient income to gather appropriate materials of manuscripts, books, papers and all other illustrative historical matter, to pay necessary employees, augment their libraries, bind their manuscripts, pamphlets, documents and papers, and publish their collections and transactions.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray Congress to grant to each of the several States of the Union a quantity of not less than one hundred

thousand acres of public land, for the exclusive benefit of the Historical and Antiquarian Societies of their respective States. Whenever there are public lands in the State worth \$1 25 per acre (the value to be determined by the Governor of such State), then the quantity to which the State may be entitled, shall be selected from such lands; and to States in which there are no such public lands of the value of \$1 25 an acre, the Secretary of the Interior shall be directed to issue land scrip for the number of acres to which they would be entitled, said scrip to be sold by the State receiving it, and the proceeds to be applied to the use and purposes already specified, and for no other uses or purposes whatever. That all the expenses of the management and sale of the lands or scrip may be paid by the respective States out of their own treasuries, so that the entire proceeds of the lands prayed for, may be applied solely to the purposes herein sought. That the money derived from the sale of such lands or scrip, may be so invested as to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest inviolably appropriated to the endowment and support of such Historical and Antiquarian Societies as may be designated by their respective States. That, for the first fifteen years after the date of the grant, not to exceed two-thirds of the entire income may, with the consent of the State Legislature, be used for the purchase of suitable grounds, and for the erection of a fire-proof building or buildings thereon, for the use and benefit of each such Society; and ever after, not to exceed one-fourth of the annual income from this source shall be devoted to purposes of building or repairs. The States accepting this grant, to have the management of the fund, and be responsible for it, so that the principal may continue forever unimpaired.

Your memorialists feel the utmost confidence, that such a grant, wisely disposed of, and the proceeds judiciously invested, would prove of incalculable benefit to the country, in spreading abroad a more general knowledge of the history of the planting and progressive growth of our several States and communities, and inciting in the breasts of our people a deeper love of country by a more thorough acquaintance with the cost in toil, and blood, and treasure, of our rich national inheritance. Such a moderate grant of the public domain, for such high and noble purposes, would, we humbly conceive, faithfully comport with the teachings and patriotism of the founders, fathers and defenders of the Republic.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Dated,

MONTGOMERY AND BURR.

MANY years ago the Reverend Samuel Spring, D.D., of Newburyport, who was chaplain to Arnold's regiment in the expedition against Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers, asserted in a letter (since published), that he saw Aaron Burr endeavor to carry off the body of General Montgomery from the place of his death, on the morning of the 31st of December, 1775. This letter was written long before the death of Burr, and was published in his *Memoirs*, prepared by his intimate friend, the late Matthew L. Davis. As Burr was one of Montgomery's aids during the siege of Quebec, the story seemed probable, and has been received as truthful. It has lately been revived, with some embellishment, in Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr;" also in an article on Hamilton and Burr, in *Russell's* (Charleston) *Magazine*, and quoted in the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* for July. As the story is thus assuming a crystal-line character in the form of a historical fact, it appears to me proper to submit a few reasons for believing that the event never occurred.

I would by no means intimate that Dr. Spring made an intentional false statement. My theory is, that as he wrote from memory, nearly forty years after the alleged occurrence, and when he was about seventy years of age, he substituted *Arnold* for *Montgomery*, by mistake, and possibly *Ogden* for *Burr*, the two latter being intimate friends, both from New Jersey, and both bearing the commission of captain in Arnold's corps. My reasons for disbelief in the story as it stands, are based upon the following facts:

Burr accompanied Arnold from Cambridge to Sertigan, in Canada, and from the latter place was sent with a message to Montgomery. The latter was then at Montreal. He was pleased with Burr, and offered him a place in his military family. It was accepted, and Burr was one of Montgomery's aids before Quebec. A simultaneous assault upon Cape Diamond bastion, by *escalade*, and upon the lower town, was planned by Montgomery. Burr obtained permission to lead a forlorn hope of forty men, to scale the bastion, and for several days he exercised his little corps in the use of scaling-ladders, etc. A deserter revealed the plan to Governor Carleton, and Montgomery was compelled to abandon it, and adopt some other mode of attack. It was finally arranged that Arnold should lead one division of the army through the suburb St. Roque, to the lower town, along the St. Charles river, carrying the British works on that side of the city, while Montgomery should lead the other division down Wolfe's ravine, along the St. Lawrence, and attack the battery under

Cape Diamond bastion, on the brink of the river. The two divisions were to meet, and force their way into the city through Prescott gate, at the lower end of Mountain street. These movements were made, and at almost the same moment. Montgomery and several others were slain under Cape Diamond, and Arnold was wounded at the *Saut au Matelot* on the other side of the city, and carried to the hospital.

The question naturally occurs: "Where were Burr and Spring at this time?" I answer, they were both with Arnold, nearly if not quite a mile from the place where Montgomery was killed. My *theory* on which this answer is predicated, is, that when the plan to scale Cape Diamond bastion failed, Burr was deprived of an opportunity for exhibiting his personal prowess in any special way, and believing that chances for such display would be more abundant with the impetuous Arnold than with the more cautious Montgomery, he rejoined his old leader across the wilderness. The *facts* upon which I predicate my answer and this theory are as follows:

1. In Arnold's autograph letter to General Wooster, now before me, written from the hospital while the attack was yet in progress, he says: "The last accounts from my detachment, about ten minutes since, they were pushing for the lower town. . . . The loss of my detachment before I left it, was about twenty men killed and wounded. Among the latter is Major Ogden, who, with Captain Oswald, *Captain Burr*, and the other volunteers, behaved extremely well." This implies that Burr was with him.

2. The late Judge Henry, of Pennsylvania, who accompanied Arnold in the march across the country to Quebec, was actively engaged in the siege and assault, and was made prisoner there, wrote an account of the expedition, for the gratification of his family. After his death, it was published in a little volume, entitled "Campaign against Quebec." On page 122, he says, when relating the scenes of the morning attack: "Now we saw Colonel Arnold returning, wounded in the leg, and supported by two gentlemen; a *parson*, Spring, *was one*, and, in my belief, a Mr. Ogden was the other." This positive assertion in regard to Spring, shows that he could not have seen *anybody* attempt to carry off the corpse of Montgomery. Henry might have mistaken Burr for Ogden, and Spring may have seen Burr assist in taking Arnold to the hospital. By what authority Mr. Parton asserts (page 76) that Spring was with Montgomery, "near the head of the assaulting column on this eventful morning, and

was one of the last to leave the scene of action," I am at a loss to conjecture.

On the same page, Mr. Parton, referring to Burr, says: "The faithful aid, a boy in stature, exerting all his strength, lifted the general's superbly-proportioned body upon his shoulders, and ran with it down the gorge, up to his knees in snow, the enemy only forty paces behind him." They who have visited the spot know that there is no "gorge" in the steep declivity of Cape Diamond, in which, up or down, at any season, a man could make his way. It is also known that the place where Montgomery was killed, was in the narrow pathway between the foot of this rocky promontory and the river; and the enemy made no attempt at pursuit. And Judge Henry, an interested eye-witness, says, concerning his visit to the place a few days after the sad event: "Examining the spot, the officer who escorted us (professing to be one of those who first came to the place after the death of the general) showed the position in which the general's body was found. *It lay two paces from the brink of the river, on the back, the arms extended. Cheeseman lay on the left, and McPherson [Montgomery's aid] on the right, in a triangular position. Two other brave men lay near them.*"

I cannot but believe that the whole story of Burr's attempt to carry off the body of Montgomery is pure fiction, founded upon the misapprehensions of an honest and truthful man; and I think that the unqualified assertion of the writer of the article on Hamilton and Burr, in *Russell's Magazine*, that "he (Burr) was a tower of strength to the county of Westchester" in the Revolution, is equally at variance with the truth of history.

VERITAS.

July 5, 1858.

LETTER FROM FREDERIC DE PEYS-TER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the *Historical Magazine*.

DEAR SIR: Since the publication of the very interesting and valuable communication of Professor Renwick, in your last number, in relation to the earliest navigation in salt water on this continent, by steam, several of your readers have desired to see the letter of Messrs. Boulton & Watt therein referred to, which, by the consent of Major Joseph Delafield, I deposited in the Library of the N. Y. Historical Society, and of which the following is a correct copy.

"BIRM'G. April 5, 1787.

"MR. JO. DELAFIELD,—

"Sir: In ans^r to the Queries in y^r Brother's Letter, perhaps his Friend may imagine

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

34

such Mills to come cheaper than they really do; however that will not prevent us from giving him the best informⁿ in our power. An Engine to work 3 pair of Stones will be about double the power of Mr. Whitbread's, but will not be larger, as we shall make it a double Engine. The Boiler, however, will be much larger. It will Grind and Dress easily 24 bushels per hour, & can work every hour in the 24. It will consume about 2 bushels of Coals per hour, and will require about 55 gallons of cold fresh water per minute. The Cost of the Hammered Iron, the Cast Iron and Brass work will be between £400 and £500, and the Engine exclusive of the Mill work might be wholly erected here (at this town) for about £1000. The expense of the Mill work and Machinery we do not know, but sh^d suppose almost as much. The size of the Mill will be regulated by the quantity of Corn meal and Flour necessary to be kept in it; if close to a Granary, the Mill house need not be large.

"Our Premium in lieu of our one third of the Savings of fuel and for our trouble, will be £120 a year paid in London.

"The Materials to be paid by a Bill in 6 months from the date of the invoice.

"The charges of the workmen's time and freight sent over to erect the Engine, to be defrayed by our employer.

"If any Mill work is wanted, we could get it executed. An Engine to work a smaller number of Mill stones would be a less premium, and wo^d consume fewer Coals in proportion to the work done, but the materials would not decrease in price in the same ratio.

"We remain with esteem, Sir,
Your ob^t and humble Serv^{ts},
BOULTON & WATT."

"Mr. Whitbread's Engine was built and paid for as of the power of 10 Horses, but we find it equal to more than 12. "J. D."

Endorsed:

"BOULTON & WATT,
April 5, 1787.
Steam Engine."

Also:

"Copy of Letter
from Messrs. Boulton & Watt,
Birmingham, 5th April, 1787."

The object is to compare with the context the terms specifying the kind and quantity of water to be used in the engine, which Bolton & Watt were to furnish.

I avail myself of the occasion to make a few remarks as to the opinion which the Professor says I entertain, and which differs from his own in regard to the failure of the sagacious

design of the late John Delafield, of which he makes particular mention in his communication.

Professor Renwick does not attribute the abandonment of this enterprise, in consequence of the stipulation by Messrs. Boulton & Watt, that the proposed engine would "require about fifty-five gallons of cold *fresh water* per minute;" but to the legislation of Great Britain, in force until about 1820, by which the exportation of all machinery for manufacturing purposes was prohibited, except by an express order of the King in Council.

It is well established that at the date of this letter, and long subsequent, as will hereafter be shown, the method of "blowing off brine" was not known. It was in consequence of the terms prescribed by Boulton & Watt, that the inquiry first suggested itself to me, *when* and by *whom* was steam for ocean navigation first introduced. On reading the letter in question I asked why the design of Mr. Delafield, senior, was not carried out, and was informed that when it was made known to the constructors of the proposed engine, that the water to be used was *salt*, they declined to enter into the intended contract.

At that early date, milling privileges in the vicinity of this city were few, and wherever grist mills could be erected, the opportunities were improved; and in such demand were such sites, and so remunerative was the business, that tide mills were established along the Sound in every available position. But to secure an inexhaustible supply of water, Mr. Delafield selected a location at the foot of Broad street, at the junction of the Hudson and East River, where vessels could at all times load and unload, and from which access could be had to the whole of our Atlantic border and to the streams connected therewith, for supplies of grain. This was to be stored in ample granaries to be erected in the vicinity.

I have stated that this enterprise was abandoned because *salt*, not *fresh* water was to be used. That there may be no doubt about this important fact, I had the testimony of Joseph Delafield of London, who conducted on behalf of his brother John of New York, the negotiation with Boulton & Watt, and who informed the latter that as *salt* water was to be used, they declined to consummate the proposed contract for the proposed engine. This fact, Major Delafield, the son of the projector, states to me he often had heard his father repeat, and never entertained a doubt that the design was relinquished because *fresh* water was required.

Now, to confirm this, I beg leave to submit the following extract from a letter addressed to me by my esteemed friend, Horatio Allen, Esq., whose scientific attainments and knowledge in

matters connected with the steam engine are too well known to need further mention. I showed him the letter of Boulton & Watt, and from him received the reply from which I quote.

To Frederic De Peyster, Esq.,

NEW YORK, 2d Jan. 1858.

"Dear Sir:" I thank you for the perusal of the letter from Boulton & Watt in reference to their furnishing, in 1787, a steam engine for milling purposes in the city of New York.

"There are two points which attract attention in their letter; one that, at that period, Boulton & Watt were not aware that *salt* water could be used for the purpose of making steam for steam engines.

"Your inquiry as to the time when, and the person by whom, that was first done, is of the more interest, that Boulton & Watt made it a condition that fresh water *must* be provided for the engine if one was sent out. I am not aware that attention has ever been called to this inquiry. Of course salt water was used in the first vessel that was propelled by steam in salt water; it will not be difficult to ascertain this point. Whether it was done on land where fresh water was not to be had, prior to its use on board of steamboats, is not easily ascertained. Whenever the beginning of steaming in salt water did take place, the means provided for using salt water were doubtless the same which has been used, with few exceptions, ever since; which is the blowing out of the boiler, at short intervals, such quantity of partially saturated water as would, when replaced by a new supply of salt water, keep the water in the boiler within certain limits of saturation. This involves a very considerable waste of heat in the water blown out, and thus of fuel used.

"Attempts of late years have been made, both in England and this country, to avoid the loss and other disadvantages attending the use of salt water; and what has been done of late years in this country, in a few steamers, will probably lead to a great and valuable improvement in the means required in ocean steam navigation.

"The other point of interest is, that after the engine was paid for, the annual premium, in lieu of saving fuel would nearly half pay for the engine complete in these days.

"When leisure permits I intend to look up the information which you have desired.

"Yours truly,

"HORATIO ALLEN."

From all the above circumstances I did not and cannot doubt as to the true cause of the failure of the enterprise of Mr. Delafield; and that the legislation of England prohibiting the exportation

of machinery for manufacturing purposes was not the real difficulty in the way.

A pipe with a valve for discharging salt water does not appear according to Professor Renwick in any of the old drawings of boilers—a periodical discharge through which is tantamount to the present method of “blowing off.” He first saw this method practised in the Brooklyn Ferry boats about 1811, and that of blowing off from an aperture above the line of flotation about 1820, in the Hoboken Ferry boats.

That Messrs. Boulton & Watt were ignorant at the time of the methods now known, to obviate the difficulties occasioned by the use of salt water for the generation of steam, may I think, be inferred from the language of the Professor himself. Alluding to the present methods, he remarks that “however obvious these methods may now appear, they seem not to have occurred to the constructors of the engines of English steamers.” In corroboration of this observation, he expresses his surprise in learning from Capt. Hoskins of the Great Western, on his first voyage to this city, that pumps were used to withdraw the *brine*; and he adds that he found in a treatise on the boilers of ocean steamers (forming one of the Appendices of the second edition of Tredgold,) published in 1848, an estimate of the quantity which the brine-pumps ought to discharge; which leads to the conclusion that such pumps were used in all English steamers as late as the date of that edition, and establishes the correctness of the opinion entertained by myself, from which in his communication the Professor dissented.

I am respectfully yours,
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

Societies and their Proceedings.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 109). *Providence, April 6th.*—Quarterly meeting. A number of donations of local and general interest were announced, the most curious being a political caricature issued in New York during the existence of the old federal and democratic parties, in which Jefferson and other prominent men of the time were represented.

The field book of Gen. Sullivan at Camp Winter Hill, near Boston 1775-76, and a painted photograph of the old Town House, Providence, were exhibited to the Society.

The president, Albert G. Greene, Esq., read some letters written in 1834, by the late Col. Thomas Sumner, of Brookline, Mass., to his

daughter, then residing in Providence, relative to the place of residence and location of the grave of Roger Williams. The letters were accompanied by a plot of the locality, and were interesting, as an old man's recollections of what he saw in his boyhood, given after an absence of fifty years from the scenes he described. They also confirm the account, which has uniformly been given as to the place of Roger Williams' burial, although, strange to say, no stone marks the spot.

The Secretary, Mr. Henry T. Beckwith, read an account of the Joseph Williams place in Cranston, about two and three quarter miles from the centre of Providence. Joseph was the youngest child of Roger, and the house which he built is still standing, the oldest part about 175 years old, and is an object worthy of examination by all interested in such matters. In the family burial-ground near the house is the grave of Joseph Williams, with a head-stone bearing the following inscription:

“Here lies the body of Joseph Williams Esq., son of Roger Williams Esq., who was the first white man that came to Providence. He was born 1644. He died Aug. 17, 1724, in the eighty-first year of his age.

“In King Philip's war he courageously went through,
And the native Indians he bravely did subdue;
And now he's gone down to the grave, and he will be
no more,
Until it please Almighty God his body to restore
Into some proper shape, as he thinks fit to be,
Perhaps like a grain of wheat, as Paul sets forth, you
see.
(Corinthians 1st book, 5th chapter, 37th verse).”

His wife died a few days after, and was buried by his side. James Williams, the youngest son of Joseph, died June 25th, 1757, in the 73d year of his age. His gravestone informs the reader that

“He was of a moderate temper and easy mind,
He to peace was chiefly inclined;
In peace he did live, in peace he would be,
We hope it may last to eternity.”

The place was in the hands of the Williams's until within a few years past, the last owner of the name being Nathaniel, a great-grandson of Joseph, who is buried in the adjoining ground. It is now but just beyond the suburbs of the city, and the suggestion was made that so interesting a locality should be preserved by securing it for a park.

May 5th.—At the monthly meeting of this Society, a paper was read which had been communicated to the Society by Henry C. Dorr, Esq., of New York. Its title was “Modern New York, a development of Colonial New York.” It contained a philosophical review of

the different systems of colonization under which this country was peopled in the seventeenth century, dwelling particularly on the colonial settlement of the Dutch, in contrast with those of New England. It exhibited the effects of change of dynasty, and of successive accessions of new comers, upon the composition of the people, and their prevalent sentiments and character. The four nations which mainly constituted colonial New York were, the English, Scotch, Dutch, and French, represented by the great families of Morris, Livingston, Van Rensselaer, and Delancy. This want of homogeneousness still shows its effect on the character of the community. This paper especially brought out and illustrated the causes of the most marked peculiarity of modern New York, as "not creative or original, but the most powerful instrument in America for the diffusion of ideas, arts or fashions of opinion and life, which have their origin elsewhere." The paper contained the results of much study and mature thought, and was listened to with great interest.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 80). *Madison, May 11th, 1858.*—Rev. A. Brunson, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The report and memorial relative to a grant of lands for the benefit of the Historical Societies were read and adopted, and the Secretary directed to have them printed and circulated.

Mr. G. P. Delaplaine suggested the propriety of the issuing of a circular asking information about mounds and tumuli in Wisconsin, in view of the proposed visit to our State of a delegation from the American Ethnological Society. Interesting facts mentioned by Messrs. Mills and Ilsley, who had examined the ancient works at Aztalan, in Jefferson county, where specimens of ancient brick, earthen vessels, tools and cloth had been found. The proposed circular was directed to be prepared, and sent to county surveyors and others.

June 6th.—Dr. C. B. Chapman in the chair.

Twenty-eight letters were announced by the Secretary. Thirty-six volumes were reported as added to the library—a curious copy of the Seven Psalms of David, printed in 1581, from W. P. Harding.

Messrs. Dr. Chapman, Tibbits and Durrie were appointed a committee to select a proper person to deliver the next annual address before the Society.

Several Corresponding Members were chosen, when the meeting adjourned.

July 6th, 1858.—Gen. Wm. R. Smith, the President, in the chair.

Sixty-one letters were announced by the Secretary.

Sixty volumes, and 254 pamphlets and documents were reported as having been added to the Library since the last meeting.

C. B. Chapman reported that Hon. John G. Smith had consented to deliver the next annual address before the Society, taking for his subject the origin of the Indian race.

The Secretary was directed to make arrangements with the artist S. M. Brookes, to paint for the Society's Picture Gallery portraits of the veteran Augustin Grignon, and the aged Menomonee Chiefs I-om-e-tah, Sou-lign-y, and Osh-kosh.

Joshua Hathaway, of Milwaukee, was elected a Life Member of the Society.

August 3d, 1858.—Edward Ilsley in the chair.

The Secretary reported thirty-five letters received since the last meeting—including one from A. J. Richards, relative to mounds and tumuli at Muscoda; J. A. Barber, relative to ancient copper *welded* rings found in La Pointe county—the art of *welding* copper, as well as *hardening* it, which the makers of the ancient rings and copper instruments possessed, is now unknown.

A MS. sermon delivered by Rev. Edward Bass, at Newburyport, Mass., on Continental Fast Day, May 17, 1776, from Rev. J. B. Britton.

A fine collection of 114 copper coin; a series of 17 MSS. letters, bound in quarto, to Hon. Henry Dodge on the political history of Wisconsin, by his old friend and partisan, John Y. Smith—from Mr. Smith.

An interesting narrative of Pioneer Times in Wisconsin, by John H. Fonda, of Prairie du Chien.

Several autographs of Earl of Derby, Roebuck, Hume, and other English notabilities, from Col. A. W. Hart.

A passport of the schooner Nancy from Alexandria to the West Indies, in December, 1793, signed by Washington as President, and Jefferson as Secretary of State.

An original deed on parchment from Wm. Penn to Henry Litchfield, dated July 24, 1682, for 500 acres of land in the Province of *Pensilvania*—such is the ancient orthography—from Thomas Duncan Smith, Philadelphia, son of Gen. Wm. R. Smith.

A string of wampum found in a mound at Ozaukee.

NEW YORK.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—At a meeting of the "New York State Society of the Cincinnati," held at the City Hall in New York on

Monday, July 5th, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the offices respectfully assigned:

President—Hamilton Fish. *Vice-President*—Richard Varick De Witt. *Secretary*—Alexander B. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Henry H. Ward. *Assistant-Treasurer*—Theodosius O. Fowler. *Chaplain*—Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D.D. *Physician*—Alexander Clinton, M.D.

Standing Committee—Charles A. Clinton, Abraham A. Leggett, Edward Macomber, Geo. W. Bleecker, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William S. Popham, John Torrey, M.D., William Stuart.

Delegates to the General Society—Alexander B. Thompson, Edward Macomber, William S. Popham, Henry H. Ward, Richard Varick De Witt.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of said Society:

John Cochrane, James Watson Webb, George W. Morell, W. J. Graham, B. H. Tallmadge, J. W. Averill, W. W. Webb,	} of New York.
General P. Gansevort, of Albany. Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Conn.	

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 173.) *Nashville, July 6th.*—The correspondence was read by the Secretary, among which was a letter from J. Lothrop Motley, of London, acknowledging his election as an honorary member.

Rev. J. A. Merrick, of Paris, Ky., was proposed as a corresponding member, by Rev. C. T. Quintard, and he was unanimously elected.

John Trimble, Esq., and Dr. A. H. Buchanan, were elected members.

A circular was read from the Wisconsin Historical Society, with accompanying documents, which were referred to the President and Prof. Cross, as a committee.

The librarian announced a long list of contributions for the month, among which were the following MSS.:

1. Eighteen letters from Gov. Wm. Blount (Governor of the Territory south of the Ohio) to Gen. Daniel Smith (his Secretary), September 23, 1791, to August 24, 1795.

2. The Executive Journal of Governor Blount, October 22, 1790, to March 1, 1796. The Society esteems itself fortunate in having received this document, for it shows all the workings of the early government of this State. There is also a copy of this Journal.

3. A copy of Notes to Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, and Thos. Jefferson, inclosing Journal of Gov. Blount's executive proceedings; his ordinance for the election of Representatives; proclamation for convening the assembly; message to prorogue the House, etc., etc.

4. Letter of Gov. Blount to General Smith, dated September 6, 1790, inclosing a letter of the United States Secretary of State, together with a commission, appointing General Smith Secretary of the Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio. This commission is on parchment, and contains the signatures of Gen. Washington and Thos. Jefferson. The commission is dated June 8th, 1790. It is in very good preservation.

5. Commission of Gen. Smith as Brigadier-General of the District of Mero, signed by Gen. Samuel Johnston of North Carolina, November 29, 1788.

6. The commission of Return Jonathan Meigs and Daniel Smith as Commissioners to treat with the Cherokees; on parchment; signed by Thos. Jefferson, President, and James Madison, Secretary of State, dated April 23, 1804.

7. A number of letters, among them are three of Gen. Jackson's, dated respectively 1792 and 1817.

The Recording Secretary offered a series of resolutions upon the death of Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., who died in the vicinity of Nashville on the 2d of June, 1858, in the 73d year of his age. He lived a life of great activity and usefulness, and his scholarly attainments and fine social qualities attracted the attention of the learned and the good who came in contact with him.

The monthly meeting took place on Tuesday, August 3d, at the Capitol—all the officers present except the Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary.

After the transaction of several matters of minor importance, and hearing the reports of two or three Committees, the Librarian announced a long and valuable list of contributions, among which were the following:

Messrs. W. T. Berry & Co., presented the original manuscript of that well known work, "*Sketches of the History of Literature, from the earliest period to the revival of letters in the fifteenth century.*"

The President presented—

Reminiscences, or a Brief History of Davidson county, Tennessee—mostly collected from the records of the county. This is a very interesting manuscript of 81 quarto pages, prepared for and read before the Society in June, 1849.

He also presented a very interesting and remarkable autograph of Dr. Baird, the well known lecturer.

The Society adjourned till the first Tuesday in September next.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 53.) *July 7th, Quarterly meeting.* The President, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., in the chair. The Librarian, Mr. Holden, reported additions to the library; and the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. H. Riddel, announced letters of acceptance from Rev. Frederick W. Chapman, of Ellington, Conn., Nathan Allen, of Lowell. Aaron E. Fisher, of Roxbury, and David A. Boynton, William Bates, Josiah A. Stearns, and Thomas Gaffield, of Boston, who had previously been elected resident members; and from Frederick P. Tracy and Francis A. Fabens, of San Francisco, Cal., and William H. Kelly, of St. Paul's, Min., corresponding members.

Dr. Palmer, Historiographer of the Society, read an interesting memoir of Hon. Job R. Tyson, of Philadelphia, Pa., a corresponding member, lately deceased.

The President read a communication from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, proposing that all the Historical, Genealogical, and Antiquarian Societies in the United States should petition Congress at its next session for a grant of land, the income of which should be applied to aid those Societies in collecting and publishing important historical and antiquarian documents. The subject was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Hon. Francis Brinley, Dr. Wm. M. Cornell, and Rev. Samuel H. Riddel.

Six gentlemen were elected resident members.

A valuable and interesting paper was read by Thaddeus Allen, Esq., giving an account of the meetings held and measures taken by several of the States, particularly Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, in 1774, for the relief of Boston while the port was shut up by Act of Parliament.

Mr. David Pulsifer presented a miniature bucket of oak made from a piece of one of the timbers of the Old East Church (Dr. Flint's) in Salem. The church was built in 1718, and taken down in 1845. He also exhibited a Roman missal, beautifully written on vellum in the twelfth century; and several manuscripts, one of which was by Rev. Thomas Cheever of Chelsea and Malden, containing a list of marriages from 1697 to 1742.

Col. Samuel Swett, who has a large collection of the popular ballads and songs of the last century, read a national and naval song "on the defeat of Conflans's fleet by Sir Edward Hawke."

Col. Swett stated that it was written about a century ago. He often heard it sung fifty or sixty years since, but for a long time had not seen a copy of it, and was utterly unable to find one, until very recently.

A pair of Perkins's Metallic Tractors, belonging to Mr. Charles H. Morse (who could not conveniently attend), was exhibited by a friend. These tractors were invented rather more than sixty years ago by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Ct., and soon acquired great celebrity, in England as well as this country, for the wonderful cures they were supposed to have effected. Fessenden's well-known poem, "Terrible Tractoration," was written as a satire upon their opponents. The tractors afterwards fell into disrepute.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 174.) *August 11th.*—A meeting was held at Nahant, Mass., in the cottage of Frederick Tudor, Esq. The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. The President said he felt sure that no apology need be offered in behalf of the officers of the Society for summoning this meeting a day in advance of the stated time, or for appointing it at this somewhat unaccustomed place. It was not, indeed, altogether new in our history, for the Society to make an excursion to some of the neighboring shores or islands. Our journals contained the record of at least one such excursion a great many years ago, when the scene of Bartholomew Gosnold's brief abode on one of the little islands on the other side of the Cape was carefully explored under the lead of the late excellent Judge Davis. And, earlier still in its history, the Society once held a formal meeting, he believed, on Governor's Island, in our own harbor, with a view to examine the site and surroundings of one of the summer residences of Gov. Winthrop in 1630.

The little peninsula on which they were gathered was not without an interesting history of its own. As early as 1614 the famous Captain John Smith included it in his survey of the New England coast, delineating it unmistakably on his map, though his description would not be so readily recognized. It is as follows:

"The next I can remember by name are the *Mattahunts*, two pleasant isles of groves, gardens and cornfields, a league in the maine. The isles of Mattahunts are on the west side of the bay, where are many isles and some rocks, that appear a great height above the water, like the Pieramides of Egypt."

A former member of this Society, Mr. Alonzo Lewis, says that "by the Mattahunts he probably meant *the Nahants*, which he named the

Fullerton Islands." Mr. Lewis had also told us that in 1622 "Nahaunte" was granted by the council in England to Captain Robert Gorges, the son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who came over the next year.

Meantime, it would be pleasant to us all to remember that this our first meeting at Nahant was under the roof of the son of one at whose house in Boston our Society held its original meeting sixty-seven years ago. On the 24th of January, 1791, the very first meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at the mansion of the Hon. William Tudor, and was attended by eight persons.

The President, in concluding his introductory remarks, alluded playfully to the fact that other sparks had just crossed the ocean, in advance of the action of the electric telegraph, which they had all observed with the highest satisfaction, and he took the opportunity of welcoming in behalf of the whole Society their distinguished Vice-President (Hon. Jared Sparks) on his return to the scene of his honorable labors, and whom he rejoiced to see present on this occasion.

Mr. Livermore, after referring to the great event of the week, the laying of the Atlantic cable, read a letter from Hon. Edward Everett, whom indisposition kept from the meeting.

The President called upon Mr. Sparks, who made an interesting relation of things he had seen abroad. At Florence he found valuable papers relating to Vespucci, which he ordered to be copied and should present to the Society for publication. (There is a fine old painting of Vespucci in possession of the Society). Mr. Sparks then spoke at some length of the British state paper office, where there was an invaluable collection of materials relating to Massachusetts, copies of which ought to be taken. Here Mr. Sparks alluded to the liberality of New York as to its documentary history, and suggested that Massachusetts ought to follow her example. He found no difficulty in getting almost anything he wanted. Even the private and curious diplomatic correspondence of Lord Stormont, who was on the continent in 1775-6-7, was freely thrown open to him.

After remarks by Judge Shaw on the visit to the settlement of Bartholomew Gosnold, which the President referred to, the meeting terminated.

During the day, a stereoscopic picture was taken of Mr. Tudor's cottage, with the members of the Society gathered on the lawn in the front of it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarre, August 2d.* The Society

re-organized under the new constitution by electing the following officers:

President—E. L. Dana. *Vice-Presidents*—C. F. Ingham, G. M. Hollenback, Geo. W. Scranton, and Payne Pettebone.

Librarian—Dr. W. F. Dennis. *Recording Secretary*—G. H. Butler. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. P. Miner. *Treasurer*—J. Butler Conyngham.

Finance Committee—W. Lee, jr., S. Pearce, James P. Dennis.

Publication Committee—Wm. P. Miner, Chas. Parrish, Wm. H. Alexander.

Committee on Library and Cabinet—Dr. C. F. Ingham, V. L. Maxwell, and H. M. Hoyt.

The rooms are lighted with gas, and the cabinet has already many fine specimens of minerals from this coal-field, arranged under the care of Drs. Ingham and Dennis, who take great interest in the Society.

A committee was appointed to examine the river bank with reference to the present and former outline of it, noting the encroachment of the water.—*Record of the Times.*

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—In Watson's Annals, we have a very interesting account of the first American flag hoisted in old England *on canvas*. It was the fifth of December, 1782, after listening to the speech of the King formally recognizing the independence of the United States, that Copley, the great American painter, repaired to his studio in London, and then and there attached the *Stars and Stripes* to a portrait of the annalist previously prepared by him "representing in the background a ship bearing to America the intelligence of the acknowledgment of Independence with a sun just rising upon the stripes of the union streaming from her gaff."* The picture was completed previous to the royal acknowledgment of Independence, except the flag, which Copley (as stated by him to the annalist) "did not esteem it prudent to hoist under present circumstances, as his gallery was a constant resort of the royal family and the nobility."

But it was not until February, 1783, that the American Flag, *the real bunting*, was actually unfurled to the breeze in one of the ports of old England. An original letter now before me, dated London, 19 February, 1783, contains this interesting paragraph.

* This admirable picture has been on exhibition for some time in the rooms of the N. Y. Historical Society.

"An American Ambassador is soon to make his entry (it is said a public one) into London. Believe me, that however unpalatable this may be to many, yet the great bulk of the nation will hail the event with real joy. The people at large love the Americans though the tender ties are dissolved. One or two vessels, with the thirteen stripes flying are now in the river Thames, and the crews caressed."*

The precise day when the "rebellious stripes" as they are called, first floated over the river Thames, in view of London, is fixed by the following note contained in the Political Magazine, a monthly publication printed in London, in 1783. The style of this note, the terms it employs, and a perusal of its details, will be found sufficiently amusing, and cannot fail to interest the readers of the Historical Magazine.

"The Thirteen Stripes. The ship Bedford, Captain Moores, belonging to the Massachusetts, arrived in the Downs the 3d of February, passed Gravesend the 4th, and was reported at the Custom house the 6th inst. She was not allowed regular entry until some consultations had taken place between the Commissioners of the Customs and the Lords of Council, on account of the many acts of Parliament in force against the rebels in America. She is loaded with 487 butts of whale oil; is American built, and manned wholly with American seamen; wears the rebel colours, and belongs to the island of Nantucket, in Massachusetts. This is the first vessel which displayed the Thirteen rebellious stripes of America in any British port. The vessel lies at Horsly-down, a little below the Tower, and is intended to immediately return to New England."

The arrival of this Yankee ship in the Thames, seems to have confounded ministers, as well as to have perplexed the officers of customs. Their profound "silence" on occasion of the announcement of this "extraordinary event" in the House of Commons, will not fail to excite a smile. In the summary of Parliamentary Debates contained in the London Magazine before referred to, is found the following passage, under date of 7th February, 1783.

"The Thirteen Stripes in the river. Mr. Hammet begged leave to inform the House of a very recent and extraordinary event. There was, he said, at the time he was speaking, an American ship in the river Thames, with the Thirteen Stripes flying on board. This ship had offered to enter at the Custom house, but the officers were all at a loss how to behave. His motive for mentioning this subject was, that Ministers might take such steps with the American Commissioners as would secure the free intercourse

between this country and America. He also wished the Ministry, if they could by negotiation agree, that passports should be given to all ships in harbour, and particularly to the East India-men now at Portsmouth, as he was of opinion such agreement would be of mutual convenience, and prove very serviceable to the merchants and tradesmen of this kingdom. *The Ministers remained silent.*"

H. C. V. S.

MANLIUS, July 1858.

LONGEVITY IN MAINE.—By the census of 1850, there were found in Maine 13 persons over 100 years of age; of whom 9 were males and 4 females. This was one to every 44,755 of the population of the State. In New Hampshire and Vermont, the proportion was much larger, being in the former State 11 in a population of 317,456, or 1 to 28,860, in the latter 8 in a population of 313,402, or 1 to every 39,175. In the United States I am astonished to find that the proportion of centenarians is much larger than in any of the New England States, being as 1 to 24,845 among the whites, 1 to 1,267 free colored, and 1 to 2,249 of slaves. The aggregates in the United States are 787 whites over 100 years, 343 free colored, and 1,425 slaves.

I have not the means of determining the number of that age of persons now in Maine, and can speak only of two, viz: Father Sawyer, now residing in Bangor, who was born in Hebron, in Conn., Oct., 1755, and consequently is 102½ years old; the other is Mrs. Wilson, who is now living with her son, Col. John M. Wilson, in Oxford County. I have requested Col. Wilson to furnish me an account of his mother, which I think is interesting enough for publication. W.

"WILSON'S MILLS, OXFORD CO., ME.,
March 17, 1858. }

"WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq.

"DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I send you the following facts and incidents in relation to the life of my mother, as she has given them mostly from her present recollection.

"She was born in Scarborough, county of Cumberland, on the 28th of February, 1756, and is the daughter of Samuel March and Anna Libbey, who kept what was called the March Tavern, in that town. He was the Representative of the town of Scarborough to the Massachusetts Assembly, at the time of its removal for safety from Cambridge to Salem, and was by that Assembly commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel with orders to raise a regiment for eight months' service, which, on returning home, he accomplished in his own vicinity in about six weeks, the place of rendezvous being at his tavern.

* Letter from Peter Van Schaack.

"He was ordered the next year to join the northwestern army, and served two years, when he became disabled by sickness. He was previously a Lieutenant in the French war.

"Her mother was the daughter of John Libbey, one of the first inhabitants of Scarborough.

"Remaining at home until past forty years of age, the chief care of the house which was much frequented by travellers, devolved upon her during the absence of her father, and the feeble health of her mother. She has a distinct recollection of many incidents of the Revolution, particularly of the destruction of the American fleet at Bagaduce, the retreat from that place through the then wilderness, and the burning of Falmouth. The men returning from Bagaduce received supplies provided by Government at their house. The man who was sent on shore by Capt. Mowatt, to set fire to the first parish meeting-house in Portland, was brought to their house a prisoner on his way to Boston. He was made prisoner by Solomon Bragdon and Major Libbey, who were guarding the meeting-house. She thinks that if the Committee of Safety had followed the advice of Capt. Thompson, who had made a prisoner of Capt. Mowatt when he was on shore (on the neck then so-called) on a gunning excursion, the town would not have been destroyed.

"On receiving the threat from Mowatt's Lieutenant, that he would open his fire upon the town unless the Captain was liberated at a certain hour, Capt. Thompson, who had an impediment in his speech, answered verbally, 'f-f-fire away! f-f-fire away! every gun you fire I will c-c-cut off a joint!'

"A British ship, loaded chiefly with fish for the British army at Boston, went ashore in a snow storm on Blue Point, was broken up on the beach and the fish drifted high upon the shore. The old gentleman who first discovered the wreck, supplied himself liberally, and then informed his neighbors. This was a seasonable relief to the inhabitants who were at that time in great destitution.

"A few incidents will show the privations of those days. My mother on losing her metal thimble was obliged to supply its place with a leather one. She had a set of pins which she used for dressing on Sundays and special occasions. They were carefully laid away at other times and thorns used instead of them. A neighbor having obtained a small quantity of coffee invited her friends to a treat. Coffee pots being out of the question, an earthen jug was substituted in this case. The coffee was excellent.

"In 1797 she became the second wife of my father, Nathaniel Wilson, who had been an officer of the Revolutionary army, serving in a volun-

teer company raised in Portland, then Falmouth, and commanded by Capt. Partridge. He was at the time a Major in the Massachusetts Militia, and resided in what is now the town of Westbrook. My father having died in 1818, at the age of seventy-eight years, my mother was left to my care, and she has resided with me until this time, for the last twenty-five years, in Township No. 5, R. 2, in the county of Oxford, thus being subjected again to privations similar to those of her early life. She is free from disease, cheerful and contented, sensible of gradual decay, waiting patiently for her final change, and relies upon the faith and hope of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN M. WILSON."

PITTSBURGH IN 1761, 1762.—The following are extracts from the MS. Diary of James Kenney, of Chester County, Penna., who was residing in Pittsburgh, keeping a store for some members of the Pemberton family in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and at one time had been a schoolmaster.

WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA.

"1761, 8th mo: 4th.—A young man called Wm. Ramsey, has made two little boats, being squair at y^e sterns, and joined together at y^e sterns by a swivel, makes y^e two in form of one batoe, but will turn round shorter than a boat of y^e same length, or raise with more safety in falls and in case of striking rocks; he has also made an engine that goes with wheels enclosed in a box, to be worked by one man, by sitting on y^e end of y^e box, and treding on traddles at bottom with his feet, sets y^e wheels agoing, which works scullers or short paddles fixed over y^e gunnels turning them round; y^e under ones always laying hold in y^e water, will make y^e bat-toe goe as if two men rowed, and he can steer at y^e same time by lines like plow lines.

"11th mo: 19th.—The Fort Banks here is very near raised, which makes it look much stronger than it was in times of more danger; by accounts y^e front next y^e inhabitants being of brick, and corners of y^e angle of hewn stone, about — foot high, y^e back part next y^e point where y^e two rivers meets being of earth, and soded all so that it grows thick of long grass, that was done last year, and they have mowed y^e bank several times this summer; it's four squair with a row of barracks along each squair, three rows of which are wooden frame work, and y^e row on y^e back side next y^e point is brick; also a large brick house built this summer in y^e south east corner, y^e roof being now aputing on,

having fine steps at y^e door of hewn freestone, a cellar all under it, at y^e back side of the barracks opens y^e doors of y^e magazines, vaults and dungeons; lying under y^e great banks of earth thrown out of y^e great trenches, all round in these are kept y^e stores of ammunition, etc., and prisoners that are to be tried for their lives; in these vaults are no light, but do they carry lanterns, and on y^e south east bastion stands a high poal like a mast and top mast to hoist y^e flag on, which is hoisted on every first day of y^e week from about eleven to one o'clock, and on state days, etc.; there are three wells of water wall'd in y^e fort, and a squair of clear ground in y^e inside of about two acres.

"20th.—I have been informed by a young man that was ordered by y^e Commanding Officer, Collonel Bonquet (this summer), to number all y^e dwelling-houses without y^e fort, marking the number on each door; that there was above one hundred houses, but y^e highest number I have seen, by better accounts, there is one hundred and fifty houses, to take notice of I think was seventy-eight, these being y^e inhabitants of Pittsburgh, where two years ago I have seen all y^e houses that were without y^e little fort, they had then, thrown down, only* one, which stands yet, also two that was within that little fort is now standing, being y^e hospital now, all y^e rest being built since, which if y^e place continue to increase near this manner, it must soon be very large, which seems likely to me.

"12th mo: 1.—Many of y^e inhabitants here have hired a school-master, and subscribed above sixty pounds for this year for him, he has about twenty schollars, likewise, y^e soberer sort of people seem to long for some public way of worship, so y^e school-master, etc., reads y^e Litany and Common Prayer on y^e first days to a Congregation of different principles (he being a Prisbiterant), where they behave very grave, (as I heare), on y^e occasion, y^e children also are brought to Church as they call it.

"12th mo: 25th.—A young Indian man brought us four turkeys, saying, that he was recommended by severals of his acquaintances to come to y^e Quaker who would use him very well, and having bought them and paid him six shillings cash, besides victuals and drink, he going out heard of a better market, so came back and got y^e turkeys, delivering y^e money again, but his second Chap not pleasing him in dealing, he brought them back to us and had his money again, but he said Dam it several times at y^e second Chap."

CAPTAIN JOHN COGHLAN.—The readers of Aaron Burr's Memoirs by Davis, and Mrs. Cog-

lan's Autobiography, may not be displeased to see the following interesting Obituary notice of that too noted lady's husband; under date of February, 1807.

"In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, in the 54th year of his age, John Coghlan, Esq., sometime a captain in the 88th regiment of foot. Amidst the crash of states and downfall of empires it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined his son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage around the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, and was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved gallantly. At New York he married Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, and without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was a rank Republican in principle, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his Majesty's permission under the sign manual to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and attachment to the fair sex gradually involved him in poverty and ruin, and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken-down and pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favored by nature, he possessed great power of body and mind. He was sociable and convivial; and at will could 'set the table in a roar,' and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money. He was respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the Hospital detained the body a full fortnight in the dead-house in the vain hope that some relation might step forward

* Meaning, except.

to pay the last sad duties to the dead. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying-ground of the Hospital." C. M. SMITH.

NEW YORK.

RECEPTION OF GEN. GREENE BY THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG.—The following may be worthy of a place in the pages of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va.

"To the Hon. Maj. General Greene—

"SIR: We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the town of Petersburg, beg leave to testify our happiness in your arrival at this place, and in having an opportunity of expressing our grateful sense of the signal services you have rendered to America in general, and to this State in particular. Your military character and honorable perseverance, during a long war, merit the highest applause from a people to whose independence you have so ably contributed. By your exertions in the South, the inhabitants were relieved from the calamities of a cruel war, and the enemy, who had ravaged in all quarters, were with a small force confined within the limits of a town. While we look back to this happy period of the war, we contemplate with admiration the events that led to it, the difficulties you surmounted, and the resources you created. Sensible as we are of the great talents that form your character as a soldier, we are no less pleased with your social virtues and agreeable manners, than with your moderation of justice to all parties.

"To your abilities and eminent services we trust the affectionate gratitude of your fellow citizens will be ever mindful, and that the faithful historian will transmit them with honor to all posterity. Finally, we implore the Supreme Being, who has conducted you through so many dangers, to hold you in his protection during a long and happy life.

To which he was pleased to return the following answer:

"To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the town of Petersburg.

"GENTLEMEN: This instance of your politeness is the more pleasing, as it was unexpected. The war being at an end and my command extinct, this address seems not to be matter of form, but a mark of esteem. The flattering terms in which you express yourselves of my public conduct, displays both your justice and your generosity. In reviewing the calamities that are past, and contemplating the pleasures to come, I feel a hap-

piness in distress. For though I am oppressed with difficulties created by public necessity, and though I have too much reason to think they will cloud, if not embitter future life, yet as they have contributed to public happiness, it serves to soften private misfortune.

"The compliment you pay to my social character and the solicitude you express for my future protection, merit every acknowledgment which a generous nature can feel, or a grateful temper return, and such I wish to offer.

"I am, gentlemen, with the highest esteem, your most obedient humble servant.

"NATHANIEL GREENE."

"PETERSBURG, Oct. 22, 1784."

After presenting the foregoing address, the General, with the officers and gentlemen in town, were invited to a public dinner, at the house of Mr. William Durell, on Old street, where the afternoon was spent in the greatest harmony and sociability.

THE UNION OF THE STATES.—The *Providence Post* notices the following coincidence:—

"At the recent celebration of American Independence in Liverpool by citizens of the United States, Beverly Tucker, Esq., our Consul, presiding, the following was the sixth regular toast:

"'6. *The States of the American Union*.—distinct as the billows—one as the sea.'

"Now it so happened that our worthy Mayor, at the celebration in Pawtucket, on the same day, closed a very felicitous speech in response to a compliment, with the following sentiment:

"' *The States of our Union*—long, long may they be
Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea.'

"We do not see why this may not be considered as fair an evidence of spiritual communion between kindred minds as any of the late published tests. That the idea should occur to two gentlemen, three thousand miles apart, and be published in the same words, under circumstances that preclude the possibility of collusion, looks a little suspicious. What say the mediums? No one will be so uncourteous as to charge the coincidence to the account of kindred reading!"

The *Boston Atlas* thus replies to this:—

"At a celebration in Richmond, Virginia, some twenty years ago, some person gave as a sentiment the lines which are attributed to 'our worthy Mayor.' The sentiment was quoted in nearly every paper in the country, and was universally regarded as a most felicitous and beautiful sentiment, and the gentleman who gave

it received many commendations. But, in a few weeks, some 'book worm,' without any malice aforethought, disrobed it of its originality. The lines were written by Montgomery, and occur in the poem entitled 'Ocean.' Here is the quotation:

" 'Ah! why has Jehovah, in forming the world,
With the waters divided the land?
Tho' ramparts of rocks round the firmament hurl'd,
And cradled the deep in his hand,
If man may transgress his Eternal decree,
And leap o'er the bounds of his birth,
And violate nations and realms that should be
Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea.'

"This may explain to our Providence friend why the same sentiment should be drunk in England and America on the late anniversary of our nation's birthday."

THE LOVER AND THE ECHO.—"The following elegant bagatelle," so says the newspaper from which some time ago, I clipped it, "was the production of Dr. John M. Harney, who died at Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1825. He has published several light pieces of uncommon merit."

It seems worthy of a place in the Magazine. TREMONT.

Lover. Echo! mysterious nymph, declare
Of what you're made, and what you are—
Echo. Air!
Lover. Mid air, cliff and places high,
Sweet Echo! listening love you lie—
Echo. You lie!
Lover. Thou dost resuscitate dead sounds—
Hark! how my voice revives, resounds!
Echo. Zounds!
Lover. I'll question thee before I go—
Come, answer me more apropos!
Echo. Poh! Poh!
Lover. Tell me, fair nymph, if e'er you saw
So sweet a girl as Phebe Shaw!
Echo. Pshaw!
Lover. Say, what will turn that frisking coney
Into the toils of matrimony?
Echo. Money!
Lover. Has Phœbe not a heavenly brow?
Is it not white as pearl—as snow?
Echo. Ass! no!
Lover. Her eyes! Was ever such a pair?
Are the stars brighter than they are?
Echo. They are!
Lover. Echo, thou liest, but can't deceive me;
Her eyes eclipse the stars, believe me—
Echo. Leave me!
Lover. But come, thou saucy, pert romancer,
Who is as fair as Phœbe? Answer.
Echo. Ann Sir!

ELECTROGRAPH.—A writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, suggests the word "Electrograph" as a substitute for "telegraphic despatch" and "telegram." The latter mean only a communication by signals as far as can be seen, while the former literally signifies writing by lightning.

THE COOPERSTOWN BIBLE.—The following is a copy of the title-page of this edition: "H. & E. Phinney's Stereotype Edition | The | Holy Bible, | containing the | Old and New Testaments: | Translated out of the Original Tongues, | and with | The former translations diligently compared and revised | with | Canne's Marginal Notes and References. | To which are added, An Index; | An Alphabetical Table | of all the Names in the Old and New Testaments, with their Significations; | Tables of Scripture Weights, Measures, and Coins, etc. | COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. | Stereotyped, printed, and published by H. & E. Phinney, | and sold by them at their Book store, and by the Booksellers generally | in the United States. | 1830."

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS BIBLE.—The title of this edition is the same as that of Cooperstown, except that the words "H. & E. Phinney's" are omitted in the top line, and "together with the Apocrypha," is inserted after the word "Testaments." The imprint is "SARATOGA SPRINGS: | Printed and published, wholesale and retail, | by G. M. Davison. | 1833."

Both these editions of the Scriptures are in quarto in 4s, and (with the exceptions above noted and the following) are identical. The Preface to Collins' Bible is common to both and in each, the Old Testament terminates at page 574, followed by one leaf and title of the New Testament, the text of which begins on 579. The last page of both editions is marked 768. Besides these, in the Saratoga copy, are a few wood engravings; but the Apocrypha is in smaller type; paged independently and with exclusive sig. letters A-M, 1-96, and inserted, or interpolated between the Testaments.

It hence may be inferred that the plates were got up by one person. After being used in a town or village, with or without the Apocrypha, as circumstances justified, and with the local imprint, they were sold to some other printer, and thus we come to have a multitude of different editions of the same book from various localities in this State, although the stereotype plates from which they are printed are the same. E.

THE DEVEREUX TESTAMENT.—This book is sought for by collectors, as it is the first, and (we believe,) the only edition of the Rheims or Catholic version of the New Testament published in this State out of New York city.

The following has been furnished us as the origin of this edition. Messrs. Nicolas Devereux of Utica, and Lewis Willcocks of New York, zealous and wealthy catholic gentlemen, being in company, the conversation turned on the dissemination of the Scriptures, which one gentleman

of the party alleged was discountenanced by Catholics. Messrs. D. and W. denied such to be the case, and offered to furnish at their own expense, stereotype plates for an edition of the Rheims New Testament, if some society with which the party above mentioned was connected, would print off and distribute the copies. This offer is said to have been accepted, and the work was accordingly stereotyped, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois of N. Y.; and, when finished, offered to the gentleman with whom the agreement had been made. From some cause or other he, or the society, declined to print the edition, and thereupon the work was published for the proprietors.

The "Deveraux Testament" is a 12mo. of 344 pp. The copyright bears date September, 1828. There are editions of 1829, 1833, and 1835, printed by William Williams, Utica (who supplied the State of Ohio and the Valley of the Mississippi with large quantities of the work). Davis of Utica, is said also to have published an edition in 1840. The plates finally passed into the hands of the Sadliers of New York city.

E. B. O'C.

SAVANNAH, 15 October, 1783.

LETTER OF GOV. HALL.—*Sir*: I have considered the application, made in favor of some Gent^m to the Southward, known to Col. Wm. McIntosh, and make no doubt of the goodness of their characters, and should be extremely sorry, if any one Good man, should meet with the least molestation. Those who are entitled to good characters have I think, nothing to fear. I would recommend to the Gent^m of Liberty county, that those who are not on the Bill of attainder, and are not otherwise obnoxious, or offensive, be not in any respect disturbed.

I am Sir, your obd^t. and most h^{ble} serv^t.

L. HALL.*

RD. HOWLEY, Esq.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—As this is one of the most remarkable literary productions which the world has ever seen; and as it must become, if it is not already, the rarest gem of the typographic art in the United States, the following memorandum of the perfect copies known to exist, may be of use to scholars and bibliographers. There are no doubt other copies, the knowledge of which has not come to the writer.

Copies of the First edition of 1663, are owned by

1. Harvard University, Cambridge.
2. American Antiquarian Society, . . Worcester.
3. The Boston Athenæum, Boston,

* Governor of Georgia in 1783, and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

4. The Massachusetts Hist. Society, Boston.
5. James Lenox, New York.
6. Edward Everett, Boston.
7. John Carter Brown, Providence.
8. George Livermore, Cambridge.
9. Newport Library, Newport.
10. Loganian Library, Philadelphia.
11. Brown University, Providence.
12. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia,
13. Henry C. Murphy, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Copies of the Second edition of 1685, are owned by

1. Harvard University, Cambridge.
2. American Antiquarian Society, . . Worcester.
3. The Boston Athenæum, Boston.
4. The Massachusetts Hist. Society, "
5. James Lenox, New York.
6. Edward Everett, Boston.
7. John Carter Brown, Providence.
8. George Livermore, Cambridge.
9. Edwd. A. Crowninshield, Boston.
10. The Philadelphia Library, Philadelphia.
11. The New York State Library, . . Albany.
12. The Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
13. The American Philosophical Soc., Philadelphia.
14. Yale College, New Haven.

The writer would suggest that persons having other copies of Eliot's Bible, or knowing where they are to be found, should make a note of the same and send it to the Historical Magazine for publication.

J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE OLD HANCOCK HOUSE, BOSTON.—Among the most, if not the most, interesting feature of the Atlantic Telegraph celebration last evening, says the *Boston Traveller* of August 18, was the illumination of the old John Hancock mansion, on Beacon street. The old gentleman, nephew of the Revolutionary patriot, who now owns and occupies the premises, gave directions, that in honor of the event, even the lightning rods planted by Franklin himself on his mansion, should afford some indications of the joy universally felt on the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The mansion was illuminated from the lower floor to the attic, and was a beautiful spectacle. An interesting circumstance connected with this illumination is related in regard to the candlesticks which were used. They have been brought in requisition for a purpose similar to that of last night, on three previous memorable occasions. In 1783, when peace was declared; in 1815, when the difficulties growing out of the last war were settled by a peace Declaration; and in 1848, on the occasion of the Cochituate Water Celebration.

QUERIES.

IRREGULAR SPELLING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, (vol. i. p. 170).—Your correspondent "Huchinson," in the June number of the Hist.

Mag., gives several examples of the same words being spelled differently on the same page in the "Short Story," published in 1644. His examples and those I have myself observed in other works, convince me that these variations in orthography were intentional; but I never supposed there was any system in them till I met with the following remark in a late number of the English "Notes and Queries" (2d S. v. 400, May 15, 1858):

"When the pronouns *mee*, etc., are spelled with a double *e*, as *mee*, etc., it denotes the word to be emphatick."

This remark is found in an article on "The First Edition of Paradise Lost," which I presume, from the initials appended, was written by S. W. Singer. The writer is quoting a note by Waldron, upon the first edition of Milton's great poem, and probably the annotator had reference to that work only; but the thought has suggested itself whether this rule will not hold good in other cases of books printed at that period and earlier? I would ask if any uniformity has been observed by your readers in this apparently irregular spelling of the seventeenth century? TREMONT.

Boston, July 13.

BORQUET.—I have seen this word written and heard it pronounced *boquet*, by persons who cannot plead ignorance as an excuse. Have they any good reason for it? TYRO.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE.—Can any of the correspondents of the Hist. Mag. inform me who was the father of Dudley Woodbridge, who graduated at H. C. 1724, and died at Stonington, Ct. in 1790, aged 84? †††

FORT WASHINGTON.—Why is this fort, at Morristown, N. J., called Fort Nonsense? W.

GOTHAM.—Will any of your readers please to inform us the origin and meaning of *Gotham* and *Gothamites*, for New York? W.

MATTHEW LYON.—Mr. Lyon was a Member of Congress from Kentucky early in the present century. In what town did he live? During what years did he represent Kentucky in Congress? Did he do anything to distinguish himself? What other offices did he hold in Kentucky, and when? Any other facts or dates in regard to his public or private life in Kentucky?

Answers in the October number of the Magazine will be of great service to the querist. B.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES.—Who is the author of this phrase as applied to the Declaration of Independence? †††

FORT STANWIX.—The Rev. Dr. Peck, in his recent work entitled "Wyoming; its History," states, in a note to p. 33, that "The French had built a fort here (at Rome), called Fort Stanwix."

As this is rather at variance with what has been the general opinion, up to the appearance of Dr. Peck's work, I should like to inquire, upon what authority that gentleman gives the paternity of the fort in question to the French? ††*

OSANDER.—Miscellaneous Poems on Moral and Religious Subjects. By Osander. Hudson: Printed by Wm. E. Norman, No. 2 Warren st., 1811, 12mo. pp. 180, is the title of a little volume published by its author, to enable him to obtain such pecuniary assistance as would defray his expenses whilst studying for the Gospel Ministry. Who was Osander? C.

LAKE GEORGE.—What was the Indian name of this beautiful lake? Cooper is said to have coined the name Horicon, by which it is sometimes known. †††

CRANE.—Can any one inform me the christian name of the first settler of that name in this country? In what state did he live, and from what part of the old world did he emigrate? U. C., JR.

BALTIMORE, Md.

LIFE OF ALEXANDER SMITH.—I have a fictitious narrative, entitled: "The Life of Alexander Smith, Captain of the Island of Pitcairn; one of the Mutineers on board His Majesty's ship Bounty commanded by Lieut. Wm. Bligh; written by himself, on the above island, and bringing the account from Pitcairn down to the year 1815. Boston: Printed by Sylvester T. Goss, 1819." 12mo. pp. 240.

The copyright is in the name of Charles L. Sargent. The hero of the story is said to have been born at Gloucester, Mass., in 1760.

Can any of your readers inform me who was the author? J. D.

AMERICAN KNIGHTWOOD.—Grahame, in his History of the United States, relates that Gov. Spotswood of Virginia, having in 1794 successfully conducted an expedition composed of many of the most respectable persons in that province, across the Appalachian mountains, on his return, "established a temporary order of knightwood in Virginia, under the title of 'The Tramontane Order, or The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.' Each of the knights was entitled to wear a golden horseshoe on his breast, as a mark of distinction for having surmounted the Appalachian ridge."

Gov. Spottswood was himself knighted by George I. of England, and by him presented with a small golden horseshoe, bearing the inscription, "Sic juvat transcendere montes," as his coat of arms.

Does not this account for Grahame's statement? Or was there such an order established?

H. A. B.

COLUMBUS, O.

FIRST SETTLERS OF SOUTHOOLD, L. I.—In Trumbull's History of Connecticut, vol. i., page 119, the following passage occurs:

"It also appears, that New Haven, or their confederates, purchased and settled Yennycok, Southold, on Long Island. Mr. John Youngs, who had been a minister at Hingham, in England, came over, with a considerable part of his church, and here fixed his residence. He gathered his church anew, on the 21st of October, and the planters united themselves with New Haven. However, they soon departed from the rule of appointing none to office, or of admitting none to be freemen but members of the church. New Haven insisted on this as a fundamental article of their constitution. They were, therefore, for a number of years, obliged to conform to this law of the jurisdiction. Some of the principal men were the Reverend Mr. Youngs, Mr. William Wells, Mr. Barnabas Horton, Thomas Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin."

This article, with slight alterations, appears to have been copied by all subsequent historians, when describing Southold. Barber and Lambert, in their Histories of New Haven, and Wood, Prime and Thompson, in their sketches of Long Island. As far as I can learn, the records of New Haven (Quilpiack) do not mention the names of either of the six persons so stated as landing at, or residing there prior to the settlement of Southold.

Where did Trumbull obtain his information? Professor Kingsley remarks, that "Dr. Trumbull collected most of the materials for the first volume of his history, as early as 1774, and was much aided in his undertaking by the first Gov. Trumbull, who possessed numerous documents to illustrate the early history of Connecticut. There is no improbability, therefore, in the supposition, that Dr. Trumbull had means of exact information on this subject, which are now unknown. He says likewise, in the preface to his history, "that very little has been taken on tradition;" and whenever he relates anything on the ground of tradition, he appears careful to state the fact.

The records of Southold contain the names of some twelve or thirteen of the first settlers, among them the six stated by Dr. Trumbull, but do not state from what part of England they

came, or where in New England they first landed. If Dr. Trumbull obtained his information from some written documents—diary or memorandum—and such document is still in existence, perhaps it would throw some light on the subject.

It is generally supposed that the Rev. John Young, with a part of his flock, came from Norfolkshire, England, landed at some one of the early settlements in New England, but made no permanent abode until they "planted" in Southold in 1640.

Can any of our antiquarian friends give some authentic data for this supposition? T.

PETITIONS FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A history, or even a catalogue, of the various petitions for Religious Liberty drawn up at different times in our country and presented to the Colonial Assemblies and to the mother country, would be an invaluable historical document. I wish to call attention to this subject; especially as our struggles for religious liberty gave birth to our principles of civil liberty. Liberty of conscience has been god-father to liberty in the States.

A number of petitions were laid before the General Court of Connecticut. I will name a few of them.

The first of which I have any knowledge, was presented by the Baptists of Groton, (then a part of New London) in 1704.

The second was preferred by the Quakers in the spring of 1729.

A third was urged by the Baptists in the autumn of 1729.

The Separatists presented their first petition in about 1741; the exact date I am unable to give.

Another drawn up by Solomon Paine of Canterbury, and Matthew Smith of Stonington, and subscribed by near three hundred freemen, was presented in 1748.

About this time a number of similar petitions from churches of Separatists were urged upon the Assembly.

In 1753, about twenty of the Separate churches united in a memorial, signed by about one thousand. This same petition, with suitable verbal alterations, was sent to England "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council" in 1756, by the hands of Mr. Bliss Willoughby and Mr. Moses Morse.

Can any one give us a full catalogue of the numerous petitions drawn up in Connecticut above, with the names of their authors and the dates of their presentation?

F. DENISON.

NORWICH, Conn, July, 1858.

REPLIES.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER (vol. ii. pp. 150, 211).—Your correspondent Retsilla, in the July number, in an article on Newspapers, says, "It is hoped the inquiry of H. W. will bring out information as to the time when the first Daily was issued in other places; and also as to which of the newspapers now in existence in New England, and elsewhere can trace its origin to the earliest date.

The "New Hampshire Gazette" is the oldest established newspaper in New England, and probably in the United States, having been commenced in Aug. 1756, by Daniel Fowle, and is still published at Portsmouth.

The second is the "Newport Mercury," commenced in 1758, by James Franklin, and still published at Newport, R. I.

The "Essex Gazette" was published at Salem, 2d Aug. 1768. May 12, 1775, it was removed to Cambridge, and called the New England Chronicle, or the Essex Gazette. In April, 1776, it was removed to Boston, and the words Essex Gazette omitted; subsequently it was called the "Independent Chronicle," and many years afterwards (June 2d, 1817,) was united with the Boston Patriot, and subsequently, in 1840, they became merged in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," or rather it is still published on Wednesday and Saturday, under the title of the "Semi-Weekly Advertiser," which paper should in fact be considered as the third oldest newspaper in New England, for although the name has often been changed, it is still a continuation of the "Essex Gazette."* The "Massachusetts Spy" was commenced at Boston, 7th March, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, and removed to Worcester, where it is still published, being the fourth oldest newspaper in New England.

The first daily newspaper in Boston was the "Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser," commenced Oct. 2d, 1796; it was continued about four months.

The "Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser" was commenced 1st January, 1798, but continued for only a few months.

Another attempt was made in 1809, when B. Parks published the "Daily Advertiser;" it was a small quarto. Number 47 is dated July 21st, 1809; it was continued for only a short time.

The "Boston Daily Advertiser" was commenced about 1813, when the "Repository" became incorporated with it, so that it was the first successful attempt at establishing a

* The writer has files from 1st January, 1774, down to the present time; but a few numbers are missing; and also several imperfect volumes of the Essex Gazette prior to that time.

daily newspaper in Boston; and may the shadow of the "Respectable Daily" never be less.

J. W. P.

Boston, July 19, 1858.

MAJOR-GEN. ROBERT PRESCOTT (vol. i. p. 373).—Correspondent G. M. C. asks if Major-Gen. Robert Prescott (whose name he finds in a list of British officers, printed in 1778,) distinguished himself in the Revolutionary army?

In a note to Commissary Wilson's Order Book (Albany, 1857), p. 120, G. M. C. will find a sketch of the life of one Major-Gen. Robert Prescott, who served in the British army in our Revolutionary War; but it does not appear that he was a major-general in 1778, as his appointment to that rank was in 1781.

MOSAHGWAMOC.

YANKEE DOODLE (vol. i. pp. 26, 92, 124, 221, 314; Vol. ii. p. 212).—The following letter, says the *National Intelligencer*, has been received by a gentleman of this city from our accomplished secretary of legation at Madrid:—

"MADRID, June 3, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR: The tune Yankee Doodle, from the first of my showing it here, has been acknowledged by persons acquainted with music to bear a strong resemblance to the popular airs of Biscay; and yesterday a professor from the north recognized it as being much like the ancient sword dance played on solemn occasions by the people of San Sebastian. He says the tune varies in those provinces, and proposes in a couple of months to give me the changes as they are to be found in their different towns, that the matter may be judged of and fairly understood. Our national air certainly has its origin in the music of the free Pyrenees; the first strains are identically those of the heroic *Danza Esparta*, as it was played to me, of brave old Biscay.

'Very truly yours,

"BUCKINGHAM SMITH."

Kossuth, says the *Boston Post*, informed us that the Hungarians with him in this country first heard Yankee Doodle on the Mississippi River, when they immediately recognized it as one of the old national airs of their native land—one played in the dances of that country—and they began immediately to caper and dance as they used to in Hungary. It is curious that the same air should be found in old Biscay.

Another correspondent says, Watson in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. ii. pp. 333, 335, gives a good account of the origin of Yankee Doodle.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON (vol. ii. pp. 151, 213).—In reply to T. F. S. query, I send you two

brief accounts of portraits of Washington; the first, taken from the New Orleans Delta, of Dec. 1857: the second from the Cincinnati Inquirer, June, 1858. J. A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

"During the War of Independence, Louis XVI. sent his famous painter, Lebarbier, to America, charged with the double mission of presenting Washington with the decoration of the order of 'Saint Esprit,' and of painting the portrait of the Father of his Country. The commands of the King of France were fulfilled, and Lebarbier returned to Europe, carrying with him a magnificent full-length picture of Washington. At the French Revolution this painting was sold in common with most of the furniture of the unfortunate Louis, and fell into the hands of an amateur whose effects were disposed of a few months ago, while C. Duhamel, Esq., of this city, was in Paris. Mr. Duhamel purchased the painting, and has brought it to New Orleans, where it may be seen by the lovers of artistic merit at 50 Chartres street.

"This is, undoubtedly, one of the most beautiful and striking of the portraits of Washington. Its merit as a work of art is undoubted. The picture is a full-sized likeness of Washington at a period when the hero was at the acme of physical development, and before time had rendered his proportions somewhat large and unsymmetrical. His attitude is full of grace, his countenance wears an air of benevolence and calm repose. His right hand rests upon his hip, whilst his left is on a piece of ordnance. The expression of the portrait is remarkably fine, and the details are worked up with a skill denoting high artistic merit. We advise all who have seen a picture of Washington taken while the subject was still in the prime of manhood, to examine this admirable work."

Pencil Sketch of Washington.—We were lately shown a pencil sketch of General Washington taken from life by Charles Wilson Peale, in the year 1777. It was framed from a part of an elm tree, then standing in front of Chew's house, on the Germantown Battle Ground. The frame was made by a son of Dr. Fraley, of Revolutionary fame.

PIETAS ET GRATULATIO, &C., (vol. i. p. 26).—The English Ode which obtained the prize of a guinea, was written by the Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., of Portland, Me.

In August, 1847, the late Elijah Deane of Mansfield, Mass., then an old man, but possessing a remarkably retentive memory, repeated to the writer of this, the poem (numbered ten), commencing: "Hark! to what melancholy sound," and in-

formed him that his uncle, Rev. Dr. Samuel Deane of Portland, received a guinea for writing it.

Mr. Jacob Deane, of Mansfield, now in his 78th year (a relative of Dr. Deane), also informs the writer that he remembers having heard that Dr. Deane received a guinea for writing a poem to send to the King of England.

In the Monthly Anthology for 1809, is a reference, in notices to correspondents, to a letter from Rev. Dr. Deane, at that time the only surviving writer in the above work, with regard to the different authors. Can any of your correspondents state whether that letter is now in existence, and if so, in whose hands? W. R. D.

BROOKLYN, July 30, 1858.

BOOK PRINTED IN 1446 WITH A DATE (vol. i. p. 337; vol. ii. p. 22 and p. 185).—The title of the book bearing this date, exhibited by Mr. Pulsifer, I find given in the Boston Daily Advertiser for July 3, 1856, as follows:

"Searmones aurei de sanctis fratribus Leonardi vtino sacre theologie doctoris ordinis predicatorum." J. D.

WIRE PULLING (vol. i. p. 244).—I do not think the definition copied from the Boston Bee gives the sense in which this phrase is generally used. Webster's definition seems the true one; namely, "The act of pulling the wires of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue." See his large Dictionary, p. 1268.

MOSAHGWAMOO.

FRANKLIN (vol. ii. p. 163).—In the number of the Historical Magazine for June, is a letter from Franklin. The writer of the preliminary notice remarks: "I am not aware that it has ever before appeared in print. The name of the person to whom it was addressed is lost with the envelope or outer leaf." This letter may be found in Sparks's edition of *Franklin's Works*, vol. vi. p. 161, addressed to the Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth in Connecticut, who was much given to philosophical studies. By the INDEX it appears that ten other letters addressed to him were printed for the first time in that work. Mr. Sparks says in his preface, that these letters were furnished to him by Mr. Thomas F. Davies of New Haven.

I have also seen in several newspapers a very interesting letter from Washington to Madison, concerning the Farewell Address, dated May 20th, 1792, purporting to be published from the original among Madison's papers, with the remark, that it is not contained in *Sparks's Washington*. Whoever will turn to that work, vol.

xii. p. 382, will find the same letter, and Mr. Madison's answer.

O. M.

NEGRO-ENGLISH TESTAMENT, (vol. ii. p. 241).—This singular translation, concerning which your correspondent "Rice Planter," inquires in the last number of the *Historical Magazine*, was prepared for the negroes in Surinam, who number slave and free, nearly 100,000. For more than a century, the missionaries of the Moravian church have been laboring there, and with no little success. More than one-quarter of the population, it is said, are now under the influences of Christian instruction. Their language is a strange compound of English and Dutch, with a sprinkling of Spanish, Portuguese, French, and African. No other work in this language has been published. The New Testament has been twice printed—in 1829 and in 1846. Very few copies were retained in England, and these, when offered for sale, bring a high price. The Duke of Sussex's copy sold at auction in 1845, for £3 10. My copy is of the first edition. There is an account of this Testament in the "Quarterly Review," written by Southey, and also in "The Bible of Every Land."

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DANA HILL, Cambridge, August 10, 1858.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA (vol. i. pp. 280, 316, vol. ii. p. 27).—I perceive that different periodicals are discussing the question as to when, and by whom the first religious newspaper in America was published. It was Harper's *Weekly*, I think, that asserted a few weeks since that the father of N. P. Willis started the first religious sheet in 1816, while a correspondent in the May No. of Harper's *Magazine* asserts that Francis D. Allen, who commenced the publication of the *Christian Mirror* in 1812, is entitled to the credit of being the pioneer in that field.

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"Mr. Porter was a man of fine personal appearance. Over six feet high, with excellent proportions, and comely features, his appearance was one that would be apt to make an impression upon all who saw him. He was generous to a fault, polite and courteous in his manners, and upon all matters connected with the turf and sporting subjects, a high authority. He was a free liver, and his excesses in this regard probably hastened his death. Mr. Porter was never married. His only near relation living is Mrs. Brinley, wife of Hon. Francis Brinley, of Kingsbury, Conn., a lady of superior mind and an able writer, with the children of her deceased brother Benjamin. His brother, Dr. T. O. Porter, was an able teacher and a successful writer, and about fourteen years since he commenced, in connection with N. P. Willis, the publication of a weekly paper called *The Corsair*. He died several years since. George Porter,

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At New Haven, July 29th, 1858, Rev. JEREMIAH ATWATER, D.D., aged 84 years. He was a native of New Haven, and son of Jeremiah Atwater, Esq., a merchant of the same place. He graduated at Yale College in 1793, and was the youngest of his class, and distinguished himself by his scholarship, taking several premiums.

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As a young man adapted to the place, he was recommended by Dr. Dwight, then President of Yale College, who was ever his fast friend and, was appointed the first President of Middlebury College in 1800. His efforts were unceasing in building up that College. He also entered into every public undertaking for the benefit of the place, and as an active Christian, his labors are still remembered. While residing in Middlebury, he was married to Miss Clarissa Storrs, daughter of Rev. Eleazer Storrs, a graduate of Yale in 1762. In 1809 he succeeded the learned Dr. Nesbit as President of Dickenson College, Penn. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the title of Doctor of Divinity. In 1815 he resigned his office, and removed to New Haven, where he resided until his death, enjoying his literary taste in a quiet and retired life. Dr. Atwater had five children, three of whom now survive. His wife, Mrs. Clarissa Atwater, died at New Haven, in 1834. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Susan Barnes, who died in 1854.

At Philadelphia, August 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLING JACKSON, relict of the late Major William Jackson, in the 93d year of her age.

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John Duer, with his brother William Alexander, early adopted the profession of the law, and both won distinction in its pursuit. William Alexander Duer subsequently held various legislative offices, was President of Columbia College, and held other positions of profit and distinction. He was also author of a treatise on the Constitution. He died recently in New Jersey.

John Duer commenced the practice of the law in Goshen, Orange county, in partnership with the late Beverly Robinson, of this city. Although his legal talents at once gave him prominence in his profession, he felt that he required a wider sphere for the exertion of them, and in 1820 removed to New York, where he has ever since resided. He at once embarked in a large and lucrative practice, and by avoiding political associations and the allurements of office, testified at once his attachment to his profession and his appreciation

of the necessity of devoting himself to it exclusively to become an accomplished and successful lawyer. His reputation soon secured him the appointment of counsel to the old United States Life and Trust Company, the duties attending which absorbed a very considerable part of his time. He held this position until the failure of the company. By the act of April, 1825, he was appointed, with Benjamin F. Butler and Henry Wheaton—the latter of whom was subsequently succeeded by John C. Spencer—a commissioner to revise the statute law of the State. He afforded valuable assistance on the first and second parts of the work, but his professional labors prevented him from giving more than occasional advice to his colleagues on the third and fourth parts. In 1849, after an honorable career at the bar of this city, Judge Duer was elected a justice of the Superior Court, a position he filled until his decease. On the death of Chief Justice Oakley last year, he became, by virtue of his seniority, and with the unanimous approbation of his colleagues and of the bar, Chief Justice of the Court, and though far advanced in years, was looking forward to a period of continued usefulness in judicial duties, when he was arrested by death. Besides his share in the revision of the statutes, Judge Duer is the author of a well-known treatise on the Law of Insurance, in two volumes, which is a standard work of reference with the profession, and of the series of reports of decisions in the Superior Court, entitled "Duer's Reports," five volumes of which have been already published. The sixth is now in the press, and among the last labors of the Chief Justice were the revision and correction of the proof-sheets of this volume. His oration on the occasion of the death of Judge Kent was a finished production, and showed the ripe and accomplished jurist.

Although he took no active part in politics, Judge Duer entertained opinions in decided affinity with those of the late Whig party. He was strictly conservative in his views, and never refrained from uttering them when he believed that the occasion demanded an expression of opinion. An instance of this is afforded in his remarks delivered at the banquet given by the Bar of this city to Kossuth and his companions in exile. On that occasion he did not hesitate to express his warm disapproval of the sentiments which Kossuth's progress through the country called forth, and to predict pernicious results from a universal acceptance of them. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and frequently participated in diocesan conventions as a lay member. His difficulty with Bishop Onderdonk, respecting the ordination of Mr. Cary, will be remembered as the occasion,

some years ago, of considerable feeling between the parties.

As a jurist, Judge Duer possessed very high claims to respect. A clear and logical mind, extensive and varied learning, and a singular enthusiasm for his profession characterized his whole career. These qualities, united to an ardent temperament and a somewhat imperious manner, were, perhaps, better adapted to the formation of a great lawyer than of a judge. But Judge Duer, though never able wholly to divest himself of his enthusiasm, was the model of a dignified, industrious, and upright judge. The zeal with which he would enter into the discussion of a case, and the interest which he displayed in the elucidation of its difficult points, frequently equalled that of the counsel who argued them, and could only have proceeded from a man who discharged his high duties as much as a labor of love as from a sense of duty. In commercial law, and particularly the law of insurance, his authority was very great; and of the law of real property he possessed an extensive knowledge. His ideas of judicial propriety were rather more stringent perhaps than the present generation care to recognize, and his presence was regarded with unfeigned respect by all who approached him.

A judge of the old school, and a man of unimpeached integrity and honor, he leaves a void on the bench not easily filled.

The deceased married a Miss Robinson, by whom he leaves a large family of children, the eldest of whom, William, held a diplomatic station in South America. Judge Duer was 72 years of age at the time of his death.—*Evening Post*, Aug. 9.

Notices of New Publications.

A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the command of Colonel Benedict Arnold. By James Melvin, a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company. New York: 1857. 8vo., pp. 30.

Diary of Washington: from the first day of October, 1789, to the tenth day of March, 1790; from the original manuscript now first printed. New York: 1858. 8vo., pp. 89.

These are two important publications, which now first see the light under the auspices of a private association of a few gentlemen of New York, ardent prosecutors of the study of American History, and imbued with that amateur taste for the luxuries of correct and choicely executed typography which has so often served the best interests of antiquarian investigation.

The Journal of Melvin is an interesting contribution to the story of one of the wildest adventures of the Revolutionary war, confirming in the plain evidence of a private soldier, jotting down his experiences from day to day, the oft-repeated narrative of hardships and disaster which a less fiery spirit than the youthful Arnold would scarcely have encountered. After Quebec was reached and Arnold was wounded, Melvin was captured with Dearborn's company, and the rest of his Diary is occupied with the hopes and fears, the anxieties, privations, attempts at escape, false regrets of seven weary months of imprisonment. At one time the prisoner hears that Washington was killed. The Journal, which inspires confidence by its simple literal detail, is prefaced by "Introductory Remarks" by Mr. W. J. Davis, one of the council of publication.

The announcement of the Washington Diary will excite no little attention. It is a most characteristic revelation of the private life of its author, at a time which bore the full fruit of his sagacity and experience. Every word is written with the fidelity of a court of conscience, as if each hour, pledged to a great service, had to be worthily accounted for. The Diary opens in New York, during the adjournment of the first Congress, when the new President had a little leisure to look about him. The journey through New England was then undertaken. We may here follow it step by step as if we were receiving the story from the lips of the narrator after his day's ride. The notices of manners, society, agriculture, the condition of the animals, the state of the roads, show an earnest observation, intent on the plain practical realities of every-day life. The arrival at Boston is told with considerable minuteness. Washington unaffectedly recording the particulars of the inscriptions, "To the man who unites all hearts," "To Columbia's favorite Son," on the arch under which he passed to the State House. With respect to the indisposition and point of etiquette of Gov. Hancock, in relation to his visit to the President, we are distinctly informed by Washington, "I informed them (the Lieut. Governor and two of the Council) in explicit terms, that I should not see the Gov'n'r, unless it was at my own lodgings." It seems that Washington's arrival was accompanied by a prevailing cold which was popularly called the Washington Influenza, just as Mr. Lossing, the able editor of the Diary reminds the reader the *Tyler Gripe*, a half century later attended another President's progress in the same region. The Journal goes on through Newburyport, Portsmouth, by way of Haverhill, through the interior of Massachusetts, by Douglas into Connecticut. On Sunday, "It being contrary to law and disagreeable to the people of

this State (Connecticut) to travel on the Sabbath day—and my horses, after passing through such intolerable roads, wanting rest, I stayed at Perkins' tavern (which, by the by, is not a good one) all day—and a meeting-house being within a few rods of the door I attended morning and evening service, and heard very lame discourses from a Mr. Pond." Mr. Lossing informs us that this was the Reverend Enoch Pond, who died in 1807, and that on his tomb-stone are inscribed these words: "Generous in temper, correct in science, and liberal in sentiment, the gentleman, the scholar and the minister of the Sanctuary, appeared with advantage in Mr. Pond." On his arrival at New York, Washington fell upon Mrs. Washington's "night to receive visits," and he records, evidently with satisfaction, that "a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present."

Though neatly written in the accustomed style of Washington, the Journal appears simply a private memorandum book to record facts of possible future use to the writer. Beyond that the record seldom goes. Thus the regular entries of church-going are almost in every instance, (the unfortunate Mr. Pond, being we believe the solitary exception) unaccompanied by any notice of the preacher, or his name, subject or manner. It seems mostly to have been the object to possess the means of looking back and saying, "there I was, and that was I doing" on any particular day. Even his rides and drives take the plain description "Exercised on horseback," "Exercised in the carriage" as if it were obedience to a law of physical health rather than, as most would regard it, a simple act of pleasure and enjoyment. The frequent use of the word "respectable" in reference to the company at his levees, or his wife's receptions, is noticeable; evidently inserted with an eye to the strength of the new government.

The purely personal private details of the Diary are of rare interest. We may read how and where Washington rode or walked for exercise—the Battery being a favorite resort—by whom he was visited, his steady attendance at St. Paul's church in the forenoon of Sunday, his frequent employment of the afternoon in writing letters on his *private* affairs (always specified as such) to Mount Vernon, his sober meditation over public business, the studies for which, with the reasons for his proceedings, he regularly records. In fine, we may get such knowledge of the man, as in his own day, only his intimate friends could readily have attained. When that man is Washington, who can set limits to the interest of the revelation?

The original MS of this complete portion of Washington's numerous series of Diaries, is in

the possession of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort. It is a thin oblong little volume, a cheap old-fashioned receipt book, filled from cover to cover with the writer's always neat entries. Many of course, will desire to peruse the reprint, and we would suggest that an edition of it be printed for sale.

Peter Oliver's "Puritan Commonwealth." Reviewed. By J. WINGATE THORNTON. Boston: 1857. Pp. 79.

The following "note," prefixed to this spirited defence of the Puritan Fathers against the attacks of the well known work of the late Mr. Oliver, shows the object of the writer with sufficient distinctness:

"Finding that an exposure and correction of the monstrous perversion of the facts and history of Puritanism, perpetrated in Mr. Oliver's 'Historical Review of the Puritan Government in Massachusetts,' would require a volume of at least equal size, the original purpose of examining his statements in detail is abandoned; but the temper and quality of that work are exhibited in the criticisms here reprinted from the *Boston Daily Transcript*:

"It is not a little strange, to find a descendant of the puritan colonists of New England, not only discarding their principles, but running into the utmost extreme of English High-church and Tory prejudice, against popular institutions of every character. Mr. Thornton does not spare such a degenerate scion of the old pilgrim stock. In this scorching review he challenges every statement, and defies every attempt to heap reproach on the memory of the puritan fathers. Not satisfied with vindication, he carries the war into the camp of Church and King, and exposes with great directness the alleged enormities of both. Mr. Oliver speaks of 'King Charles, the Martyr,' whereupon the pungent reviewer exclaims—'King Charles, the Martyr!' Verily, this falls strangely on the ear of a New Englander, taught to honor a Hampden, to listen to Milton, or to venerate the Eliots, Pym, and statesmen of the English Commonwealth. 'King Charles, the Martyr!'—that capital *M* is the author's, not ours.

"Again, Mr. Oliver remarks, that 'the principles of religious conservatism can never receive protection from the ranks of the preachers. The pulpit, unless sheltered by the altar, becomes a democratic toy. . . . Sir William Berkely, of Virginia, might well dread that class of ministers.'

"To this Mr. Thornton replies as follows: 'This Sir William, of congenial temper with the author, is he who wished that the ministers even in that

Colony 'would pray oftener and preach less,' and who thanked God that there were no free schools nor printing there, and hoped there would not be for a hundred years.' Ah! what an error in our Lord's commission to 'preach the gospel.' So effectually did Berkeley diffuse these principles, that Mr. Blaid, the proprietor of William and Mary's College, found that the want of schools, and proper seminaries for religion and learning, was such a damp upon all attempts for the propagation of the [Puritan] gospel, that little could be hoped for, without first removing that obstacle."

These extracts will show how thoroughly Mr. Thornton's *brochure* is imbued with the true New England spirit of civil and religious liberty. His great familiarity with the early history of that portion of the United States, enables him to sift every statement and examine every position, contained in the work reviewed, with great minuteness, and to sustain his criticisms in a satisfactory manner. In this respect, as a painstaking and diligent investigator of American history, especially of the history and antiquities of the New England States, Mr. Thornton has few superiors."

A Catalogue of Original Documents in the English Archives, relating to the early history of the State of Maine. "But I doubt not . . . it will prove a very flourishing place, and be replenished with many faire towns and cities, it being a Province both fruitful and pleasant."—F. GORGES. *Description of the Province of Maine.* NEW YORK: Privately printed. 1858.

This volume has been printed at the expense of Mr. Geo. Folsom, late U. S. Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands. The following extract from its Preface will sufficiently explain its character.

"In 1856, before quitting Europe, after an absence from home of more than six years, I gave a commission to Mr. H. G. Somerby to look up and make a list of the papers in the English archives relating to the old Province of Maine. The following pages contain the results of his labors in executing this commission; and although disappointed in some measure by the paucity of the earlier documents, especially in relation to the movements of the brave old knight, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the founder of the Colonial settlement of Maine, I find no reason to regret having had the examination of the records made by so competent a person as Mr. Somerby. The list shows what can be found in the archives of the State Paper office and the British Museum, of the desired character, and leaves no room to expect anything more.

"A few of the papers indicated have already found their way into print, and others may exist in some of our public records; but, with these exceptions, the mass of documents will be seen by the historical student to be a valuable accession to what was to be found in this country, either in print or manuscript on the subject of the various enterprises for the colonization of the northern coast of the United States.

"Having met with the 'Defence of Sir Ferdinando Gorges against the charge of having betrayed the Earl of Essex,' written by himself, among the MSS. of the British Museum, I procured a copy of it, but afterwards discovered it had been recently printed by the Royal Society of Antiquities; it is, however, inserted at the end of these papers, together with the interesting letter of Mr. Bruce, F.S.A. to Mr. Payne Collier, Vice-President of that Society, on the subject of Sir Ferdinando's Defence.

"The principal repositories of original papers relating to the New England Colonies, in print, are Governor Hutchinson's Collection and Hazard's State Papers. With these the present catalogue has been compared, and little found in common. I have not, however, deemed it necessary to suppress the mention of any document in the catalogue because it existed in other collections, preferring to leave it to the historical student to make his own examinations and comparisons in this respect, by printing the list and abstracts complete as they were received."

On a future occasion we hope to devote a little space to the subject of this documentary history of a State constantly growing in importance, from its favorable position for commercial intercourse with Great Britain and her American colonies. The prediction of Ferdinando Gorges, cited in the title page of this volume, bids fair to be fully realized in the prosperous condition of what used to be called the "Province of Maine," when under the proprietary government of the Gorges family.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The "Annual Report of the President of the Maryland Historical Society," for the year 1858, in pamphlet form, has been duly received by us, and deserves to be inserted in full in the Magazine. We shall endeavor to make room for it hereafter. The efficient and accomplished President, Gen. J. Spear Smith, fully appreciates the importance of the Institution, and devotes a large portion of his time to the management of its affairs. He remarks at the close of his report as follows:

"At the end of fourteen years of an existence

as a Society, we find ourselves in a useful and successful progress, our Books, Maps, Manuscripts, Paintings, Statuary, and objects of Natural History have steadily increased. For research into our archives, not only the members, but the public can, and do have recourse. Our receipts invariably meet our expenditures, and when the annual collections are completed by the Treasurer, an investment is always punctually made of the excess. It is not too much, then, to say, that we are in a state of matured strength; that our prosperity is advancing; and that we are perfectly independent. For this, the fruit of your labors, and devotion to the consecration of our well-being, allow me to proffer my sincere congratulations."

It appears from the same Report, that the Legislature of that State has made provision, by a recent enactment, for obtaining copies of certain manuscripts relating to the Colonial History of Maryland, some of which are in the Propaganda College at Rome; and that Mr. Jno. H. Alexander, a member of the Society, has been appointed by the Governor to perform this duty.

The Reed Family held their twelfth annual gathering at Taunton, in the orchard of the old homestead, on the 18th of August. John Reed of Taunton, the senior member, 83 years of age, presided. The orator was John R. Hodges of Fall River, and the poet, Mrs. B. W. Williams of Boston. Samuel G. Tucker, Mrs. Sophia J. Reed, and Mrs. Eleanor Deane of Taunton, and others, took part in the morning exercises, and the afternoon was spent in festivity and partaking of a sumptuous dinner.

We understand that Daniel S. Durrie, of Madison, Wis., has prepared, and will soon publish, the genealogy of the STEEL family. The work will contain in addition to the genealogy, the will of John Steel and an account of his services in the formation of the colony of Connecticut, together with a history of other families of that name, not immediately related, which will be of much service to future genealogists.

O. B. Norton, of New York, has just issued the *LIBRARIAN'S MANUAL*. A treatise on bibliography, comprising a select and descriptive list of bibliographical works, to which are added sketches of the public libraries, illustrated with engravings, by R. A. Guild, Librarian at Brown University. 4to.

We have perused with great interest the "Proceedings at the Inauguration of the Monument, erected by the Washington Light Infantry, to the memory of Col. WILLIAM WASHINGTON," at Charleston, S. C., in which the South Carolina

Historical Society bore a prominent part. An eloquent oration was pronounced by Hon. W. P. Miles, Member of Congress from that State, in the course of which he describes the military career of Col. Washington during the war of the Revolution.

The following brief extract is all for which we can find space at present:

"William Augustine Washington, the eldest son of Bailey Washington, of Stafford County, Virginia—a near kinsman of General George Washington—was born in the year 1752. He was educated by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, a clergyman of learning and reputation in Virginia. He pursued the usual branches of a classical education. . . . He was at first intended for the church, and was engaged in a course of theological reading when the political troubles of the country induced him to throw aside the gown of the student, and buckle on the sword of the patriot. He espoused the popular cause, and entered the army as a captain of infantry, under Colonel (afterwards General) Mercer, in the third regiment of the Virginia line. He early gave proof of his military capacity and gallantry. At the battle of Trenton, the success of the first part of the engagement was due, in good measure, to the vigorous manner in which he drove and pursued the enemy's piquets, after having received two wounds. At the battle of Princeton, soon afterwards, he again contributed to the success of the American arms."

The Annual Discourse before the Vermont Historical Society is to be delivered at Montpelier, on the 2d Thursday in October, by the Rev. Pliny H. White.

We are gratified to learn that a History of Western Vermont is in preparation by the Hon. Hiland Hall, recently a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Judge Hall's "Historical Readings," contributed to the *Vermont State Banner* some years ago, proved him to be possessed of the highest order of qualifications as a historian; and the copious materials which he has accumulated during a long life of public service warrant the expectation that his forthcoming work will take rank with the best of our local histories.

Charles H. Denison, Esq., of Westerly, R. I., we learn, is preparing a complete genealogy of the DENISON family, from the time of the landing of William Denison, at Boston, in the year 1630, to the present generation. This work cannot be perfected and completed, without assistance in tracing back their ancestry, from those of the family now living. And he would, therefore, invite all persons of the name to send a list of their families, with dates of birth, marriage,

and decease; and any other remarkable circumstances connected with their family history. He proposes to give short biographical notices of other families, who have intermarried with the Denisons; anecdotes of the early settlers of the name; and a sketch of the public life of Captain George Denison.

The return of Mr. JARED SPARKS, from a visit to the European Archives, in quest of materials for his forthcoming history of the American Revolution, will be hailed with satisfaction by the numerous friends of that distinguished gentleman. He was recently present at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at Nahant, of which some account will be found under the appropriate head in the Magazine.

Our friend, Mr. MURPHY, at the Hague, has again favored us with interesting documents touching the Dutch period of New York history. Two letters descriptive of the conquest of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, in 1655, written by one who was engaged in the expedition, having been recently brought to light in a Dutch publication corresponding to the English "*Notes and Queries*." Mr. Murphy has caused them to be copied, and transmitted them to us in an English dress for our use. They will be found in the present number, and cannot fail to be read with great interest.

The reduction of the Swedish forts on the south or Delaware River by Governor Stuyvesant, and the consequent final overthrow of the jurisdiction of Sweden in that quarter, were events of considerable importance in a political point of view. They have been faithfully described by O'Callaghan and Brodhead, in their respective works, as well as *burlesqued* by Irving in his unfilial but amusing travesty of the early New York annals, and the details are thus within the knowledge of all. But some additional particulars are given by this eye-witness (whose letters are now for the first time published in English), which may serve to throw fresh light on the expedition, so successfully conducted, without bloodshed, by the worthy Dutch Governor.

The citizens of Detroit, Mich. celebrated, on the 24th July, the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of that city by M. DE LA MOTTE CADILLAC, under the auspices of the Michigan Historical Society. Orations were delivered in English and French, by O. I. Walker and E. N. Lacroix, Esqs. We hope Mr. Walker's able and interesting address, giving the history of Detroit from its settlement, will be printed in pamphlet form.

THE

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General Department.

HERNANDO CORTES.

THE following description of the closing scenes in the siege of Mexico, in 1521, and of the capture of the Cacique, or Emperor, Guatimotzin, is taken from the dispatches of Cortes to Charles V. The simple and unaffected language of the great conqueror is much more striking than the more ambitious narratives of subsequent historians. The translation, which is quite literal, is from that published by G. Folsom, in 1843, of which a new edition is in contemplation, with the addition of other letters of Cortes relating to the conquest of Mexico, and one of considerable length descriptive of the conqueror's expedition to Guatemala, written after his return to Mexico.

THE SIEGE OF MEXICO CONCLUDED.

As soon as it was day, I caused our whole force to be in readiness, and the heavy guns to be brought out; and the day before I had ordered Pedro de Alvarado to wait for me in the square of the market-place, and not to attack the enemy until I arrived. Being all assembled, and the brigantines drawn up ready for action on the right of the houses situated on the water, where the enemy were stationed, I directed that when they heard the discharge of a musket the land force should enter the small part of the city that remained to be taken and drive the enemy towards the water where the brigantines lay; and I enjoined much upon them to look for Guatimucin, and endeavor to take him alive, as in that case the war would cease. I then ascended a terrace, and before the combat began addressed some of the nobles whom I knew, asking them "for what reason their lord refused to come to me, when they were reduced to such extremities?" adding, "that there was no good cause why they should all perish, and that they should go and call him, and have no fears." Two of the principal nobles then went to call their lord. After a short time there returned with them one of the most considerable of all

these personages, named Ciguacoacin, a captain and governor over them all, by whose counsels the whole affairs of the war were conducted; and I received him with great kindness, that he might feel perfectly secure and free from apprehensions. At last he said, "that the Cacique would by no means come into my presence, preferring rather to die; and that his determination grieved him much, but that I must do whatever I desired;" and when I saw that this was his settled purpose, I told the noble messenger to return to his friends, and prepare for the renewal of the war, which I was resolved to continue until their destruction was complete. So he departed.

More than five hours had been spent in these conferences, during which time many of the inhabitants were crowded together upon piles of the dead; some were on the water, and others were seen swimming about, or drowning in the part of the lake where the canoes were lying, which was of considerable extent. Indeed, so excessive were the sufferings of the people, that no one could imagine how they were able to sustain them; and an immense multitude of men, women and children were compelled to seek refuge with us; many of whom in their eagerness to reach us threw themselves into the water, and were drowned amongst the mass of dead bodies. It appeared that the number of persons who had perished, either from drinking salt water, from famine or pestilence, amounted altogether to more than fifty thousand souls. In order to conceal their necessitous condition from our knowledge, the bodies of the dead were not thrown into the water, lest the brigantines should come in contact with them; nor were they taken away from the places where they had died, lest we should see them about the city. But we afterwards found in those streets where they had perished, heaps of dead bodies so frequent that a person passing could not avoid stepping on them; and when the people of the city flocked towards us, I caused Spaniards to be stationed through all the streets to prevent our allies from destroying the wretched persons who came out in such multitudes. I also charged the captains

of our allies to forbid, by all means in their power, the slaughter of these fugitives; yet all my precautions were insufficient to prevent it, and that day more than fifteen thousand lost their lives. At the same time the better classes and the warriors of the city were pent up within narrow limits, confined to a few terraces and houses, or sought refuge on the water, but no concealment prevented our seeing their miserable condition and weakness with sufficient clearness.

As the evening approached, and no signs of their surrender appeared, I ordered the two pieces of ordnance to be levelled towards the enemy to try their effect in causing them to yield: but they suffered greater injury when full license was given to the allies to attack them than from the cannon, although the latter did them some mischief. As this was of little avail, I ordered the musketry to be fired; when a certain angular space where they were crowded together was gained, and some of the people thrown into the water; those that remained there yielded themselves prisoners without a struggle. In the meantime, the brigantines suddenly entered that part of the lake, and broke through the midst of the fleet of canoes, the warriors who were in them not daring to make any resistance. It pleased God, that the captain of a brigantine, named Garci Holguin, came up behind a canoe in which there seemed to be persons of distinction; and when the archers who were stationed in the bow of the brigantine took aim at those in the canoe, they made a signal that the Cacique was there, that the men might not discharge their arrows; instantly our people leaped into the canoe, and seized in it Guatimucin, and the lord of Tacuba, together with other distinguished persons who accompanied the Cacique. Immediately after this occurrence, Garci Holguin, the captain, delivered to me on a terrace adjoining the lake, where I was standing, the Cacique of the city with other noble prisoners; who, as I bade him sit down, without showing any asperity of manner, came up to me, and said in his own tongue, "That he had done all that was incumbent on him in defence of himself and his people, until he was reduced to his present condition; that now I might do with him as I pleased." He then laid his hand on a poniard that I wore, telling me to strike him to the heart. I spoke encouragingly to him, and bade him have no fears.* Thus the Cacique being taken a prisoner,

* Humboldt gives the following account of his endeavors, when in Mexico, to ascertain the place where the capture of Guatimotzin occurred:—"Strangers are shown the bridge of Clerigo, near the great square of Tlatelolco, as the memorable spot where the last Aztec

the war ceased at this point, which it pleased God our Lord to bring to a conclusion on Tuesday, Saint Hippolytus' day, the thirteenth of August, 1521. So that from the day when the city was first invested, the 80th of May in that year, until it was taken, seventy-five days had elapsed; during which time your Majesty will see what labors, dangers, and calamities your subjects endured; and their deeds afford the best evidence how much they exposed their lives.*

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH STATE PAPER OFFICE.

VIRGINIA COLONIAL HISTORY—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I inclose you the following interesting article taken from the *Richmond Enquirer*: D.

We consider that no State in the Union is richer in materials regarding her colonial history, than Virginia. From the first landing at Jamestown on the 13th May, 1607, to the 4th July, 1776, or for the space of 169 years, she was a colony, and her history has been stored chiefly in the almost inaccessible State Paper office, St. James's Palace, London. Under the fear that state secrets might become exposed, they were most rigidly guarded by the govern-

king Quauhquemotzin, nephew of his predecessor, king Cuiclahuatzin, and son-in-law of Montezuma II., was taken. But the result of the most careful researches which myself and the padre Pichardo could make was, that the young king fell into the hands of Garci Holguin in a great basin of water which was formerly between the Garita del Peralvilla, the square of Santiago de Tlatelolco, and the bridge of Amexac. Cortes happened to be on the terrace of a house of Tlatelolco when the young king was brought a prisoner to him. 'I made him sit down,' says the conqueror in his third letter to the emperor, Charles V., 'and I treated him with confidence; but the young man put his hand on the poniard which I wore at my side, and exhorted me to kill him, because, since he had done all that his duty to himself and his people demanded of him, he had no other desire but death.' This trait is worthy of the best days of Greece and Rome. Under every zone, whatever may be the complexion of men, the language of strong hearts struggling with misfortune is the same. We have already seen what was the tragical end of this unfortunate Quauhquemotzin."

We annex the original of these concluding remarks out of justice to the eminent author:—"Ce trait est digne du plus beau temps de la Grèce et de Rome. Sous toutes les zones, quelle que soit la couleur des hommes, le langage des âmes fortes est le même lorsqu'elles luttent contre le malheur. Nous avons vu plus haut quelle fut la fin tragique de cet infortuné Quauhquemotzin!"—*Nouv. Esp.* p. 192, 4to. ed.

* The anniversary of the capture of Guatimotzin, and the consequent fall of the city, was regularly observed with great pomp and ceremony at Mexico during the three centuries of Spanish rule; but since the revolution, and the predominance of the Indian interest, all this has been changed.

ment. It took much labor and time, by the most formal applications from one department of the government to another, consuming days and weeks, to get an answer, before access could be had. The applicant had, in his letter to ministers, to state specifically what he wished to read or to copy. Sometimes permission was given to read, but not to copy, and sometimes the application was rejected. Again, while copying the part permitted, if the writer wished to consult another paper which gave the names of Raleigh's ships, or the personal appearance of Queen Elizabeth, or the number of guns carried by the Grand Armada, or any facts regarding the colony of Virginia, the same forms would have to be submitted to.

I am happy to inform you that this whole policy has been changed, and that Lord Malmesbury has put the finishing-touch to the reform.

The difficulties were formerly so great that agents sent by different states to transcribe colonial records, were either refused altogether, or succeeded in so limited a degree, as to give up the enterprise either half finished, or to abandon the work altogether.

This thing is now wholly changed, and, under a few obvious and necessary formalities, the whole State Paper office, during the period of the colonial history of the United States, is thrown freely and widely open to any credited and respectable agent of the old States of the Union. And, if not out of place, I would respectfully recommend to the Executive and Legislature of Virginia to have a competent agent appointed to repair to London and copy all important records relating to her one hundred and sixty-nine years of colonial history.

To render the state papers in the State Paper office in London more available, Sir John Romilly has, within two or three years past, been charged with having them duly calendared or indexed. To effect this more speedily, he has had employed judicious aid and literary talent. Two volumes of these calendars have already appeared in print—one called the Domestic Series, in the reign of James the First, from 1610 to 1617, edited by Mary Ann Everett Green. The second volume, ditto, in the reign of Charles the Second, from 1625 to 1626, by John Bruce. Longman & Co. London. These calendared papers have brought to light many historical gems never before made public, and hitherto wholly unknown to historians. They contain notices of papers relating to the genealogy and history of Virginia and other American colonies, which are of the highest interest to the colonial history of the "Old Dominion," and should, by all means, be copied and placed in the historical archives of the State.

The calendars published not only give notices of colonial records, of the first importance, but they shed new light on the public lives of such distinguished men as Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Bacon. Raleigh's history has a melancholy relation to the early settlement of Virginia and North Carolina, and whose fate awakened a sympathy which will never die while civilization exists. The first volume contains some letters regarding Raleigh and his fate, which we annex. Though long, and written in the old, quaint, Elizabethan English, we transcribe them for your readers. The first is from Sir Thomas Wilson, appointed by King James I. to be Raleigh's jailer, in the Tower of London, and is as follows:

"18th September, 1618.

"SIR: I can say little yet of any purpose. I have taken the charge of this man, whome I found lying upon his bedd, in the tower, where the Lord Cobham lay, which has two windowes, one towards the Mynte, the other towards the great Cort, at either of which I conceive letres may be thrown downe if he hath any close confederates; and he hath a man, one that dresseth his soarrs, attending him, who Mr. Lieutenant sayeth is as close a prisoner as himself. I desyre to know whether he shall have this man or noe, or whether one of my men shall attend him; he complayneth that he is syck of a rupture, and swolne on his left side, and for that cause he hath an apothecary, and a surgeon comes often to him, and to morrow they are to minister unto him by eight of the clock. I desyre to know if I shall admytt them usually to come when he would have them, myself being by, and they being such as are the King's sworne servants, as they say. I would be glad, Mr. Lieutenant might be written to, to accommodate me better, I having but one pore barewalled prison chamber allowed me, both for my men and myself, right over Sir W.'s lodgings. I have had little speech yet with him, but complimentary. Mr. Lieutenant telling him that I was appointed to take the charge of him, he answered that I was welcome, and said, 'lett the King doe even what he will with me, for never man was more desyrons to dye.' Mr. Lieutenant tells me since, that the surgeon that was the King's sworne servant is lately dead, and now one Guillam, preferred by Dr. Guyn, the King's physician, ministreth to him. I shall trouble your honor no more tyll better occasion.

"Your honor's most devoted,

"THO. WILSON."

The following relates to a conversation held with Sir Walter Raleigh, on chemistry, by a writer who had known him:

"29th September, 1618.

"This day Sir W. R. fell to discoursing to me of the wonders he had done for the benefit of the kingdom, how much he had spent for the service thereof, in discoveries, &c., and after fell to tell me of his inventing the means to make salt water sweet by furnaces of copper in the forecastle; and distilling of the salt water as it were by a bucket, putting in a pipe at once, and within a quarter of an hour it will run lyk a spygot, so that he hath by that distilled water given 240 men every day quarts apeece and the water as sweet as milk. From that he fell to telling me upon my questions, the cause of the saltness of the sea water, by mountains of salt in most places and salt peeter upon every rock and cliffe, contrary to Aristotle, and that the cause of the greeness of all things that grows out of the erth is by the vitriol that is in the erth which is the salt of the erth, for lett a man with water gett all the salt out of the erth, there will nothing grow there."

The following, dictated by the King of Spain and sent to King James's privy council, goes to prove that he was sacrificed by James to the Spaniards, who hated him for his genius and valor:

"Julian Sanches de Ulloa my Serucieur—the Earle of Gondomar did, in his lettres of June the 24th and July the 25th, of this present yeare, advise how that he, having informed the King of Great Britaine of the hostilitie done by Sir Walter Raleigh and his adherents which went with him to the Indias, and of the offences which they committed, did command presently to apprehend the said Walter Raleigh and his associates which might be founde; and he did offer unto the said Comte of Gondomar, that he would give commandment to punish them there, or else remit them to this court, referring this to my election; and that he would presently make satisfaction of the damages which they had done in the Indias, out of the said Walter and the rest his goods, and of his sureties which were attached, altogether proceeding in conformitie of the confidence which I have of the amitie and good correspondence continuing betwixt these two crownes. So that presently after the receipt hereof, you shall give him congratulation of what he did offer unto the Comte de Gondomar in that place, and tell him that the punishment being inflicted there shall be agreeable unto mee where the said Walter did transgresse the said promise and securitie which he had given for not doing of any unlawful thing; whereupon the King's word which he kept with mee was groundd, with assurance that nothing of all that hath appeared should

succede; and seeing that the offences are so notorious and publick it is convenient that the demonstration and chastisement should be exemplarie also and imediatly; wherein do you make much instance; and besides this, that satisfaction shall be in matters of goods, of the damages which the said Walter and they that went with him did in the Indias, as well in what they did take as in what they did destroy, remitting to my officers the verification of what the same may amount unto, and commanding for the said effect all the said Walter his and his associates' goods, which shall be founde; and if they should not be sufficient, to supplie it out of his sureties goods; seeing that by promise of the said King made unto the Comte de Gondomar, when Walter went on his voyage, and of what my lord Digby did affirme in his name, that he should do no offence, which doing should be completely satisfied. It hath not been so as it might be taken, and of what ariseth in both matters do you presently give advise. Att St. Laurence, the 5th of October, 1618.

"Signed, Yo—EL REY JOHN DE CIEVA."

Annexed is a pathetic letter from Lady Raleigh to Lady Carew, begging piteously for her to use her influence to have Sir Walter's library and his instruments restored to her:

"OBOUT, November 7, 1618.

"MADAM: As I remember when your Ladyship was last with me, you tould me that you knew Sir Thomas Wilson well, adding thereunto, good comendacion of him, I beseech your Ladyship that you will doe me the favour as to treat him to surcease the pursuit of my husband's bookes or lybrary, they being all the land and lyving which he has left his poore child, hoping that he would inheritt him in these only, and that he would apply himself to learninge, to be fytt for them; which request I hope I shall fulfyll, as farre as in me lyeth. Sir Thomas hath already, by virtue of the King's letter, fetched away all his mathematicall instruments; one of them cost a £100 when it was made. I was promised them all againe, but I have not receyved one back. If there were any of these bookes, God forbidd but Sir Thomas should have them for his Matie,* if they were rare, and not to be hadd elsewhere; but they tell me that Byll, the bookbynder or stacioner, hath the very same. Thus entreating your Ladyship's favour, that you will be a means unto Sir Thomas that I may be troubled noe more in this matter concerning the books, haveing had so many unspeakable losses and troubles as none of worth will seek to molest me, but rather

* Majesty.

give me comfort and help. Thus I rest ever to be commanded, and to love you truly.

"E. RALEIGH."

Letter written to the Privy Council on Stealing Young Women on the pretence of bringing them to the Plantations in Virginia, etc.

"October 19th, 1618.

"Right honorable and my very good Lords—Complaint being made unto me that one Owen Evans had commanded the constable of the hundred of Whitleighe and others to presse him divers maydens to be sent to the Barmoothes and Virginia, I thereupon made my warrant for his apprehension; and being brought before me, I examined him what he was; he told me he was a messenger of the chamber, and shewed his badge of office. I then demanded of the constable what he or any other would charge him with. The constable affirmed that the said Owen had requiered him, in his Ma'ties name, to presse him five maydens with all speede, for the service aforesaid; whereupon, the constable demanding to see his commission, he showed him his badge, and revyled the officer, threatening him that he should answer yt in another place—another affirmed that he delivered 5s. to one and xrd. to another, to presse six maydens, and to a third he delivered his badge, and required him with all his speede to presse sixe maydens, else would he procure him to be hanged. Lastly, this acquittance which I send your lordship here inclosed, was shewed forth, and all this done in his presence and hearing. I then demanded of him whether he had received such money. I delivered the acquittance with his hand to it. He confessed he had; and so confessed all the rest in effect. I then required what commission he had to do all those things; he told me he had no commission at all, and so fell upon his knees and humbly confessed his fault; whereupon, I have committed him to the goal, and thought it my duty to inform your lordships of it, and with this also, that his undue proceeding in this manner bred such terror to the poor maidens, as forty of them fled out of one parish into such obscure and remote places as their parents and masters can yet have no news what is become of them."

All the foregoing documents are new and never before published until brought to light in the first volume of the "Calendar of State Papers," published the present year by Longman & Co., in London.

In a later communication the same writer says:

"Since a former letter on the subject, English publications have come to hand, which announce

that another volume of the Calendars of State Papers has appeared, edited by a Mr. Thrope, under the supervision of Sir John Romelly, Master of the Rolls. The volume gives the Calendar of State Papers extending from the reign of Henry VIII., 1509, to the accession of James I., in 1603, which includes the whole of the reign of Mary and Elizabeth.

"These calendars refer to no less than ninety-two bound volumes, in two collections. The first contains the miscellaneous correspondence from the days of Henry VIII., June 9th, 1509, to the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland, on the death of Elizabeth, March 23d, 1602-3, and comprises seventy-one volumes. The second collection consists of twenty-one volumes, wholly occupied with papers relating to Queen Mary's captivity in England. These papers are said to be of remarkable historical interest.

"They shed new light on the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and shed new lustre on it, while they show that Scottish history, such as written by Scott and others, is little better than romance. They put a new face on Elizabeth's treatment to Queen Mary, and show an amount of kindness and solicitude not before made public."

VALIDITY OF GOV. NICHOLS' GRANTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The following paper is copied from *N.Y. Colonial MSS.* XXIV. p. 1. in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. It relates to some early Grants in New Jersey by Gov. Nichols of New York, but is not enumerated among the Documents mentioned in the Analytical Index lately published by the Historical Society of that State.

E. B. O'C.

COUNCELLS OPINIONS CONCERNING COLL. NICHOLLS PATENT AND INDIAN PURCHASES.

The Land call'd N. York and other parts in America now called N. East Jersey was first Discovered by Sebastian Cobbitt a Subject of England in King Henery y^e 7th time about 180 Years since & afterwards further by S^r Walter Raleigh in y^e Reign of Queen Eliz: & after him by henery Hudson in y^e Reign of King James and also by the Lord Delaware & begun to be planted in y^e year 1614. by Dutch & English the Dutch placed a Governour there but vpon Complaint made by the King of England to y^e States of Holand the s^d States Disown'd y^e Bisness & Declard it was only a private Vndertaking of y^e West Indie Company of Amsterdam. So y^e King of England Granted a Comison: to S^r Edward Laydan to plant these parts Calling them New Albion &

y^e Dutch submitted themselves to y^e English Govern^t but in King Charels y^e 1st Reign y^e troubles in England breaking forth the English not minding to promote these New Plantations because of y^e troubles y^e Dutch pretended to Establish a Govern^t there again vntill y^e Year 1660 when afterwards it was Reduc'd vnder y^e English Govern^t. & included & Ratified in y^e peace made between England & Holland then it was Granted to y^e Duke of York 1664 who y^e same Year Granted it to y^e L^d Berckley & S^r George Cartrett betwixt y^e Dukes Grant to y^e L^d Berckly & S^r George Cartrett and Notice thereof in America Severall p^{rs}ons took Grants of Lands from Coll. Nicolls y^e Dukes Govern^t Severall of y^e Planters have purchased of y^e Indians but Refuse to pay any acknowledgment to y^e Kings Grantees.

Q: 1st Wither y^e Grants made by Coll Nicolls are good ag^t the Assigns of y^e L^d Berckley & S^r George Cartrett

Q: 2^d Wither the Grant from y^e Indians be sufficient to any Planter without a Grant from y^e King or his Assigns

Ans: 1. To y^e first Question the authority by which Coll. Nicholls acted Determined by y^e Dukes Grant to y^e L^d Berckly & S^r George Cartrett & all Grants made by him afterwards (tho according to y^e Comison:) are void for y^e Delegated Power w^{ch} Coll. Nicolls had of making Grants of y^e Land could last no Longer than his M^t Intrest who gave him y^t Power & y^e having or not having notice of y^e Dukes Grant to y^e Lord Berckly & S^r George Cartret makes no Difference in y^e Law but y^e want of Notice makes it Great Equity y^t y^e p^{rs}ent Propriet^{rs} should confirm such Grants to y^e People who will submit to the Conssions & payments of the p^{rs}ent Proprietors Quittrents other wise they may Look vpon them as Desseizors & treat them as such

Answer. To the 2^d Question by y^e Law of Nations if any people make Discovery of any Contry of Barbarians the Prince of y^t people who makes y^e Discovery hath y^e Right of y^e Soyle & Govern^t of y^t place & no people can plant there without y^e consent of y^e Prince or of such p^{rs}ons to whom his Right is Devoulved & Conveyed the practice of all plantations has been according to this & no people has been suffered to take vp Land but by y^e Consent & Lycence of y^e Gov^r or Proprietors vnder y^e Princes title whose people made y^e first Discovery & vpon their Submission to y^e Laws of y^e Place & Contribution to y^e Publick Charges of the place & y^e payment of such Rent & other Value for y^e Soile as y^e Propriet^{rs} for y^e being Re-

quir & tho it hath been & still is y^e vsuall practice of all Propriet^{rs} to give their Indians some Recompence for their Land & so seems to purchase it of them yet y^t is not done for want of sufficient title from y^e King or Prince who hath y^e Right of Discovery but out of Prudence and Christian Charity Least Otherwise the Indians might have destroyed y^e first planters (who are vsually to few to Defend themselves) or Refuse all Commerce: and Conversation wth y^e Planters & thereby all hopes of Converting them to y^e Christian faith would be Lost in this the Common Law of England and y^e Civill Law doth agree and if any Planter be Refractory & will Insist on his Indian Purchase and not submit to this Law of Plantations y^e Proprie^{rs} who have y^e Title vnder y^e Prince may deny them y^e benefit of the Land & prohibitt Commerce with them as Opposers & Enemys to y^e Publick peace Besides tis Observable y^t that no man can goe from England to plant in an English Plantation without Leave from y^e Govern^t & therefore in all pattents & grants of Plantations from y^e King a particular Lycence to carry over over Planters is incerted w^{ch} Power in prohibiting is now in y^e propriet^{rs} as y^e Kings Assigns and therefore tho some planters have purchased from y^e Indians yett having done soe without y^e Consent of y^e Propriet^{rs} for y^e time being y^e Title is good against the Indians but not against the Propriet^{rs} without a Confirmation from them vpon the vsuall terms of other plantations

WM LECK	Jo: HOLT
WM WILLIAMS	WM THOMSON
Jo: HOLLES	RICHD WALLOP
JOHN HOYLE	HEN: POLLEXFEN

A true Coppy

GAWIN LAWRIE
ROBT WEST.

THE IDENTITY OF THE ANDASTES, MINQUAS, SUSQUEHANNAS, & CONESTOGUES.

BY JOHN GILMARY SHEA.

The doubt that seems to hang over the Andastes of French writers, and the Susquehannas mentioned by Virginian and Maryland writers, can we think be cleared away by a closer examination of the earlier writers, and the present essay is an attempt to convey to others the grounds for a belief that one identical nation was known to the French by the names of Andaste, Andasto, e, Andastogue, Andastoei, Gandastogué; to the Dutch and Swedes, by that of Mengwe or Minqua; to the Maryland and Vir-

ginian, by that of Susquehanna; and to the later Pennsylvanians, by that of Conestogues.

I. THE ANDASTES.

I. *Name*.—The Andastes are frequently mentioned by the early French writers from about 1630 down to their overthrow nearly fifty years later. The Jesuit annalists wrote first about them from the Huron territory, and subsequently from the Iroquois cantons: the name which they give is consequently Huron-Iroquois. Father Du Creux (Creuxius) in his Latin Map attached to his History translates their name by the term "*Natio perticatum*." This was long inexplicable, but in the recently discovered "*Racines Huronnes*" of Father Potier, p. 288, we find "*Andasta*" defined "*perche à faire la voûte de la cabane*," "pole to make the roof of a lodge;" in other words, a bow bent to a half ellipse. The name Andastoe in Huron corresponds to the Andastogue of the Iroquois, the *i* subscript of the Huron being replaced in Iroquois dialects by *g*, as Potier notices in his Huron grammar.

The name frequently ends with *ronon* in Huron, and *ronon* or *hage* in Iroquois, both terminations meaning *people*, so that the full Huron name is Andastoe-ronon, and the full Mohawk Ganda-togueronon or Gandastoguehage.

II. *Language*.—The relations of the Jesuits and Bressani in his "*Breve Relatione*" mention them as a nation speaking a Huron dialect, and as the writers had frequent opportunities of meeting men of the tribe, there can be no doubt on the point. See the Huron Relation 1635, Rel. 1639, Rel. 1647, Rel. 1672.

III. *Country*.—The territory of the Andastes lay according to Bressani, and the Relation of 1647-8 (p. 50) near the Swedish colony, one hundred and fifty leagues, or five hundred miles S. E. by S. of the Hurons, inclining a little to the East; but the road from one to the other was actually 200 leagues.* According to the Relation of 1662-3, a large river rising near Lake Ontario led to their town.

IV. The earlier Relations mention that they lay near the Swedes, with whom they were on friendly terms. A Huron ambassador to the Andaste town in 1647 visited the Swedish fort, and there heard of the death of Father Jogues.

II. MINQUAS, OR MENGWE.

From the preceding data furnished by the French accounts, it is evident that the Andastes

* Gallatin erroneously placed them on the headwaters of the Ohio, and having been unsuspectingly followed by Bancroft, has misled many. See Hist. of the U. S., iii. 245, and the map.

were, 1, Huron-Iroquois; 2, on the Susquehanna; 3, near Fort Christina.

We have now to see what Dutch and Swedish accounts say of any tribe answering these conditions. It will be seen that the Minqua or Mengwe alone do.

I. *Name*.—The name Minqua or Mengwe is Algonquin, and given by the Delawares, who lay nearest the Swedes, just as Maquuas (Mohawk) was given to the tribe who styled themselves Ganniegue.

II. *Language*.—The language of the Minquas is a dialect of the Huron, as is evinced by the vocabulary in the "*Nya Sverige*" of Campanius (p. 172, rectius 182, and translated in "*Pennsylvania Historical Collections*," iii. 158).

III. *Country*.—The creek, called Minqua kill, was the road leading to their town. (Hazard, p. 77.) Campanius thus describes their town—we quote from the English translation. "The Minquas or Minckus lived at the distance of 12 (Swedish, *i. e.* 54 English) miles from New Sweden, where they daily came to trade with us. The way to their land was very bad. . . . They live on a high mountain, very steep and difficult to climb; there they have a fort or square-building, in which they reside. . . . There they have guns and small iron cannon, with which they shoot and defend themselves, and take with them when they go to war. They are strong and vigorous, both young and old. . . . They are a tall people, and not frightful in their appearance. When they are fighting, they do not attempt to fly, but all stand like a wall as long as there is one remaining. They made the other Indians subject to them, so that they dare not stir, much less go to war against them; but their numbers are at present greatly reduced by war and sickness."

From this it is evident that Andastes and Minquas coincide in race, language, location and relation to the Swedes; and in the total absence of anything to show two dominant tribes with the same characteristics, we must consider them as the same tribe unless historical notices of one are not predicable of the other, which, as we shall see, is not the case.

CONESTOGUES.

I. *Name*.—The name Conestogues is an English form, and corresponds to the early French Gandastogues, just as Conewago and Caughnawaga do with the early French form Gandawague. The disappearance of the *d* is usual in the language: thus on the first page of Potier's Huron Grammar we read, "*D aliquando pronuntiat ut n, et vicissim n ut d.*"

II. *Language*.—The language of the Conestogues was an Iroquois dialect, as Colden assures us

in his "History of the Five Nations," ii. 58, and is evident from the names of the chiefs who appear in various treaties.

III. *Locality*.—Conestoga is near the Susquehanna in the south of Pennsylvania, not far from Lancaster.

These points coincide exactly with what we have seen of Andaste and Minqua, and are corroborated by the letter of Father Lamberville in (N. Y. Documentary History, i. 400; New York Colonial Documents, ix. 227); and by Penn's treaty of 1701 (Penn. Hist. Coll., iii, pt. 2, 169), where Minquays, Susquehannas and Conestogues are spoken of as one tribe.

As will be seen in the historical sketch, the subjugation of the Conestogues by the Iroquois, and the overthrow of the Andastes by the Iroquois date from the same period.

THE SUSQUEHANNAS.

I. *The Name*.—The name was given by Virginian and Maryland tribes whose language has totally disappeared.

II. *Language*.—Their language, according to Smith, almost our only authority for the Virginian tribes, differed from that of the Powhatans and Tockwogh; the latter at least of whom seem to have been Algonquin.

Father White's Maryland Grammar and Dictionary, of which a copy is promised me, may throw some light on the point. As to the family of the language, it is a significant fact that Lederer in his North Carolina explorations took a Susquehanna interpreter on his visit to the Tocaroras.

III. *Country*.—They lay on the Susquehanna, and were a warlike race, friends of the Swedes and Dutch (McSherry's "Maryland," 59). According to Smith, "The Susquehannocks inhabit upon the chief spring of these four branches of the bayes head (i. e. the Susquehanna) two dayes higher than our barge could passe for rocks." On his map, as Bozman remarks, he locates their town on the east side of the Susquehanna, about twenty miles up. He elsewhere says, "They can make neare 600 able men, and are pallisadoed in their townes to defend them from the Massawomekes their mortal enemies."

He describes and depicts a chief, whose garb, arms, and especially the mode of wearing the hair, were peculiarly Huron. See Bozman, i. 128, 142.

"The Swedes," says a writer in 1648, "hiring out three of these soldiers to the Susquehannocks have taught them the use of our arms and fights." See citation in Proud's Pennsylvania, i. 111; Bozman's Maryland, ii. 273.

The meagre accounts furnished us of the Sus-

quehannas give us therefore only the locality and the connection with the Swedes to justify us in identifying the dominant Susquehannas with the dominant Minquas. The treaty made by Penn in 1701 is here also an authority as Conoodagtoh is styled "King of the Susquehannas, Minquays, or Conestogo Indians."

HISTORY OF THE TRIBE.

Before the year 1600, the Andastogues had in a ten years' war almost exterminated the Mohawks.—*Rel.* 1659–60, p. 28.

In 1608, Susquehannas at war with Massawomekes (Mohawks).—*Smith*.

1614–16. "Minquas called by Mohawks Ogehage," at war with Mohawks.—Map in N. Y. Colonial Documents, vol. i., and map in O'Callaghan's New Netherland.

1633. Minquas at war with Timbercreek Indians.—*De Vries*. Swedes purchase lands and friendship of them.—*Hazard*, 48; *Campanius*.

1634. Susquehannas at war with Yoamacoos.

1639–44. Susquehannas make war on Piscataways and Patuxents.—*Bozman's Maryland*, ii. 161.

1647. The Andastes, numbering 1,300 warriors, sent embassy to Hurons, and offer them aid against the Iroquois.—*Rel.* 1647–8, p. 50.

1652. Sawahegeh, Auroghtaregh, Scarhuadigh, Ruthchogah and Nathheldianeh, Susquehannas chiefs in presence of a Swedish deputy cede to Maryland from Patuxent River to Palmer's island, and from the Choptank to the N. E. branch, north of Elk River.—*Bozman*, ii. 683.

1656. Andaste hunters robbed by Onondagas on Lake Ontario, and war expected.—*Rel.* 1656–7, ch. 4, 5.

1660. Swedes make presents to Minquas.

1661. Minquas ravaged by small pox.

1661. Three Cayugas killed by the Andastes.—*Rel.* 1660–1, last chap.

1661–2. Some Minquas killed near Swedish post by Senecas.—*Hazard*, 341–6–7, citing Albany Records, xvii. 142, 150.

1662–3. Western cantons defeated by Andastes, and anxious for French aid.—*Rel.* 1662–3, ch. 4.

1663. May. An army of 1,600 Senecas besieges 100 Minquas in a little fort, but were compelled to raise the siege, and being pursued by Minquas, lost ten warriors and ten prisoners.—*Hazard's Ann. Pennsylv.*, 346.

1663–4. Senecas wish French aid against Andastes.—*Rel.* 1663–4, ch. 8; *Charlevoix*, ii. 134.

1667. A part of the Cayugas harassed by An-

- dastes cross Lake Ontario, and settle on the north side.—*Rel.* 1667–8, ch. 5.
- 1668–73. Andaste prisoners burnt at Onondaga and Oneidas.
- 1669–70. Andastes attack Cayugas, but offer peace; Cayugas, however, after a time put their ambassadors to death.—*Rel.* 1669–70. Senecas take prisoners.
- 1670–1. A Cayuga medicine man ordered his body to be interred on road to Andastes, promising to prevent their inroads.
Promises that they will take Hochitagete, a great Andaste chief.
- 1671–2. A Seneca war party takes the field against the Andastes, intending to join a Cayuga party, but before they can effect a junction, are routed by 60 Andaste youth, who then pursue Cayugas.—*Rel.* 1671–2, p. 81. "God help them," says this writer, "they have only three hundred warriors."
1672. Andastes burnt at Onondaga.
1675. The total defeat of the Andastes mentioned in the "Etat Present," of 1675.
1676. The Relation of this year says, "Andastoguetz exterminated by the Iroquois after having made head against them for more than twenty years.—P. 2.
1675. Conestogues said to have been subdued about this time by Five Nations.—*Colden*, i. 126.
1675. Susquehannas retreating before Senecas attacked by Marylanders and Virginians, under Trueman and Washington, and their chiefs put to death.
- 1675–6. Governor of Maryland in a commission to Col. Coursey, dated April 30, 1677, says, that the Susquehannas had lately desired to make peace with Lord Baltimore, and after these overtures had submitted to and put themselves under the protection of the Cinnigos. See Dr. O'Callaghan's note in N. Y. Col. Documents, ix. 227.
1683. Iroquois claim to have annexed the Susquehanna territory.—*Colden*, i. 54.
1701. Conestogues make a treaty with Penn.
1742. Teorhaasery (Day Dawn) and other Conestogo chiefs at treaty of Philadelphia.
1763. Conestogues massacred by Paxton boys. See account in *Parkman's Pontiac*, p. 414.*

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM ROBERT MORRIS TO HIS WIFE.

NEW YORK, 22d April, 1790.

I have not a line from you, my dear Friend. Mr. Cottinger sick, and nothing said about my

* After this was in type, I found that on Delisle's Map of June, 1718, the Susquehanna is called *R. des Andastes*, and west of it at about 40° is located *Canoge, Fort des Indiens Andastes ou Susquehannocs*.

family. I hope my poor little Captain is not sick so as to occupy your attention, if he is, Rob. or Wm. should have written to let me know it.

Pennsylv'a has lost that Illustrious Citizen Dr. Franklin. Peace be to his manes. Herichly deserves to be happy where he has gone, for he delighted in making happy as many of his species in this world as came within his circle, indeed that circle had, in many instances, no other bounds than the Globe we inhabit.

The next enquiry will be, How has he disposed of his fortune? I dare say he has shewn his accustomed Wisdom in the partition of it.

Miss Meade, too, I observe is departed; this, considering her situation, is probably not a misfortune to that Family, altho' her parents will feel sensibly the loss of their Child.

Mr. Montgomery will leave this on Saturday or Sunday, on his return to Virginia. I shall ask him to occupy his old quarters, but his stay will be very short, and on that account he may probably decline, altho' I hope he may accept. I am hurried, therefore farewell, ever yours,

R. MORRIS.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. ii. p. 53.) *Boston, August 4.*—A monthly meeting, the president, Mr. Drake, in the chair. Letters were read from Samuel A. Green, M.D., of Boston, and Edgar K. Whitaker, of Needham, accepting resident membership to which they had previously been elected.

Mr. Holden, the librarian, reported additions to the library of nineteen volumes, one manuscript, and 103 pamphlets, since the last meeting.

Horatio G. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, presented a copy of his lately-published Genealogical Account of the Levering Family, adding, that but for his connection with this Society as a corresponding member, he would never have thought of preparing such a work. Mr. Jones also presented, in behalf of Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., the manuscript journal of Samuel Hawes, of Wrentham, Mass., from April 19, 1775, to February 10, 1776. Mr. Hawes was one of the minute-men of that day.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer of the Society, read a biographical sketch of Rev. Elam Smalley, D.D., a corresponding member of the Society, who died in Troy, N. Y., on Friday the 30th July, aged 52 years.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, then read his paper on Prof. Ebenezer Kinnersley, and his Experiments and Discoveries in Electricity

which he had previously read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. (See *ante*, p. 80.) The paper showed that it was the fruit of great research, and proved that Prof. Kinnersley was plainly entitled to the credit of some of the discoveries that have been attributed to Dr. Franklin. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Jones for his interesting and valuable paper, and a copy was requested for the archives.

Col. Samuel Swett read a letter of Gen. Burbeck, dated March 8, 1848, containing many interesting anecdotes of the Revolution.

After the election of several members, the Society adjourned to Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Charleston, Sept. 3d.*—An adjourned meeting. Prof. James Moultrie in the chair.

The annual contributions of members are fixed at \$5.

The board of managers will meet monthly, on the first Saturday in each month, and the Society will meet quarterly.

The Society is now more thoroughly organized and prepared for work, and will go forward with increased activity.

The second volume of collections will soon be put to press.

The Society possesses abundant valuable and interesting material for several volumes.

Dr. S. H. Dickson was unanimously elected an honorary member.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 271.) *Wilkesbarre, Sept. 6th.*—Monthly meeting. The attendance was not large, and but little business was transacted. The finance committee reported the receipt of one hundred dollars from the treasurer of the Wyoming Monumental Association. The names of Professor Harvey B. Lane, of Middletown, Connecticut, and of Dr. John Richards, of Hanover, New Hampshire, were proposed for membership.

Henry Pettebone, Esq., presented a copy of the report of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; for which a vote of thanks was passed.

A Comanche arrow, taken by Capt. Ford's Rangers, June 1858, in battle near Canadian River, Indian Territory, was presented from Geo. E. Hoyt, Esq., of Kingston.

Dr. Ingham brought a beautiful fossil impres-

sion of sea-weeds, found in rocks in Ross Township.

The lectures of V. L. Maxwell, Esq., printed for the Society, were received.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

TELEGRAM (vol. i. p. 341; vol. ii. pp. 62, 185).—We clip the following communication from one of our excellent correspondents, from the *National Intelligencer* of March 27th.

"When and where *Telegram* was first used as a heading for telegraphic intelligence is easily ascertained. On the 27th of April, 1852, in the *Daily American Telegraph*, published in this city, the Editor, Mr. THOS. C. CONNOLLY, thus introduced the word—

"*Telegram*, means to write from a distance: Telegram, the writing itself, executed from a distance.

"*Monogram*, *Logogram*, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptance.

"Hence, *Telegram* is the appropriate heading of a telegraphic dispatch. Well, we'll go it. Look to our heading.

"The telegraphic dispatches in the same paper were accordingly given under the heading of *Telegrams*.

"This heading was continued daily for some time, but as it found no favor with the Press of the country it was dropped, and the old heading, '*News by Electric Telegraph*,' was resumed."

P. F.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1858.

EARLY HOURS.—In summer in the Dutch times, the Court began their session in New Amsterdam occasionally at six o'clock in the morning.

X.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON IN FOUR DAYS.—The first stage coach to Boston from New York, started on the 24th June, 1772, from the "*Fresh Water*." It was to leave each terminus once a fortnight. The fare was 4d. New York currency, per mile. It reached Hartford, Conn., in two days, and Boston in two more. The proprietors promise a weekly stage "if encouraged." 8.

CORRUPTION OF EARLY FRENCH NAMES.—Racket Lake (N. Y.), is a corruption of the French *Raquette*, Snowshoe.

Desmoines (Iowa), is a corruption of the Canadian *Des moins*, meaning "smaller fura." Des moines means monks.

St. Clair (Mich.), is not so called from Gen. St. Clair, but from St. Clare, foundress of the Franciscan nuns, in French Ste. Claire. It should

therefore be Ste. Claire (French), or St. Clare, (Eng.)

Buffalo (N. Y.), is a corruption of the French *Rivière aux bœufs*, sometimes written *Rivière au bœuf*. By bœufs sauvages, the early French settlers meant not the Buffalo, but the Moose.

J. G. S.

ANTIQUITIES IN LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.—I send you the inclosed, from the *Detroit Free Press*, an authority of "first water," fearing the article might not otherwise reach your eye. As a lover of antiquities, I think it merits a place in the Historical Magazine.

Respectfully,

A. S. II.

HOPEDALE, O.

"We were shown by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, a few days since, a specimen of a miner's skid, taken from an ancient working near the Quincy Mine at Portage Lake, Lake Superior. The peculiar interest attaching to this relic is not its appearance, but its antiquity. It was found at the bottom of an excavation about six feet in depth, which, in the lapse of time, had become filled with vegetable mold. The excavation having in this manner acquired a level with the surface of the surrounding soil, a pine tree had sprung up and grown to a great size, which upon being cut, showed by its consecutive circles the great age of 400 years. If it were possible to number the years it would require to fill an excavation of six feet with nothing but decaying vegetable matter, we might approximate to the age of this wonderful piece of wood. An idea can be formed, however, by imagining how long it would take a certain surface to become covered with a spontaneous growth of grass or shrubs; then allow this growth to die from the severity of the climate, sterility of the soil, or any other cause, and go to decay, to impart, by its own decomposition, an enriching influence to the soil, upon which shall spring up another similar growth, to follow the former to decay, and so on till these successive growths and decayings shall have formed a soil of six feet depth. Then add to this the age of the tree that was found growing upon the surface—four hundred years—and you have the same perception of the length of time that this insignificant stick has lain hidden from man's eye. When found it was surrounded by other similar skids, together with the rude chisels and the whetstones of the ancient miners. The other skids fell to pieces upon being handled, but this one was preserved from decay by having been charred.

"It is between three and four feet in length, and about four inches square. It is made of pine wood and is so thoroughly dried that its

weight will not exceed a couple of pounds. It is supposed that these skids were used by the ancient miners in raising the blocks of copper to the surface of the ground."

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—We copy the following from the London *Notes and Queries* for May.

"In 'N. & Q.' it is stated by *Mr. Winthrop* that Samuel F. B. Morse, in a letter to the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, United States, dated Aug. 10, 1843, has first made mention of an Ocean Telegraph. The Americans have not preceded us in this matter. In the year 1842, three or four telegraphs were offered to the Admiralty of this country. One of these proposed to carry out a line from Whitehall to a floating station at Spithead or beyond. The plans in detail were presented to the Admiralty in July, 1842. The lords were, Lord Haddington, Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Seymour, and others. The only difference between submarine telegraphs is in their length. These facts are known at the Admiralty." E.

BATH.

LETTER OF LAFAYETTE.

Copy of the original letter in the collection of Charles H. Morse, Cambridgeport:

PARIS, December 9, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

You are so very kind to me that I do not hesitate to trouble you with my private concerns. I know you are of opinion I ought to dispose as soon as possible of the greater part of my Florida lands. Such was my pecuniary interest before the Revolution of 1830; it has since become a necessity. The situation I have been in, has been the cause of unforeseen expenses for which it did not suit me to ask an indemnity, while it has greatly impaired my fortune. Arrangements relative to my family have also called for advances. It was my fond hope to settle my affairs with the sale with the greater part of the Florida property, say 16,000 acres, preserve the remainder as a pledge of the munificence bestowed upon me, and keep the stock vested in the bank to remain the better, and, in these revolutionary times, the safer part of my revenue. The delay in the sale of the land cannot but lessen that resource since I have annually interests to pay and no receipt to balance them should a company be formed to purchase that large tract, or a sufficient number of purchasers be accommodated with it, it would greatly relieve me. In the meanwhile, I expect the forty thousand francs, I have, applied independent of the two sums of money drawn upon you for the brother of Mr. Fourchy. It has appeared to me it was proper

to give you a general power of attorney rather than to send you a partial one for special occasions, so that I inclose it. I have not for some time heard from Mr. Skinner. It has been to me a great mortification not to have seen your brother General Cadwalader and the two young travellers. Be pleased to repeat to them the expression of my regret; I long to hear how the passage and the home atmosphere have agreed with the Commodore. Public papers inform you of the state of affairs on this side of the Atlantic. Permit me to inclose a few observations I had lately the opportunity to make in the House, as they contain special documents relative to the abominable transactions in Poland.

My best respects wait on Mrs. Biddle and I am with all my heart

Your affectionate obliged friend

LAFAYETTE.

THE GULLIVER FAMILY.—The Boston Correspondent "Byles," of the *New York Tribune*, in a letter dated July 29, 1858, has a gossiping notice of the family of Gulliver worth preserving in the columns of the Historical Magazine, for the association of the name with the satire of Swift, and especially for the coincidence having long ago attracted the attention of Pope.

"There has been a respectable family living in this neighborhood for two centuries of the name of Gulliver. I used to see the name of Lemuel Gulliver on a sign in Washington street, and always supposed that he was named after the discoverer of Lilliput and Laputa. But a friend of mine, who knows all about everybody's ancestors up to Noah, assures me that it was not so, but that Lemuel was a veritable ancestral name which had been in the family since before Swift was born. The tradition in the town of Milton, where the Gullivers originally settled, he tells me, runs, that there were two brothers emigrated to this country from Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century, one of whom, named Lemuel, returned home again after a while, and there remained, while the Gulliver family have descended from the other. This Lemuel Gulliver, it is said, was distinguished in his neighborhood, after his return, for the size and quality of his traveller's stories, one of which is said to have been, that the frogs in America were as high as a man's knee, and that his name passed into a local proverb as an imaginative historian. Now it is not unlikely that this neighborhood was that of Kilkenny, where Swift went to school, or of Laracor, where he lived after his first return to Ireland, and that the name of Lemuel Gulliver, associated with this particular characteristic, might have inhered in his memory, and that when he was casting about for a name for

his immortal mariner, this one occurred to him as singularly pat to his purpose—at once odd, and yet natural and simple. In one of Pope's letters to Swift, May 23, 1727-8, he says: 'I send you a very odd thing; a paper printed in Boston, New England, wherein you'll find a real person, a member of their parliament, of the name of Jonathan Gulliver. If the fame of that traveler hath travelled thither, it has travelled very quick to have folks christened already by the name of the supposed author. But if you object that no child so lately christened could be arrived at years of maturity to be elected into Parliament, I reply (to solve the riddle), that the person may be an Anabaptist and not christened till of full age, which sets all right. However it be, the accident is very singular, that these two names should be united.' Swift replies, May 10: 'I have with great pleasure shown the New England newspaper with the two names of Jonathan Gulliver, and I remember Mr. Fortescue sent you an account from the assizes of one Lemuel Gulliver, who had a cause there, and lost it on his ill reputation of being a liar.'"

A NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—Among the patents recently issued in England, is one obtained by Dr. Lichtenstadt for making pulp for paper and other fabrics from leather, or any kind of animal fibrine, whether in large or small pieces, shavings or shreds, either tanned or untanned. When in the tanned state, in order to extract the tannin, he treats it with caustic lime, or limy matter mixed with sal-ammonia, ammonia, or ammoniacal compounds, and afterwards washes it successively in an acid liquid and water, to remove the caustic liquor, when it is pressed and dried, and converted into pulp in the usual way. In case the animal fibrine is not tanned, it is first cleaned by being mixed for about two hours in a composition of water, caustic lime, and potash, then washed in cold water, and mixed with gypsum, or alumina, when it is ready for the pulping engine.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS AGAINST DUST.—We take the following from the London *Notes and Queries* for August. "Several thousand volumes having been under my care for some years past, I have been much interested by the recent notes on 'Dust on Books.' In a town residence this insidious and troublesome foe seems quite irresistible. Even in mahogany cases, with sides and back also, and glass doors in front, kept constantly locked, I find it penetrates. The best method towards resisting it has seemed to be, laying along the top of every row of books (which should be almost entirely level), a piece of stiff brown paper-millboard, etc., which

completely covers the upper edges of the books, and comes a *very* little over them in front. These can be from time to time removed, dusted, and replaced; for it is surprising how *soon* the dust appears. Without this precaution, I have found no *benefit* from the plan Mr. Linner names, of affixing falls to the edge of the book-shelves; though I believe his plan of drawing blinds down in front of the case would be of service in any place where the books are exposed to the sun, which soon fades the color of the bindings. I have thought that books bound in morocco or calf, are *much more susceptible*, in general, of damp, mould-spots, etc., than those in cloth, or the half-binding formerly used. Perhaps some correspondent can account for, or say if experience elsewhere corroborates this. S. M. S."

MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—An early decision of the vexed question which yet divides the British Parliament, and disturbs the Bench of Bishops, touching the legality of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, is found in the Records of the Court of Assistants in Connecticut Colony, in May, 1694. Nathaniel Finch was complained of, "for that he hath unlawfully married to Elizabeth Hemmeway," "sister of the said Finch his first wife." The pleas of Finch's attorney the Court "esteemed to be insufficient, and also of an *offensive nature*;" and "having considered the matter of the complaint, with all the circumstances of the case, the pleas on both sides, and likewise the rules of God's word, the judgment of most able Divines, and the Laws of this Colony, do judge the said marriage to be *incestuous and unlawful*. And this Court do declare the said marriage to be wholly null and void, and so to be esteemed for the future. And this Court do recommend this case to the County Court, to be held at New Haven in June next, to make examination into the same, and to lay such punishment on the said Finch for his said offence as the nature thereof doth require. In this Judgment, this whole Court agrees." S. D. L.

ZADOC THOMPSON.—The following succinct notice of this indefatigable writer and eminent naturalist is taken from "Walton's Vermont Register" for 1857:

"Born at Bridgewater, Vt., in 1796; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1823; published his 'Gazetteer of Vermont' in 1824, and his (first) 'History of Vermont' in 1833; was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1836; published his 'Natural, Civil, and Statistical History of Vermont' in 1842; visited Europe in 1851, and on his return pub-

lished a 'Journal of a Trip to London, Paris, and the Great Exhibition of 1851;' published an 'Appendix' to his 'History' in 1853; and in 1854 was appointed to his last public service as State Naturalist, the duties of which office were nearly completed at the time of his death, which took place at Burlington, January 19th, 1856.

In addition to the works named above, should be suggested his 'Arithmetic,' various contributions to public journals on Natural History and Geology, and meteorological reports and astronomical calculations for 'Walton's Vermont Register,' for more than thirty years in succession. In his youth, he scarcely possessed even the poor advantages for education afforded by rural districts half a century ago; and on becoming of age, his modesty prevented him from seeking aid from others; but relying on his own resources, he steadily pursued the studies which he loved, and reached an honorable rank among the scientific men of his day, both at home and abroad.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the President submitted the following original circular:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
"BOSTON, July 24th, 1785. }

"SIR: In Compliance with the inclosed Resolutions of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, I transmit for the perusal of your Excellency, an act passed in their last session for the regulating of Navigation and Commerce. This Act is intended as a temporary expedient, to prevent, as far as it is in the power of the legislature of a single State, the effects of a system of commercial policy adopted by the British Government, which, it is conceived, will be ruinous to the trade of the United States. That Nation seems to build her hopes and expectations of carrying these plans into Execution upon a supposed interference of Commercial Interests among these States, and a mutual jealousy arising therefrom, which will render it impracticable for them to agree to vest Congress with a sufficient power to regulate the Trade of the United States. But such hopes must be grounded upon an antecedent, and I would hope, a mistaken opinion, that these States in the time of their prosperity have lost that sense of Honor and Justice, that mutual feeling of friendship and attachment, and above all, that public Virtue and Supreme regard to the Interest and Safety of *the whole*, which so powerfully actuated them in the day of Common Danger; and which will be ever essentially necessary, so long as they shall continue to be one great Confederated Commonwealth. It highly concerns *united Sovereign States* duly to attend

to the ruling principles of all well regulated Societies; and it concerns them the more, because they may be more apt than others to forget, that the Interest of Individuals must be governed by that of the whole.

"It is much to be desired that Congress may be vested with a well *guarded* power to regulate the Trade of the United States. This being effected, the act of our Commonwealth will cease to operate. In the meantime it is to be relied on, that the mutual friendship and good humour of the several States towards each other, their sentiments of honor and justice, will be a sufficient pledge, that when measures wisely calculated to defeat the unjust designs of foreigners against the Trade or general Interest of the United States are taken by any individual State, they may be adopted by all; so that no one State may be left to suffer essentially in its own Trade by its laudable zeal and exertion for the Common Safety.

"I shall from time to time transmit to your Excellency such Acts of the Legislature of this Commonwealth as may regard the general Interest of the Confederacy or that of your State in particular, and request you to oblige me with similar Communications.

"I have the honor to be, with the most perfect esteem, Sir, Your Excellency's Most Obedient Humble Serv't,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

"His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland."

SALT RIVER.—Many persons may suppose the river of this name to be an imaginary stream, up which defeated politicians are sent by a sort of figure of speech. Indeed, it is doubtful whether one in a hundred ever thought of inquiring into its length, breadth, depth, or locality. From the description which follows, it is certain that the exile has not much of a journey to make.

"This river (says Bayard Taylor), where it debouches into the Ohio River, is not more than sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable, even in the dryest season, and, being navigable for fourteen miles above, has not been bridged at this point. We descended its steep and difficult banks, embarked our carriages on a flat ferry-boat, and were conveyed across. The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall sycamores clothed the bank, dropping their boughs almost to the water, and forming a vista of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between two wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it. While on the spot I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, 'Rowed up Salt River,' and succeeded in discovering it.

Formerly there were extensive salt works on the river, a short distance from its mouth. The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic, belligerent fellows, who soon became noted far and wide for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing for the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number became refractory, to say to him, 'We'll row you up Salt River,' when of course the bully saltmen would have the handling of him. By a natural figure of speech, the expression was applied to political candidates; first, I believe, in the Presidential campaign of 1840."

THE TOMB OF FRANKLIN.—"We are glad," says the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, of Sept. 10th, "to have it in our power to state that the grave of Franklin is no longer to be kept constantly under lock and key, and screened by a brick wall from the gaze of those who desire to look upon the resting place of the Printer Philosopher. Some time since, the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and other public-spirited gentlemen, agitated a measure which they designed to result in throwing down the wall of Christ's Church burial ground at the point where the remains of Dr. Franklin lie, and to substitute for the bricks and mortar, a neat iron railing, through which all who chose might look at the grave, and the lowly slab which covers the remains of 'Benjamin and Deborah Franklin.'

"It was proposed that the work should be done by subscription, provided the consent of the vestry of Christ Church could be obtained to the measure. The vestry has met within a few days and the matter was brought before the body. The passage of the following resolutions shows that the officers of the church cheerfully coincide with the movement.

"Resolved, 1. That public sentiment and a just and generous desire from every portion of the American people have invited the Vestry of Christ Church, to put an end to the misapprehensions that have continued to prevail with respect to the place of interment of Dr. Franklin; at the same time to relieve the tombstone of the illustrious philosopher and patriot from the concealment which has not ceased to obscure it for nearly seventy years.

"2. That an object of so much merited interest may readily be exhibited to general observation without intervening in any degree with the retirement and sanctity of the Cemetery in which the remains repose.

"3. That the tombstone being immediately adjacent to the northern front of the grave yard, on Arch street, at a distance of eighteen feet from Fifth street, the substitution of an open

rail work of iron for a portion of the brick wall, will open to access and public view a name which is endeared to the country by the warmest feelings of gratitude and veneration, and will contribute to keep alive in renewed and perpetual sympathy the fame of one who was the pride and boast of America, and the benefactor of mankind.

"4. That a Committee of three members of the Vestry be appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of these resolutions.

"It will be understood that the Committee of the Vestry has been appointed to represent the Church in the matter; the latter, of course, reserving to itself the right to approve or disapprove of any plan that may be submitted.

"It is proposed to take out a panel of the wall, immediately opposite the grave of Franklin, and to put in its place a neat iron railing, which will protect without interfering with the view of the tomb. A competent architect will have charge of the alteration, and the work will probably be commenced at once. In order to allow all who desire to do so an opportunity to subscribe towards this patriotic work, a subscription paper will be left with the Librarian of the Philadelphia Library."

PROLOGUE TO THE TRAGEDY OF ZARA.

BY GENERAL BURGOYNE.

THE following prologue was spoken at the opening of the theatre, by the ministerial army at Boston.

In Britain once (it stains th' historic page),
Freedom was vital struck with party rage,
Cromwell the fever watch'd, the knife supply'd,
She madden'd, and by suicide she died:
Amidst her groans sunk every liberal art,
That polish'd life, or humaniz'd the heart;
Then sunk the stage, quell'd by the bigot's roar,
Truth fled with sense, and Shakspeare charm'd no more.
To soothe the times too much resembling those,
And lull the care-tir'd thought, the Stage arose;
Proud if you hear, rewarded if you're pleas'd,
We come to minister to minds diseas'd.
To you, who guardians of a nation's cause,
Unsheath the sword, to vindicate her laws,
The tragic Scene sets glory up to view,
And bids heroic virtue live anew.
With ravished ears and emulative fire,
Rise Britons to examples we admire,
Unite the warrior's with the patriot's care,
And while we learn to conquer, wish to spare.
The comic Muse presides o'er social life,
And forms the parent, husband, friend and wife;
'Tis hers the mind from prejudice to save,
And call your good old Homer from the grave;
To paint from nature and with colors nice,
Shew us ourselves, and laugh us out of vice.
Now say ye Boston Prudes (if prudes there are)
Is this a talk unworthy of the fair?
Will form, decorum, piety refuse,
A call on beauty to conduct the muse,

And by the influence of the young and chaste,
Diffuse instruction, charity and taste?
Perish the narrow thought, the stand'rous tongue,
Where the heart's right, the action can't be wrong—
Behold the test, mark as the curtains rise,
How Malice shrinks abash'd from Zara's eyes.

A PARODY ON GEN. BURGOYNE'S PROLOGUE TO THE TRAGEDY OF ZARA.

In Boston once ('twill stain th' historic page),
Freedom was sunk, oppress'd with tyrant rage;
North, chief assassin, then the sword supplied,
And stabb'd by ministerial hand—she died;
With her last breath fled ev'ry liberal art,
That polish'd life, or humaniz'd the heart;
Then rose a stage, prop'd up by martial roar,
Where truth, and sense, and Shakspeare charm no more.
To soothe those times, replete with guilty fears,
And lull corroding thought, that stage appears,
Where painted belles with brother beaux are pleased,
And heads with love of pageantry diseas'd.
But you, infringers of Heaven's noblest cause!
Who draw your swords to violate her laws,
The tragic scene will paint to future view,
And blast your murd'rous actions o'er anew;
While future offspring watch their parent's eyes,
And taught by them, your hateful names despise,
Unite the Briton with the ruffian race,
To heaven a pest, to mankind a disgrace.
The comic Muse, presiding social life,
That forms the parent, husband, friend and wife,
That blinded minds from prejudice can save,
Will call your vaunting leaders from the grave;
Will paint from nature, and with colors nice,
Draw your true pictures, shaded o'er with vice—
Then say, base Briton's sons! (for such there are)
Will this just task demean the beauteous fair?
Will form, decorum, piety refuse,
A call on justice to conduct the muse,
And by the influence of the wise and good,
Transmit the purchase of their fathers' blood?
Awake each gen'rous thought, each kindly lay,
And hail the near approach of beaming day.
Behold this western world an empire rise,
Which cheats like orient morn th' enravish'd eyes!

QUERIES.

JOURNAL OF MADAM KNIGHT.—In Madam Knight's Journal of her visit to New York in 1704, republished in *The Living Age* for June, 1858, No. 735, there are several words which I have never seen before. Describing a man who had lighted a pipe, or "black Junk," she says he "presents it piping hott to his *muscheetos*, and fell to sucking like a calf, without speaking, for near a quarter of an hour."

Again, when stopping at a tavern, she says: "Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back *Lento*, w^{ch} was almost fill'd wth the bedstead," etc.—"Being at a merchant's house, in comes a tall country fellow, wth his *alfogeos* full of Tobacco; for they seldom Loose their Cudd, but keep Chewing and Spitting as long as they'r eyes are open."

Can any of your readers give the origin and meaning of the three italicized words? J.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.—In the *Providence Gazette* for Saturday, March 3, 1764 (vol. ii. No. 72), *William Johnson* advertises that he will deliver two lectures on Electricity, at the Court House in Providence. The syllabus of the lectures is the same as that of Professor Kinnersley.

Can any of your readers inform me who William Johnson was, where he lived, and when he died? H. G. JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1858.

STRICTURES ON THE POWER OF THE PRELACY.—“*Strictures on the Love of Power in the Prelacy*; by a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Association of the State of S. C.,” is the title of a pamphlet which was brought under the consideration of, and condemned by, the Episcopal Convention, in its session at Philadelphia in 1795. It was written by a member of the House of Lay Deputies, who had to retract and apologize for his publication, which was declared to contain a virulent attack on the doctrines and discipline of the church. Who was the author? D.

DIARY OF GOFFE.—The following extract, relating to the English regicides, is taken from Hutchinson’s “*History of Massachusetts*” (Salem, 1795), vol. i. p. 197:

“Goffe kept a journal or diary from the day he left Westminster, May 4, until the year 1667, which, together with several other papers belonging to him, I have in my possession. Almost the whole is in characters or short hand, not very difficult to decypher. The story of these persons has never yet been published to the world. It has never been known in New England. These papers after their death were collected, and have remained near a hundred years in a library in Boston. It must give some entertainment to the curious.”

Is it known to what library allusion is here made? Or can any one inform me if this diary is still in existence? S. A. G.

BOSTON.

MALIGNANT—CURIOUS ERROR OF NOAH WEBSTER.—The quarto edition of Webster’s Dictionary, “revised and enlarged by Chauncy A. Goodrich,” published by George and Charles Merriam, Springfield, Mass., 1856, has the following word and explanation:

“*Malignant*—A name of reproach for a Puritan.”

The word was used in a sense precisely opposite. Sir Walter Scott, in “*Woodstock*,” makes Everard say to Wildrake:

“Now, I prithee, hush,—thou hast, I say, by example, become at one time a ‘*Malignant*,’ and mixed in the party of the late king.”

Everard (*solus*).—“If the remembrance served to contradict the idea of fitting phantoms and unreal dangers, it certainly induced him to believe that there was in some part of this extensive mansion a party of Cavaliers or *Malignants*,” etc.

Markham’s English History, p. 297.—“The royalists, to show their contempt of the opposite party, and in ridicule of the formality of the close cropped hair of the Puritans, gave them the name of ‘*Roundheads*,’ while they, on their side, gave the royalists the titles of ‘*Cavaliers*’ and ‘*Malignants*.’”

Who can explain the mistake? J. H. T.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

KELSO.—What is known of a Doctor Kelso, who was at New York in 1690–1? Was he the “William Kelso, surgeon,” who came to New England in the ship *Anne* and *Hester*, in 1680, and for whose apprehension, as Surgeon-General in the Duke of Monmouth’s rebellion, the Privy Council issued a warrant in 1682? J. H. T.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.—In the *True American*, a newspaper published at Trenton, New Jersey, in August, 1801, I find “Proposals by William Livingston, for publishing, by subscription, *Memoirs or Biographical Sketches of William Livingston, Esq., late Governor of New Jersey: with a collection of his Fugitive Pieces, in prose and verse.*” “The work was announced to be in three volumes octavo, of about 450 pages each, at two dollars per volume, and to be put to press as soon as fifteen hundred subscribers were obtained. Isaac Collins and Son, of New York, undertook the printing. From the active career of Governor Livingston, in our Revolutionary struggle, those “*Memoirs*” must have been exceedingly interesting. Were they published as proposed? If not, why not? and what became of them? A complete account of their fate would no doubt be highly acceptable. In the same newspaper, “*The Political Writings of John Dickinson, Esq.*,” are announced. These, I know, were handsomely printed, in two octavo volumes, by Bonsall & Niles, Wilmington, Del. The writer of this had the honour of being one of the *proof-readers*. W. D.

WESTCHESTER, PENN., 1858.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON (vol. ii., pp. 151, 213, 280).—Washington, in his Diary, says: "Saturday, 3d Oct., 1789—Sat for Mr. Ramme near two hours to-day, who was drawing a miniature picture of me for Mrs. Washington." And again, while on his tour through New England: "Tuesday, 3d Nov., 1789—Sat two hours in the forenoon for a Mr. ———, Painter of Boston, at the request of Mr. Brick of that Place; who wrote Majr. Jackson that it was an earnest desire of many of the Inhabitants of that Town that he might be indulged."

Can any of your readers give me information of these portraits? Were they ever engraved?

J. B. M.

NEW YORK.

SIMEON DEWITT.—It is asserted in the *Hist. Mag.*, vol. ii. p. 243, that this State is indebted to this gentleman "for the great number of classical names, *Virgil, Ovid, Homer*, etc., borne by towns in the western counties." What is the authority for this statement?

FIRST BOOK PRINTED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—I have in my possession an octavo of 372 pages, and index, entitled, "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana, comprising all those which are now actually in force within the same. Published by authority. St. Louis (L.): printed by Joseph Charless, Printer to the Territory, 1808."

Upon the title-page of this work is written, by Rev. J. M. Peck, late of Rock Springs, Ill., "This was the first book ever printed west of the Mississippi. See imprint, 1808. The close of the same year [sic] Joseph Charless commenced the first newspaper west of the River. The *Missouri Republican* of 1834 is the lineal descendant. J. M. Peck, 1834."

Was Mr. Peck correct in the above opinions? The statement of W. T. C., p. 245, present vol. *Hist. Mag.*, makes the name of the first newspaper publisher Joseph *Hinkle*. W. C. F.

MORO, Ill., Aug., 1858.

DEMOPHILUS.—Robert Bell, of Philadelphia, published, in 1776, a tract of 46 pages, entitled, "The Genuine Principles of the Ancient Saxon, or English Constitution, carefully collected from the best authorities, with some observations on their peculiar fitness for the United Colonies in general, and Pennsylvania in particular. By Demophilus." This tract appeared a few days after the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, viz. July 8, 1776, and contains a copy of that instrument. Who was Demophilus?

B.

DYCE SOMBRE.—In the amusing Autobiography of Lola Montes, she gives what she calls "an example of the romance often found in the history of the native rulers of India." The old king of a province near Merut falling in love with a beautiful dancing-girl, married her, and raised her to the queenly dignity. "For some time all went on well, the bewitching young queen really being the king herself. At length there came into that little kingdom an adventurer, a European, by the name of Dyce Sombre, who entered the army of the Indian king. He was young and very handsome, and the charming queen took a fancy to him, which soon ripened into an intrigue, and she at once set about a plan to get the old king out of the way." This she accomplished by a stratagem, and induced him to commit suicide rather than survive a supposed defeat in a revolution of her own projecting, in which he was led to believe that she had also perished, while "she had prudently, but most wickedly, staid behind in the company of the handsome foreigner." She afterwards had a son, who was acknowledged by the English government as heir to her throne; but on her death the government abolished the throne and pensioned her son, "which was the way it kept its promise to the queen." Such is the relation of Lola.

Our interest in the story arises from the connection of the name of Dyce Sombre with that of a distinguished American, General Ochterlony. I find in an English paper of 1855, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, of Bengal, and afterwards of London, represented as born in Sirdhara in 1808, the son of General Alexander Dyce, some time an officer in the household of her highness, Johanna Sombre, commonly called the Begum Sombre of the upper province of Bengal, and of Juliana Dyce, grand-daughter of General Sombre, who had been the husband of the Begum Sombre, and died before her. It is further stated that David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre married Mary Ann, daughter of the Viscount St. Vincent, in 1840, became deranged, and was in possession of great wealth, the disposition of which became the subject of litigation in the courts. This is all I know of Dyce Sombre. Our general, David Ochterlony, was a native of Boston, and is mentioned among the early students at Dummer Academy. He was a descendant from Alexander Ochterlony, laird of Pertforth, in Scotland, who died in 1736. His father, David Ochterlony, born in 1723, was the second son of Alexander, and after residing in Boston, died at St. Vincent's in 1765. In his will he is described as "a mariner." He married Katharine, daughter of Andrew Tyler, of Boston, whose wife was Miriam, sister of Sir

William Pepperell. After his death, Mrs. Ochterlony went to England, accompanied undoubtedly by her son, where, March 7, 1770, she married Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, and died in 1783.

In the "Encyclopædia Americana," it is stated that he was born in 1758, and that he entered the East India service as a cadet in 1778. His military career was highly successful. He distinguished himself in the Mahratta war of 1803, and was appointed resident at the Court of Delhi. He had afterwards the command of the fortress of Allahabad, was made a colonel in 1812, and major-general in 1814. His services in the Nepaulese war were of the highest importance, and he received an honourable reward. In 1816 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and in 1817 received the unanimous thanks of both houses of Parliament, and the highest distinction ever conferred on an officer of the East India Company by the sovereign. He continued high in office in Central India until his death, July 15, 1825. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlony.

Can any one explain the connection of the name of General Ochterlony with that of Dyce Sombre? S. J.

WORCESTER.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS was married three times. His first wife was Mary Craven, sister of Sir William Craven; his second, a Miss Crispe, a relative of Sir Nathaniel Crispe, of London; the name of the third is not known by me. Mr. Drake, in his *History of Boston*, pp. 467, 480, calls one of the wives who died in Boston, Lady Anne Andros. What was her name before her marriage? B.

NEW ENGLAND CATECHISMS.—From Dr. Cotton Mather's account of "The Faith Professed by the Churches of New England," we learn that "It was once an *unrighteous* and *Injurious* Aspersions cast upon the Churches of *New England*, that the *World knew not their Principles*: whereas they took all the Occasions imaginable to make all the World know, *That in the Doctrinal Part of Religion, they have agreed entirely with the Reformed Churches of Europe*: And that they desired most particularly to maintain the *Faith* professed by the Churches of *Old England*, the Country whereto was owing their Original. Few *Pastors* of Mankind ever took such pains at *Catechising* as have been taken by our *New-English* divines: Now let any Man living read the most judicious and elaborate Catechisms published, a lesser and a larger, by Mr. *Mather*, several by Mr. *Cotton*, one by Mr.

Davenport, one by Mr. *Stone*, one by Mr. *Norris*, one by Mr. *Noyes*, one by Mr. *Fisk*, several by Mr. *Eliot*, one by Mr. *Seaborn Cotton*, a large one by Mr. *Fitch*, and say whether true Divinity were ever better handled; or, whether they were not the truest *Sons* of the Church of *England*, who thus maintained its *Fundamental Articles*, which are, so many of them first *subscribed*, and then *denied* and *confuted* by some that would monopolize that Name unto themselves."

Elementary books, children's books, are rarely preserved, and as these catechisms were chiefly of that class of publications it is very doubtful if even one copy of each of the above mentioned by Mather, can now be found. Their vital influence on New England mind and character is inestimable, and the recovery and preservation of them would render no slight service to the philosophical historian. Can they be found? what were their titles? when and where were they published? DORN.

EARLY EDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRAYER BOOK (vol. i. pp. 88, 158, 219, 281, 308; vol. ii. pp. 148, 211).—Miss Montgomery, in her "Reminiscences of Wilmington, Del.," p. 280, says, "Peter Brynberg, printer, was a worthy man of Swedish descent. He kept a bookstore here, and was one of the publishers of the Episcopal prayer book, altered to suit the constitution of the young Republic."

An edition of the New Testament printed in 1801, by Peter Brynberg, contains a list of books printed and sold by him—among them is the "Episcopal Prayer Book." Are any copies of this edition extant? A. Y. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1858.

CHURCH RECORDS OF EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—Church Register of Baptisms and Marriages, by the Rev. Thomas James, the first minister in East Hampton, Long Island, from 1650 to 1696, when he died, is missing.

It was carried to Connecticut, during the last century, for some legal or other purpose, and not returned to the parish.

Can any antiquarian give information of its whereabouts? R. L. M.

ALBANY.

REPLIES.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE (vol. ii. p. 277).—In the number for September, page 277, J. R. B., of Providence (the name will be readily supplied by all lovers of old books) has furnished a very useful list of the copies of Eliot's Indian Bible, so far as they are known to exist in this

country; and calls upon all who have other copies, or who can tell where they are to be found, to send a notice of them to the Historical Magazine.

I am informed that a gentleman of Cambridge intends to prepare an historical account of this remarkable book. My object is not to forestall or supersede his labor, but merely to give a collation of four copies in my possession, that others may by this means ascertain whether their copies are complete, or, if imperfect, decide to which edition they belong. It would be gratifying to know with which of these descriptions the 27 copies mentioned by J. R. B. correspond. I trust that either he, or the gentleman to whom I have before alluded, will supply this additional information:

No. 1. The New Testament only, with a dedication of *that portion of the Bible* to Charles the 2d, and both English and Indian title pages.

The new | Testament | of our | Lord and Saviour | Jesus Christ. | Translated into the | Indian Language | and | ordered to be printed by the *Commissioners of the United Colonies* | in New England. | At the charge and with the consent of the | Corporation in England | *For the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians* | in New England. | Cambridge | (sic) Printed by *Samuel Green* and *Marmaduke Johnson*. | MDCLXI. | small 4to.

The above title is printed in 17 lines, as marked, within a rude border; verso blank. 1 leaf. Dedication "To | the high and mighty | Prince | Charles the second" | etc., 4 pages. At the top of the dedication an ornament made up of printers' marks, between two black lines.

Title in Indian within the same kind of border as the English title. Wusku | Wuttestamentum | Nul-lordumun | Jesus Christ | Nuppo-quohwussuaeneumun | a small vignette between two lines. Cambridge | Printed by *Samuel Green* and *Marmaduke Johnson* | MDCLXI. | Reverse blank. 1 leaf.

Text, Mat. to the end of Luke A² to L in 4^o. then John to Rev. Aa to Xx² in 4^o. Finis on verso of Xx² between two black lines. A blank leaf should complete the signature. No Psalms or Catechism.

With the exception of the English title and dedication, it will be seen that this corresponds with the New Testament of No. 2 and No. 3.

No. 2. The Bible, with English title and dedication of the "whole Bible" to Charles the 2d.

The | Holy Bible: | containing The | Old Testament | and the New. | a black line across the page. Translated into the | Indian Language, | and | ordered to be printed by the *Commissioners of the United Colonies*, | in New England, | at the charge, and with the Consent of the |

Corporation in England | *For the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians* | in New England. | another black line across the page. Cambridge | Printed by *Samuel Green* and *Marmaduke Johnson*. | MDCLXIII.

The above title is printed in 17 lines, within the same rude border as in No. 1; verso of title blank. 1 leaf. Dedication, at the top two black lines and the same ornament as in No. 1. To | the High and Mighty | Prince | Charles the Second | etc., presenting the whole Bible, and referring to a former presentation of the New Testament; 4 pages. Then follows a leaf, the recto of which is blank, and the verso contains the titles and numbers of chapters of the books of the Old and New Testaments. The title, dedication, and this leaf probably form one signature. Text, Genesis to Malachi, begins on sig. A, and ends on the verso of Mmmmm² in 4^o. At the end are the words: Wohkukquohsinwog Quoshod-tumwaenuog, and below two black lines across the page.

Title to New Test. in Indian within the same rude wood-cut border; and text as described in No. 1, except that in the title before the word "Cambridge," there are two black lines across the page, *without* any ornament. "Finis" on verso of Xx² between two black lines: a blank leaf completes the signature. The Psalms in Indian metre succeed, without a separate title page, commencing anew on sig. A, with a heading as follows: Wame | Ketoohomae uketoo homaongash | David. | They end on verso of Nn². A leaf follows containing a catechism for the Indians. Finis on verso of this leaf Nn². A blank leaf completes the signature.*

No. 3. The Bible with Indian titles, and without any dedication. 1663, and MDCLXI. 4to.

Mamusse | Wunneetupanatamwe | Up-Biblum God | Naneeeswe | Nukkone Testament | Kah Wouk | Wusku Testament. | A black line across the page. Nequoshkinnumuk nashpe Wuttinneumoh Christ | noh asooesit | John Eliot. | A black line across. Cambridge. | Printenoop-nashpe *Samuel Green* kah *Marmaduke Johnson* | 1663.

This title is printed within the same rude border, verso of title blank. 1 leaf. Then follow the leaf of Contents, and the text as in No. 2.

The title to the New Test., except that between the two black lines, there is a printed ornament of stars; verso blank. The text corresponds with No. 2; a blank leaf completes the last signature. The Psalms in Indian metre, with a heading as in No. 2, and the Catechism

* Isaiah Thomas has reprinted the two dedications, and mentions that they were inserted in a few copies sent to England.

succeed; a blank leaf completes the signature in 4*.

No. 4. The Bible with Indian titles, and without a dedication. MDCLXXXV and 1680.

The wood-cut border containing the title is entirely different from the others.

The title to the Old Test. is the same as in No. 3, except that after the name of John Eliot is added in one line "Nahôhtoen ontchetôe Printenoomuk" with two black lines, one below *Wusku Testament*, and the other below the additional line. Cambridge | Printenooop nashpe *Samuel Green* MDCLXXXV. | Verso of title blank. 1 leaf.

Text, Gen. to Malachi, A to Ppppp in 4*, ending on verso of that leaf; then follows a leaf, the recto blank, and on verso, the names and numbers of the books of the Old and New Testament; at the bottom of this page the verse James i. 26, in Indian.

Title page to New Test. as in No. 3, except that the black lines have no ornament between them, and that the imprint reads thus in English: *Cambridge | Printed for the Right Honorable | Corporation in London for the | propogation (sic) of the Gospel among the In | dians in New England* 1680. | Verso blank. 1 leaf. The Text begins on sig. A², and ends on recto of Kk², with the word *Finis*. Verso blank.

Then follow the Psalms in Indian metre (on sig. Kk³) without a title page, and with the same heading as in the 1st edition, but in different type. The Psalms end on verso of Yy⁴, the leaf containing the Catechism follows as in the 1st ed., but entirely reprinted.

Thomas says that this edition should have an English title page, but I believe that such a title has not hitherto been found. In a copy formerly belonging to Prince, the chronologist of New England, and now in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, there is a printed address to the Honorable Robert Boyle, Governor, and to the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel, etc., presenting "this second edition—much corrected and amended;" dated Boston, Oct. 23, 1685, and signed William Stoughton, Joseph Dudley, Peter Bulkley, and Thomas Hinckley. This leaf is probably unique; it has, however, been copied in fac simile under the care of Mr. G. L., of Cambridge. J. L.

Another Reply.—Two copies of the second edition, one of which is nearly complete, but neither perfect, are owned by the Connecticut Historical Society. On the blank leaf, between the Old and New Testaments, in the best copy, is a note, that it was "Rec'd from the Rev'd Mr. Experience Mayhew by Mr. Ebenezer Allen, April, 1719." The autograph

of a former owner, "nen Elisha yen Noosooquohwonk, this my hand," occurs on several of the blank leaves. J. H. T.

[Mr. John Allan, of New York, has a very perfect copy of the first edition, dedicated to Charles second; we believe also that Mr. Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, has a copy. A copy of the edition of 1663 is in the possession of George W. Pratt, of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. There is a good copy of the Testament in the library of the Pelham Priory, a seminary for young ladies at Pelham, N. Y. We hope persons having other copies of Eliot's Bible, or knowing where they are, will make a note of it, and send to the Magazine.]

LAKE GEORGE (vol. ii. p. 278).—This lake must have had several Indian names, as it lay in territory traversed by Mohawk, Mohegan, and occasionally Abnaki bands, each of whom would give it a name in their own language. In Mohawk it was termed Andiataracte, as we are told by the missionary Father Isaac Jogues, who was killed by the Mohawks in 1646. This missionary reached the lake on the eve of Corpus Christi, a catholic holiday commemorating the institution of the Eucharist, and in consequence gave it the name of *Lac St. Sacrement*, a name which it bore till the time of the French war, when the English styled it Lake George in honor of the English king. Hioricon, given in some maps and books, was a misprint for Hirocoi, a Latin form of Iroquois.

The name Andiataracte, is given in New York Col. Documents, iii. 559, as Onjadaracte, and was translated by the late Mr. Marcou, of Saut St. Louis, "The lake closes."

ETYMOLOGY OF OREGON (vol. ii. p. 246).—In the fifth part of Schoolcraft's quarto volume of Information respecting the Indian tribes, page 708, Maj. Bonneville, writing from Fort Vancouver, informs us that the word is derived from the Spanish term OREGANO, the old name of early mountain men for this country. The same authority tells us, that it was so named from the prevalence of the artemisia, or wild sage, marjoram,* etc., which characterizes the whole country east of the Cascade Mountains, extending to the upper Platte. Fremont found this family of plants abundant. H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEGRO-ENGLISH TESTAMENT (vol. ii. pp. 241, 282).—In the extensive region of Guyana, reaching from the Amazon to the Orinoco, and now

* ORIGANUM is the botanical name of the herb *marjoram*.—ED.

partitioned among several European governments, whose colonists with their numerous African slaves have almost wholly supplanted the indigenous tribes, there are spoken not only a Negro-English, but also a Negro-Dutch, a Negro-Portuguese, a Negro-Spanish, and a Negro-French tongue, each so named after the language which enters most largely into its composition, and in all of which, excepting the Negro-Portuguese, there are printed books.

Of the Negro-English language, the one with which we are especially concerned, the following account is given by H. R. Wullschlägel, who has been engaged in the Moravian Mission in Guyana since 1849. "The first settlers in Surinam were partly Englishmen, and partly Portuguese-speaking Jews from Brazil and Cayenne. Both addressed their numerous slaves in their own language, which however was but imperfectly understood and spoken by the negroes, who had belonged originally to various African tribes. In this manner there were formed among the negroes of the colony from the beginning two new and different modes of speech, the Negro-English and the Negro-Portuguese, but which, distinct as they may have been at first, in the course of time mutually supplied each other's defects, and came to have many words and phrases in common. The latter language, originally a corrupted Portuguese, was spoken on the numerous plantations belonging to Jewish proprietors, whence it was called the *Djoe-tongo*, i. e. the Jew language, but has now almost disappeared from the colony, having followed the fortunes of those who introduced it. The Negro-English, usually called by the negroes themselves *Ningre-tongo*, Negro language, or simply *Ningre*, negrish, and frequently also *Bakra*, European (doubtless in contradistinction to their original African idioms), remained the language of the negroes even after the conquest of the country by the Dutch, and the cession of the same on the part of England to Holland at the peace of Breda, and is now, with the above exception, the universal language of intercourse of the negroes with each other, and also of the Europeans with them.

In this language have been printed the translations of the New Testament, Biblical Narratives from the Old Testament, and a Harmony of the Gospels, besides grammars, dictionaries, and other publications, treating of the language itself, which are enumerated in Ludwig's Literature of American Aboriginal Languages, London, 1858. One of these, the German and Negro-English dictionary of Wullschlägel, contains, by way of appendix, a most curious collection of 707 proverbs. The version of the New Testament was made many years ago, by a

Moravian missionary, and was first printed in 1829, and again in 1846. In a remarkably entertaining paper on it, by Southey (*Quart. Rev.* for Oct., 1830), he says, "The arrival of this new Testament caused great joy both to these people and their Moravian teachers—a class of missionaries, be it remembered, whose conduct has everywhere, and from the very commencement of their missions, been free from reproach. One of them says, 'We distribute copies gratuitously among poor and indigent negroes who are able to read; but if it is possible, we engage them to pay something, in order to render the boon more valuable to them; at the same time they are reminded of the kind interest manifested for the salvation of their souls by Christian friends in Europe, where poor and rich, high and low, unite for the purpose of making them acquainted with the word of life. Some give a florin, and others two florins, Dutch currency, for a copy.'"

The Dutch orthography has been adopted for the language, so that *j* has the sound of English *y*, *dj* of English *j*, *sj* of *sh*, *oe* of *oo*, in *boot*, *ui* of *i*, in *bride*, etc., besides which English words undergo various softening modifications, such as the change or rejection of harsh consonants, and the addition of a final vowel, generally a reduplication of the preceding one; as *biri*, *beer*; *bribi*, *believe*; *srefi*, *self*; *preki*, *preach*; *tesi*, *taste*; *wassi*, *wax*; *moese*, *must*; *timre*, *timber*; *watra*, *water*; *snala*, *small*; *mofu*, *mouth*; *tappu*, *top*; *wroko*, *work*; *lockoe*, *look*; *soesoe*, *shoe*. These and other modifications in the form of words, such as the running together of several into one, as *komotto*, *come out of*; *alatem* (*all time*), *ever*; *nebrewantem* (*never one time*), *never*; *hoefasi how* (*how fashion*), etc., make it at first difficult to recognize our most familiar acquaintances in their new guise. The language, as may be supposed, is entirely destitute of inflexions properly so called. Verbs are declined thus: PRESENT TENSE; *mi si*, *I see*; *joe si*, *thou seest*; *a si*, *he sees*; *wi si*, *we see*; *oene si*, *ye see*; *dem si*, *they see*. PAST TENSE; *mi ben si*, *I saw or have seen*; *joe ben si*, *thou sawest or hast seen*, etc. FUTURE TENSE; *mi sa si*, *I shall see*, etc. A close examination of the Lord's Prayer will show that, excepting some half dozen Dutch, Portuguese, and negro words, it is entirely English.

Much fault, it is true, was found with the Bible Society for its share in this production, which was charged with grotesqueness, irreverence, and even blasphemy. But these censures evidently arose from a want of consideration; for, although to an Englishman's or Dutchman's ear the lingo, or rather as much of it as he could understand, would necessarily sound offensive and absurd,

yet, as Southey well observes, "to a Russian or a Greek it would appear as decorous as any other language which he might have occasion to acquire, and it presents nothing to disturb a German's gravity." The great and unanswerable argument in favor of printing the work was that there were from fifty to sixty thousand human beings who understood no other tongue, and to whom, of course, neither the language itself nor the translation of the Scriptures into it suggested any ludicrous idea. Whether it is desirable and possible to substitute English or Dutch for it, time must show. But it would not be difficult to prove that the languages into which the Latin was broken up, and which are now regarded as models of elegance and the vehicles of literature more valuable than the Latin ever boasted, would have presented to a Roman of the Augustan age the same talkee-talkie appearance that the Negro-English does to ourselves. At all events it is in the highest degree interesting and instructive to the philologist to watch from its origin the growth of a tongue as it were beneath his eyes, thus looking down instead of up the vista of time, as we generally have to do in studying the history and philosophy of language.

In what has been said, the queries of "Rice Planter" will all be found answered. As to the notion that there are only four copies of the New Testament version in private hands, it is probably far from correct, even irrespective of the bulk of the copies which are in the possession of individuals in Guyana. Although but a few copies were retained in England when the first edition was shipped off, yet it is reasonable to suppose that a number have found their way to Europe in the hands of returned missionaries and others, like the one which the writer of this possesses, and which was picked out of a German or Dutch second-hand catalogue. The book was printed not in "Paternoster," but in Pemberton Row. W. W. T.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1858.

Another Reply.—The following extract, from Ludewig's "Literature of the American Aboriginal Languages," will give your correspondent, "Rice Planter," the information he requires.

"NEGRO-ENGLISH.—Called, by the negroes, '*Ningre-tongo*,' '*Ningre*,' and also '*Bukra*,' is the language used by the negroes among themselves in the Dutch colony of Surinam, and with their European masters. The language is not now what it originally was, viz. a broken or corrupted English, but it has expanded into a Negro-English-Dutch language. Its general structure is English, and very many words are of English origin; but those words which in course of time were superadded, with the new

ideas they were meant to express, are not taken from the English, but the Dutch language, from which the Negro-English recruits itself constantly; whilst many words, originally English, have fallen into disuse, and been supplanted by corresponding Dutch ones. The Moravians have had a mission among the negroes of Surinam for the last century. Their translation of the New Testament into Negro-English was first printed in 1829, and again in 1846." (Ludewig, pp. 54, 55).

Dr. Ludewig refers to one MS., and ten printed works—including vocabularies and grammars—which treat of the Negro-English language. He also notices the following similar jargons: Negro-Portuguese, Negro-Dutch, Negro-Spanish, and Negro-French.

ROBERT TOWNSEND.

ALBANY, Aug., 1858.

JAMES TURNER, ENGRAVER (vol. ii. p. 246).—Although I cannot answer the inquiry of your correspondent as to the personal history of this early engraver, I have it in my power to contribute an item respecting his standing in the profession, etc. He was employed by the counsel for the proprietors of East Jersey to engrave the maps for the renowned bill in Chancery against the Elizabethtown people, and although the execution of the plates does not manifest any remarkable skill, yet, his being selected to do the work, is an indication that New York did not at that time hold an engraver who could compete with him, if indeed any one, residing there, pretended to practise the art. The imprint on the maps varies, the fullest being as follows:

"Engrav'd by James Turner near the Town House, Boston, Mass. Where all Sorts of Engraving are done after the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates."

As affording some further information of the character of the man and the extent of his business, I give the following transcript of a letter addressed "Mr. J. Alexander In New York."

"BOSTON, Oct. 30th, 1747.

"By this Post I send 40 prints from Plate No. 3, directed to Mr. Parker, under cover to Mr. Nichols, Postmaster in New York.

"I am really very much ashamed of my Conduct with respect to these Plates but I must do myself the Justice to say that when you are duly Inform'd of the many unavoidable Hindrances I have met with since I undertook them, you will not think my Actions altogether so unaccountable as otherwise they might justly appear to you. In short I believe that near 3 of my Time since I undertook them has been lost

thro' Sickness & lameness, & as it could not I think be reasonably expected that I should so wholly Confine myself to your Job as to refuse being Employ'd by any other person (as your Job could not last always & as I never knew the Importance of it & slighting Customers then might be slighting them for ever). So after every such hindrance my other Employers were as pressing for their work as you cou'd possibly be for yours, which puzzled me to such a degree that being willing to keep my word with all my Customers & working a little for each I kept my word with none: but had I known the very great Consequence of your Work before Dr. Douglass this day fortnight inform'd me I wou'd have had it finished at any rate tho' it had cost me $\frac{1}{2}$ as much for the Printing as I was to have had for the whole, for till then I tho't they related to a cause already Concluded Instead of one still depending. Immediately on his information I went to work tho' in so low Condition of Health that the few I now send are the Work of 2 days, as I am forc'd to black & Clean the Plates & turn the Press myself, having at present no help, but I hope I am growing stronger & have a prospect of help & since I now know their Consequence I am determined that you shall not be disappointed one post till the whole are sent let the Cost to me be what it will. I think unless I were void of all Sense & Reason this one Circumstance were enough to convince you that I wou'd do all in my power to finish as soon as possible since thro' my delay Instead of 50 £ your money I shall have scarce 30 £ so prodigiously does our money fall.

"I am S'r your very humble Ser't

"JAMES TURNER."

It was some time in February, 1748, before the job was completed, although there were only 250 copies of each plate struck off.

The above letter, literally copied from the original, will compare very favorably in orthography, grammatical construction and style with similar productions from the pens of the best educated men of that day.

W. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J., 1858.

ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (vol. ii. p. 210).—The query of "Spero," it appears to me, is not well put. He asks, "Who was this Mr. Cruger," who is charged by Valentine (and repeated by McCullough) with having "taken away the books and accounts of the city," on its evacuation by the British? The statement to which "Spero" excepts is, that those records were carried off by "Mr. Cruger, treasurer of the corporation." Here there is no

room for doubt as to the person indicated; for it is "Mr. Cruger, the treasurer." And as John Harris Cruger was the known treasurer, Spero's first query is answered by the very statement which he quotes.

The real question in this matter would seem to be, Where is the *evidence* that the treasurer *did* carry away those records? If the fact of such exportation shall be established, the next question would be, What censure, if any, should attach to that act? In its consideration it should be borne in mind that the city was under British military rule from 1776 to 1783.

H. C. V. S.

MANLIUS, July, 1858.

BOOK PRINTED IN 1446 WITH A DATE (vol. ii. p. 281).—De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructive* (Théologie, i. 325) contains a description of the "Sermones aurei de Sanctis Fratris Leonardi de Utino," mentioned in Hist. Mag. Of the date 1446, it says, This date is now acknowledged to be spurious (*fausse*), but the year in which this volume might have appeared, is not yet agreed upon. When De Bure's work was printed (1763), there were two copies of the "Sermones Aurei" in Paris. E.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES (vol. ii. p. 278).—Hon. Rufus Choate is the author of the above phrase. It will be found toward the close of his letter to the Whigs of Maine, August 9th, 1856, in relation to the new Republican Party. D.

SPEAKING FOR BUNKUM (vol. ii. pp. 37, 248).—In the Hist. Mag. for the present month (August), page 248, it is alleged on the authority of J. T. Buckingham's "Personal Memoirs," that the phrase "*speaking for Buncombe*" originated with Mr. Culpepper, when advocating the "Compensation Law," of the 14th Congress. It is also stated that "Buncombe County, in North Carolina, was a part of the district which Mr. Culpepper represented, and the place of his residence." I have not seen the "Memoirs" referred to; but I apprehend there is some inaccuracy in the statement. I was present at the passage of that law—which was rushed through the House after a hurried and rather undignified discussion—and can only say that I heard nothing of the phrase aforesaid at that time. Mr. Culpepper usually made brief speeches; and I presume never had occasion to speak specially for "Buncombe," because Buncombe was neither "the place of his residence," nor "a part of the district" which he represented. His residence was in Montgomery County—a considerable distance from Buncombe. According to my recol-

lection, the phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous "Missouri Question," in the 16th Congress. It was then used by *Felix Walker*—a naive old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, the most western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe*, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak, while the House was impatiently calling for the "Question," and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to "make a speech for *Buncombe*." My seat was near him at the time, and although thirty-eight years have since elapsed, my memory has constantly retained a distinct impression of the circumstances here related. For other notices of the matter, see "Lossing's Field-Book," vol. ii. page 469; and "Lippincott's Gazetteer," Article *Buncombe*. It just now occurs to me to suggest (and perhaps it may partly explain Mr. Buckingham's account) that, as both Culpepper and Walker were members of the 16th Congress, Mr. C. may have heard his colleague's excuse for speaking, and then declared that he (Culpepper) "*was not speaking merely for Buncombe, but for the nation.*" That is the only way in which I can reconcile the two statements.

W. D.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 9, 1858.

Another Reply.—I notice in the last number of your valuable periodical that the word Bunkum is said to have originated in the United States Congress. I think this is a mistake. When I was a boy, some twenty years ago, it was usual in the town in which I dwelt for boys to call anything particularly good "Bunkum." My seniors, whose youth extends back to the beginning of this century, tell me that the expression was common in their day, which carries it back much farther than your correspondent. By giving this an insertion in your magazine you will oblige a subscriber. R.

"THE STARS AND STRIPES" (vol. ii. p. 271).—As confirmatory of the statement in the September No. of the Hist. Mag., page 272, that the ship "Bedford" was the first vessel that displayed "the thirteen rebellious stripes of America in any British port," I send you the following, obtained in 1852 from Captain Coffin Whippey, at that date 89 years of age, and the oldest man in Nantucket.

"When peace took place, John Locke was mate with Capt. Wm. Mores, in the ship Bedford, belonging to the Rotch family, with a load

of oil. They arrived in the Downs on the 23d * of February, 1783, on the day of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain, France, and the United States, and afterwards went up to London, and were the first to display the American flag in the Thames." The same story is confirmed in a letter from William Rotch, Jr.

J. G. LOCKE.

DR. DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE (vol. ii. p. 278), who graduated at H. C. 1724, was the eldest son of Rev. Ephraim W., the first minister of Groton, Conn., and Hannah, daughter of James Morgan. Rev. Ephraim was a son of Rev. John W., of Killingsworth and Weathersfield, and grandson of Rev. John and Mrs. Mercy [Dudley] Woodbridge, of Andover and Newbury. An obituary notice of Dr. Dudley Woodbridge, in the *Conn. Gazette* of Oct. 22d, 1790, gives his age as 85 ("ætat. 86"). See also Miss Caulkins's "Hist. of New London," pp. 418, 498.

J. H. T.

Another Reply.—In answer to the inquiry of †† (vol. ii. p. 278), I send the following facts, which may in part answer his purpose:

Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge, the first pastor of the First Church of the Standing Order in Groton, Conn., died December 1, 1725, after a pastorate of twenty-one years. Mr. Dudley Woodbridge appears as executor to the estate of Rev. E. Woodbridge; hence I infer that he was the son of this minister. He was, at least, an educated and pious man, as the following record will evince: "Att a Town Meeting held in Groton, November 18th, 1725, Mr. Dudley Woodbridge Chosen to Preach the Gospel in Sd Town till March next." The town continued to employ him for about two years; but I think he was not ordained. His subsequent history is to me unknown.

F. DENISON.

NORWICH, Conn., 1858.

ABBREVIATED WORDS (vol. ii. pp. 188, 248).—An erratum is always ungraceful, and one to a little note in a magazine particularly so.

In the issue of the *Historical Magazine* for August I am made to misrepresent the character of the reprint of Mandeville's *Travels*, and to add a note which must appear either incomprehensible or nonsensical. All arises, I believe, from the uncertain manner in which we write the letter zed, or z. In Mandeville's *Travels* we find the words azen, zon, zif, zaf, zou, etc., for agen, gon, gif, gou, etc. Your printer has substituted for the English z the proper Anglo-Saxon ȝ, and I am made to declare that this is the

* You will note a variation of 20 days in the two statements; the 3d was probably the true date.

more remarkable because these words are given in the same way (*i. e.*, correctly) in the glossary.

I feel the more interested in this matter, because it was this remarkable use of the English *z* in this book which first directed my attention to the study of the old English.

Respectfully,
F. A. P.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Another Reply.—Your correspondent, "F. A. P.," is naturally somewhat mystified in regard to the character *ȝ*. The following extract from "Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," will clear up the difficulty.

"*ȝ*. This character is found in early English MSS., written after the twelfth century. It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon letter *g*, and sometimes answers to our *g*, sometimes to *y*, sometimes to *gh*, and also to a mute consonant at the commencement of a word. In the middle of a word it occasionally stands for *i*; in the same manner the Anglo-Saxon *g* has been changed into *i*, when in a similar position. It should be remarked that the letter *z* often appears in MSS. under this character, with which, however, it has clearly no connection. It is therefore incorrect to substitute it as an equivalent for *z*, or *vice versa*. When it occupies the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter, no other character represents its exact force."

In a single couplet, quoted by Halliwell from an old MS., three of the different uses of the character, specified above, are to be found:

"ȝore was seid and ȝut so beth,
Herte for ȝeteth that eȝe not seth."

It is scarcely necessary to modernize the above, or to remind your readers that the *y* of *eye* has the sound of *i*. The use of *ȝ* as *gh* is found in the word *knȝthode*. As a mute consonant it appears in *ȝerthe*.

ROBERT TOWNSEND.

ALBANY, Aug., 1858.

FORT WASHINGTON (vol. ii. p. 278).—"W." will find an answer to his query concerning the origin of the name of Fort Nonsense, near Morristown, New Jersey, in Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. i. p. 306, second edition. Referring to a visit to Kimble's Mountain, near Morristown, Mr. Lossing observes: "It was upon the southern slope of this mountain that the American army, under the immediate command of Washington, was encamped during the winter of 1779-80; and upon the same ridges (which terminates abruptly at the village) half a mile from the Green, are the remains of Fort Nonsense. It

was nearly sunset when I ascended the hill, accompanied by Mr. Vogt, editor of one of the village papers. The embankments and ditches, and the remains of the block-houses of Fort Nonsense were very prominent, and the form of the embryo fortification might be distinctly traced among the trees. Its name was derived from the fact that all the labor bestowed upon it was intended merely to counteract the demoralizing effects of idleness. The American army was comfortably *butted*, and too remote and secure from the enemy to make camp duty at all active. Washington foresaw the evil tendency of idleness, and discreetly ordered the construction of a fort upon a hill overlooking the town. There was no intention to complete it; and when the winter encampment broke up in the spring, the work was, of course, abandoned."

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO (vol. ii. p. 245).—Rich, in his catalogue of books relating to America, printed prior to 1700, p. 5, claims a different work from that mentioned by "Rice Planter" as "beyond a doubt the earliest book printed in the New World," and consequently in Mexico. The year and name of the printer are, however, the same, and it will require a very intimate, nay, minute acquaintance with Mexican bibliography to determine to which work belongs the honor of being the "first book printed in Mexico." E.

THROG'S NECK (vol. i. p. 102).—In the narrative of George Mathews, which was published in No. 4 of the Historical Magazine, mention is made of *Frog's Neck*, to which is affixed a star, referring to the query underwritten "Throg's Neck?" By the latter name the point of land in question is now generally known and it is designated by that title on the U. S. Coast Survey charts. The old inhabitants in the vicinity, and indeed throughout the county, call it "Frog's Neck." In strict propriety it should be called Throckmorton's Neck, but long usage has confirmed the title of Throg's Neck, and by the latter name it will doubtless always be known.

John Throckmorton, the original patentee, emigrated from England to Nantucket, Mass., in the early part of 1631, whence, after residing for a brief season in Rhode Island, he removed to Westchester County, N. Y., "with thirty-five associates who came from New England, with the approbation of the Dutch authorities." In response to Throckmorton's petition, praying leave to settle within the limits of the New Netherlands, a "land brief" by order of "the

noble lords, the directors and council of the New Netherlands," bearing date, July 6, 1643, was issued to him. This grant, subsequently called Throckmorton's Neck, was bounded on the north by Eastchester Neck, on the east by Eastchester Bay and Long Island Sound, on the south by the East River, and on the west by Westchester Creek. It was the scene of important military operations during the revolutionary war, other than those mentioned in Mathews' narrative. (See Heath's Memoirs.) JOHN FOWLER, JR.

NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Sept. 7, 1858.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY (vol. ii. p. 279).—In the Historical Magazine for September, page 279, is an interesting list of the *Petitions* for religious liberty, addressed to the colonial assemblies of New England and to the mother country, the earliest of which appears to have been in the year 1704. No doubt there were persons in those colonies who were desirous of such liberty prior to that date. At any rate, the *Founder of Pennsylvania* went for it, in his province, without waiting to be petitioned. As early as 1688, in a letter to Sir William Popple, then Secretary to the Plantation Office, he speaks of his "constant zeal for an *impartial* liberty of conscience;" and adds, "I ever understood that to be the natural right of all men; and that he that had a religion without it, his religion was none of his own. For what is not the religion of a man's *choice*, is the religion of him that imposes it, so that liberty of conscience is the first step to have a religion. This is no new opinion with me."—*Proud's History of Pennsylvania*, vol. i. p. 325. W. D.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Sept. 8, 1858.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER (vol. ii. pp. 150, 211, 280).—Since my communication, on page 211, I have met with the obituary notice of Francis Child, Esq., from which we learn when the first *daily* was issued at New York. This notice is in Hazard's Register of October, 1830, page 269, and is copied from the "*Free Press*." After giving an interesting account of Mr. Child in early life, it goes on to say: "On the termination of the war of the Revolution, Mr. C. settled in the city of New York, where, having obtained a printing establishment by the aid of Dr. Franklin, he commenced, March 1st, 1785, the publication of the *first* daily paper in that city, under the title of 'The New York Daily Advertiser,' by Francis Child & Co., No. 17 Duke street, one door from the corner of Old Slip and Smith street. Price four cents, and continued its publication under the same title till 1795." Was

not this continued by Lang & Turner, under the title of the New York Gazette?

J. W. P., page 280, states that attempts were made to publish a daily newspaper at Boston, in 1796, 1798, and 1809, but that the papers were discontinued in each case after a brief existence, and that the *Boston Daily Advertiser* "commenced about 1813," was the first successful attempt at establishing a daily newspaper in Boston. Could not the exact date of the first issue in 1813 be given? RETSILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1858.

QUOTATION MARKS (vol. ii. p. 247).—The explanation given of the origin of these signs is, I think, erroneous. They were invented by a Mr. Guillemet, or Guilimet (not Gillemont), as a substitute for the antilambda, which was used in old manuscripts to indicate quotations, and they have always been used for that purpose. The antilambda resembled a lambda turned upon its side thus \angle \triangleright . In some old works the Guillemets have the angular form of the antilambda; but the modern French use curved characters, resembling inverted commas. A. H.

NEPHEW (vol. i. p. 153).—Rev. Francis Dane, of Andover, Mass., in his will, dated 1693, calls his grandchildren, his grandsons and granddaughters; but styles his great-grandchildren, his *nephews* and *nieces*. This is the latest instance I have found of the word *nephew* being used with its original signification; and, though I cannot say when it was first employed in the sense now attached to it, I am quite certain it was so used much earlier than this. J. D.

Obituary.

At Middletown, Ct., Aug. 21st, FRANCIS JOHONNOT Oliver, Esq., at the age of 81 years, a gentleman long known and highly esteemed. Mr. Oliver was the son of Ebenezer and Susannah (Johonnot) Oliver, and was born in Boston the 10th of October, 1777. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Public Latin School in Boston; graduated at Harvard College in 1795, and was the last survivor but one of his class—Rev. Caleb Bradley, of Portland, Me., being now the only one living.

Mr. Oliver was a merchant, and began business in Boston in 1805 at No. 45 Long wharf. In 1815 he entered into copartnership with the late Cornelius Coolidge, under the style of Cornelius Coolidge & Co., and they transacted business at No. 53 Long wharf. This partner-

ship was dissolved two years afterwards. On the 13th of June, 1818, the American Insurance Company in Boston was incorporated, and Mr. Oliver was elected its first president. This office he continued to hold until the autumn of 1835, when he resigned it, and was elected president of the City Bank, where he continued by successive re-elections until 1840, when he removed to Middletown, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1822 and 1823, was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1828, and was its president in 1824 and 1825.

At Burlington, Vt., Aug. 23, JAMES EDDY, General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company.

"Mr. E.," says the *N. Y. Tribune*, "was a gentleman of much energy of character, and as a telegraph manager he had no superior. In private life he was amiable and unassuming—a gentleman in his bearing, and a Christian in his daily walk. He was about forty years of age, and a native of Ithaca, in this State. Mr. Eddy was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the Magnetic Telegraph at the East, and built the first line east of Boston, and between that city and Calais, Me., and at the time of his death was the general manager of between three and four thousand miles of wire, extending throughout the New England States and as far south as Philadelphia. We understand all the offices connected with the American Telegraph Company will be draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory."

At Claremont, N. H., Aug. 26th, Hon. RALPH METCALF, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire. He had been ill for two months with a carbuncle upon the back of the neck, and for a time suffered intensely. For two weeks past he had been comparatively easy, when the disease taking an erysipelas form caused a fatal termination. He was sixty-one years old, and leaves a wife and three children. Gov. Metcalf was, says the *Manchester (N. H.) American*, a native of Charlestown, in this State, where he followed farming till eighteen years old. He entered Dartmouth College in 1819, and graduated in the class of 1823. Among his classmates were W. W. Stickney, of Exeter, and J. S. C. Knowlton, of the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium*. In 1825 he began the practice of law at Newport, and five years after was elected Secretary of State, an office which he held for several years. He also held a clerkship at Washington for a short time. In 1852 he was chairman of the committee for compiling the laws of the State, and in 1852 and 1853 was a member of the

House from Newport. He was elected governor in March, 1855, and was re-elected the next year. At the close of his gubernatorial term, he removed to Claremont, but did not actively engage in professional business. He retired from public life with the confidence and respect of his political friends. Gov. Metcalf was a man of sound, but not brilliant talents. His views were practical, and although never a public speaker, he had an extensive acquaintance as a safe legal adviser.

At Hogsburg, N. Y., Aug. 28, the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, of dropsy, after a protracted illness. He was well known of late years by his pretensions to be the Dauphin of France, one of several claimants to be considered the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, whose death at the Temple, though matter of history, has been the subject of occasional popular disbelief. The "coincidences" of Williams to be regarded as the Dauphin were first brought forward in an article in "Putnam's Monthly," for Feb. 1853, entitled "Have we a Bourbon among us?" this was followed the next year by a volume, the production of the author of the article, the Rev. John A. Hanson, entitled "The Lost Prince: facts tending to prove the identity of Louis the Seventeenth, of France, and the Rev. Eleazer Williams, Missionary among the Indians of North America." It was a novelty, and amusement for the public for a time, and brought Mr. Williams into considerable notice. Though argued with pertinacity, the claim involved too many loose assumptions to be of importance, and the newspaper interest, which had been excited in the matter, soon died away. The following "obituary" is from the *New York Express*:

"His last words were, 'LORD JESUS CHRIST, have mercy on me and receive my spirit.' He was buried with Masonic honors, and the services of the Episcopal Church. In the house he occupied, the floors were all bare, and the only furniture was a very small table, a small old trunk containing the robe in the East front room, and a pine board bench in the hall. Back of the house was a plain turned maple bedstead and a pine board upright box with a seat in it. There were also in the house three chairs, one small bedstead and a straw bed, one other small table, and one other old trunk. He was the son of an Indian woman by a white father. The date of his age was probably about seventy-three. One of the mysteries of his history, on which his royal pretensions were partly founded, was the fact that funds were supplied by some unknown hand for his education, and he was put at school at Long Meadows, Mass. His

health was bad, he was scrofulous and for a time idiotic, so that he learned but slowly; and it was not until he had attained manhood and the complete restoration of his intellect, that his education was accomplished. In 1812, when he was 27 years of age, he was still at school, under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Hale, at West Hampton, Mass. In the war with England he became a confidential agent of the government among the Northern Indians. He received a wound at Plattsburg in 1814. After, he became interested in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1825 was ordained. He acted as a missionary in northern New York and Wisconsin, but for the last five or six years has spent most of his time at Hogansburg and St. Regis, two forlorn Indian villages, situated on the Canadian frontier, some of his parishioners living in Canada, and some in New York. Mr. Williams was married in 1823, to Miss Mary Hobart Jourdan, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, who is described as a relative of Marshal Jourdan. They had two daughters and a son, the latter of whom alone survives. He is now about thirty-four years of age."

Notices of New Publications.

An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, in the State Paper Offices of England. Compiled by Henry Stevens, (F. S. A. Lond.) edited, with notes and references to printed works and manuscripts in other depositories, by William A. Whitehead. New York: published for the New Jersey Historical Society. D. Appleton & Co, 1858. pp. 504.

In the preface to this important volume it is stated that the expense of procuring the list of documents from England was defrayed by private subscription, the legislature of New Jersey having refused, on repeated occasions, to aid in the matter. Mr. Whitehead remarks that "it was evident that private enterprise and patriotism must be resorted to if success were desired; and the late JAMES GORE KING, then a most efficient member of the Society, generously leading the way by a proffer of one-fifth of the entire expense, a sufficient sum was soon procured, and the services of Mr. Henry Stevens engaged."—P. xix.

The additions made by Mr. Whitehead to the index furnished by Mr. Stevens, appear to constitute a large portion of the volume. They are derived from several sources, amongst which are the collections of manuscripts in the libraries of the N. J. Historical Society, the Massa-

chusetts Historical Society, and the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, besides the private collections of Mr. Whitehead, and of Miss Rutherford, of Eastridge, near Newark, daughter of the late Hon. John Rutherford, and a descendant of Lord Stirling. These additions to the list of documents, together with the Notes of Mr. Whitehead, the indefatigable editor of the work, give it greater completeness, and enable the student of the history of New Jersey to see almost at a glance where are to be found the sources of original information respecting every period in the annals of the State.

The Index commences with the year 1649, the date of a certificate of John Fenwicke's church membership; and the next document in the list is a military commission to the same person, in the parliamentary army, dated Sept. 4th, 1651; both documents are original, and belong to the N. J. Historical Society. Fenwicke, a Quaker, was subsequently one of the two proprietors of West Jersey. But the first document in the list strictly relating to the history of New Jersey, is dated March 12, 1663-4, being the "Patent from King Charles II. to the Duke of York, for New Jersey in America." The same year, 1664, June 23 and 24, are dated the lease and release of this patent from the Duke of York to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, of New Cassarea, the originals of which are in Miss Rutherford's collection of MSS., at Eastridge.

Thus commences the English history of New Jersey, and the Index is brought down from that period to the end of the last century. The antecedent period, when the country was successively under Swedish and Dutch jurisdiction, forms no part of this work, having been already provided for by Mr. Brodhead's list of documents relating to New York, now in the course of publication at Albany.

Having thus indicated the general character of this work, so ably and thoroughly edited by Mr. Whitehead, we welcome it as a valuable acquisition to the lover of American history, and an indispensable key to a portion of the documentary treasures locked up in English archives.

An Historical Account of American Coinage.

By JOHN H. HICKCOX, member of the Albany Institute; with plates. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1858.

One of the *ouvrages en petit nombre* which are beginning to appear among us, evincing an increasing taste for more beautifully printed books than our enterprising publishers usually give us. "The design of the work,"—we let the

author speak for himself,—“is to give an account of the legally authorized coinage of the United States of America, during the periods of their colonial history and their existence as a united republic.” He truly adds that nothing as comprehensive has heretofore been attempted, nor is there any separate publication on either our colonial or early federal coinage. He therefore deserves the gratitude of all historical students for thus introducing us to American Numismatics.

During the colonial state, Massachusetts, Maryland, Carolina, New Hampshire, and Virginia had coins, as Vermont had during the revolution. Afterwards, but prior to the coinage now in use, money was struck by Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and by the Continental Congress.

Of all these Mr. Hiccox gives the history, and in the appendix, the various acts passed in relation to them, thus rendering the work extremely reliable for reference.

A chapter on unauthorized coins closes the treatise, which is admirably printed and illustrated with five plates containing extremely accurate representations of 33 American coins of what may be termed ancient date.

Battles of the United States, by Sea and Land; embracing those of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War; with official documents and biographies of the most distinguished military and naval commanders. By HENRY B. DAWSON, member of the New York Historical Society, etc. Illustrated with numerous highly-finished steel engravings, including battle scenes and full-length portraits, from original paintings by Alonzo Chappel. 4to. Part I. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co.

The initial number of a new serial work, uniform with Spencer's History of the United States, which, while it is intended for popular circulation, is written with the painstaking fidelity of close antiquarian study. Mr. Dawson, the author, is a zealous historical student, having already given good earnest to the public in this cause by several special papers of value and interest. A paper on “Anne Hutchinson,” read before the Baptist Historical Society; the elaborate and extensive article on the historical incidents of “The New York Park and its vicinity,” contributed to the City Corporation Manual for 1855, and a paper read before the New York Historical Society, the last season, on “The Military Retreats through Westchester in 1776,” pledge Mr. Dawson to the public for no slight diligence and labor in the present extensive

undertaking. The first division of his subject includes the revolutionary and early Indian wars from 1775 to 1800, commencing with a chapter on Lexington and Concord, which is published entire in the number before us. This is told with remarkable fidelity, a distinct voucher for every fact being found in the copious references at the foot of the page. Proper names are given at length. The whole reads like an exact statement by an eye witness—if one witness could have seen the whole. The text is well supported by an appendix to each chapter of the most striking contemporary documents with occasional biographical notices of the actors. This is an excellent feature. Indeed, the work on the whole is undertaken on a plan beneficial to a large “reading public,” which, it might be wished, were oftener approached in this sensible way.

Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. By GRIFFITH J. McREA. 2 vols. 8vo. Appleton, 1857-8.

The conspicuous men in French history write their memoirs, or are supposed to write them. With us the correspondence of a public man is his autobiography. The present volume completes the Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell, in which the editor has most happily and modestly fulfilled his office, giving just what narrative was required to connect the letters and no more. The correspondence in itself is of a most varied character, and gives a most lively picture of social and political life, especially in North Carolina. It thus forms another addition to the many general and partial histories of that state which seem to come so rapidly from the press.

The volumes are, of course, in the neat style of the Appletons, well and carefully printed.

Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven from May, 1653, to the Union. Together with the New Haven Code of 1656. Transcribed and edited by Charles J. Hoadly, State Librarian. Hartford, 1858, 8vo., pp. 626.

THIS second volume of Records, edited by Mr. Hoadly, completes the second series, so far as it exists, of the records of the separate jurisdiction of the Colony of New Haven. Its fair type and open page, and the judicious selection of supplementary matter, are highly creditable to Mr. Hoadly's editorial ability, and to the State of Connecticut, which has contributed to the support of the work. Yet Connecticut, it should be remembered, was the first State—certainly in New England, we believe the first in the

Union—to set the good example of making accessible her early records.

The chief subject illustrated by these Records, is the history of the Union of 1665, between Connecticut and New Haven; a measure of importance, as solidifying two small commonwealths into one larger and stronger one.

The first clause of the "fundamental agreement," which precedes the colonial laws printed in 1656, forbids to all except members of "the approved churches of New England," the power to hold any magistracy or civil office, to vote, or to hold "any chief military office or trust;" for which are quoted in the margin, as authorities, Deut. i, 13; Exod. xviii., 21; Deut. xvii., 15; and Jer. xxx, 21. The clause defining the power of the General Court is so worded, although (purposely?) confused in construction, as to restrict that body in matters both temporal and spiritual, to Scripture enactments, as far as they should go. Yet, as Mr. Hoadly remarks, "The union was a real advantage to the inhabitants of both colonies, and contributed essentially to the peace, strength, prosperity and convenience of them and their posterity," and it was likewise perfectly satisfactory to a large majority of the New Haven colonists, who had formed themselves, as compared with their Connecticut neighbors, under an arbitrary and irresponsible government.

The breaks in the series of documents in the New Haven Records relating to the history of the union, have been supplied by Mr. Hoadly from New Haven town records, and from the records and files in the Departments at Hartford, in such a manner as to furnish a complete account of all the steps in the proceeding.

New Haven, like the other New England colonies, was occasionally tormented with the gloomy superstitions of the age about witchcraft. Goodwife Knap and Goodwife Bassett were hung for witches, within the jurisdiction, and under the laws of Connecticut, the former about 1653, and the latter apparently at Stratford, in 1651; the volume which refers to them, contains accounts of suspicions entertained against two others. See pp. 29, 77, 81, 151, 224.

We can barely refer to the interesting documents relating to the search so strenuously pushed by Charles II., and so shrewdly and successfully evaded by the colonists, for the Regicide Judges Goffe and Whalley. The note, p. 438, in which Mr. Hoadly corrects an error in President Stiles' History of the Judges, is an instance of readiness of memory and quickness of perception, and of attention to details, doubtless small in itself, but indicating much aptness and skill in his chosen department of historical labor.

We must add a few words upon the reprint of the New Haven Laws of 1656. This is from a copy of the original, probably unique, in the Library of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester; which Mr. Hoadly used in preference to the careful transcript of it, by O. C. Baldwin, in the State Library at Hartford; we have above referred to and quoted from this remarkable Puritan code, which as an instance of consistent adherence to and logical carrying out of one great principle, is probably unequalled by any code ever reduced to practice, and whose importance thus acquired in the history of legislation, is altogether disproportionate to the extent of territory under it or its duration in time. They have an additional interest as being the code so often cited to the disadvantage of New Haven, Connecticut, and New England, as "Blue Laws."

The word "frow," substituted in the errata for "srow," on the strength of an analogical "frower," is found *ipsis litteris* in the list of articles recommended to emigrants to Virginia, in Captain John Smith's "History of Virginia," vol. ii. p. 97, (reprint, Richmond, Va., 1819), and is "to cleane pale."

It is unnecessary to add to our commendations above given. We sincerely hope that all the remaining portions of Connecticut history may be provided with documentary materials as well selected and edited. P.

Report of the Committee of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College, appointed to take into consideration the STATE OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY, etc. Cambridge: 1858.

The deficiencies of the Library of Harvard College, as represented in this Report, are certainly very great, and the effort made to supply them, of the most praiseworthy character. The appeal to the Alumni is one to which all must respond according to their respective ability. It is curious, however, to see how readily the burden is assumed by those from Boston and its immediate vicinity, such is the public spirit existing, and ever ready to be called into exercise, on every proper occasion, in that great community. Of the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise, and constituting the Committee, only one belongs elsewhere (Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York). Under such auspices there can be no doubt of success, and we trust that the library of the College will be placed on a footing equal to that of any other institution in this, or any other country.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

The importance of original documents as furnishing the only reliable basis of historical knowledge, is beginning to be fully recognized. The labors of Mr. Peter Force, at Washington, in the collection of materials for his great work, the Documentary History of the United States, have had considerable influence in turning the attention of the public to this subject, notwithstanding the want of appreciation of that noble enterprise evinced by many of our enlightened legislators at the federal capital. Now is the time to gather up the relics of past generations, for every day's neglect of this pious duty increases the risk of their total loss. It is, therefore, an agreeable task to record every instance of a determination to enter upon this important work, and to encourage by all means in our power its thorough and faithful execution.

One of the most successful undertakings of this character is the work of R. W. GIBBES, M.D., embodying much of the correspondence of the leading men of South Carolina and other southern States, during the revolutionary war and the antecedent period. Three volumes are already published; the first "consisting of Letters and Papers relating to the Contest for Liberty, chiefly in South Carolina, in 1781 and 1782, from originals in the possession of the Editor, and from other sources." pp. 288. Columbia, S. C., 1853.

The second volume relates to the years 1764-1776, and comprises the correspondence of William H. Drayton, Gen. Christopher Gadsden, and others. p. 292. Published by the Appletons, New York, 1855.

The third volume embraces the period from 1776 to 1782, tracing the order of events in the South from the beginning to the close of the war. pp. 293. Published also by the Appletons, New York, 1857.

Dr. Gibbes remarks in the preface to this volume as follows:—

"For the present this volume will be the last, though at a future day I may add others. The very favorable notice which those volumes previously published have received, has been very gratifying to me, and if I have contributed to preserve important memorials of the history of my native State, I am fully repaid for any labor of mine in arranging the papers which for twenty-five years I have enjoyed much interest in collecting."

The interest awakened by these volumes is not, however, limited to South Carolina. Wherever patriotic zeal and fidelity, intelligence and talent, both civil and military, of a high or-

der, and the most resolute valor, can find admirers, these documentary pages, so full of pregnant proofs of all these noble qualities amongst our southern brethren of the revolutionary period, will find a welcome reception.

J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, proposes to continue the publication of the public records of the colony of Connecticut, embracing the period from 1677 to 1689, with occasional notes and an appendix. The appendix will comprise selections from the files in the Secretary's office, of letters, reports, etc., hitherto unpublished, among which will be found the correspondence between the colony and Sir Edmund Andros, prior to and during the suspension of charter government, constituting the documentary history of the administration of Andros in Connecticut, together with the colony's address and petitions to England; correspondence with the Council of Trade, and with the governments of New York and Massachusetts, etc. The State has authorized the purchase of two hundred and fifty copies, and the work will be put to press as soon as two hundred and fifty additional subscribers are secured—and the edition published will be limited to actual subscriptions.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of examining Prof. Davis's collection of American Antiquities at the Medical College in Thirteenth street, between the Third and Fourth Avenues, in this city. He is now engaged in arranging it and making a catalogue, preparatory to its disposal to some public institution.

It is by far the largest and best authenticated collection as yet obtained from the mounds, being the result of more than twenty-five years of assiduous investigation, and the opening of some two hundred mounds. It consists chiefly of terra-cotta stone, copper, and bone ornaments and implements, the only relics left by which we may judge of the arts and civilization of that race who once densely peopled the Mississippi valley. In addition to this there are many interesting specimens from Mexico, Central America, and Peru, besides a few from the tombs of Egypt.

Prof. D. is having accurate drawings made in color, of the various specimens, natural size, and proposes to publish them, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expense.

J. H. Orne, Esq., of Marblehead, Mass., is said to be engaged upon a history of that ancient town. There is much of thrilling interest in the history of this place; and from what we learn of him, we think Mr. Orne will give us a work worthy of his subject.

We have been favored with the address of Hon. N. C. McCollock, delivered at the meeting of the Pioneer Association of the upper Miami Valley, on the 27th of July, at Piqua, Ohio. It should be printed in pamphlet form and preserved for future use.

The citizens of the districts of Laurens, Union, Spartansburg, S. C., propose to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Musgrove Mills, on the 18th of Aug., 1859, and have invited Hon. John P. Kennedy and Wm. Gilmore Simms, LL.D., to deliver addresses on the occasion.

The Second Centennial Anniversary of the purchase and settlement of the ancient town of Freetown, Mass., which included Fall River, will occur on the second day of April, 1859, and it is proposed, as we learn by some of the descendants of its first settlers, to celebrate the anniversary in an appropriate manner. As a matter of curiosity we give the "consideration" of the original purchase—which was, "25 coats, 2 rugs, 2 iron pots, 2 kettles and one little kettle, 8 pairs of shoes, 6 pairs of stockings, 1 dozen hoes, 1 dozen hatchets, 2 yards broadcloth, and a debt to be satisfied to John Burns which was due from Wamsitta." The event is an interesting one, and is well worthy of commemoration.

The Rice family, descendants of Edmund Rice, held their annual gathering on the 25th of August, at the old homestead in Wayland, formerly Sudbury, Mass.

The ancestor settled there two hundred and twenty years ago, and his descendants are numerous in every part of the country.

We learn from a correspondent of the *Boston Journal* that good progress is being made in obtaining subscriptions to the NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS, to be erected in Plymouth, Mass. The monument is to be built of granite, with the exception of the alto-reliefs and the panels containing the inscriptions, which are to be of marble. It is to be 153 feet high, 80 feet at the base, and the sitting figures 38, and the principal one 70 feet high. A chamber within, 26 feet in diameter and well lighted, is to be a depository for all documents, etc., relating to the Pilgrims and the Society, including an accurate record of the receipts and expenditures for the monument, and a list of the subscribers' names arranged by states, counties, and towns, and alphabetically, so as to be easily referred to. Twelve years from August, 1856, are allowed for the completion of the undertaking. Subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of thirty-six thousand dollars, chiefly in Massachusetts and Connecticut, about fifteen thousand of which

have been paid. With the avails of subscriptions already received the Society have purchased the estates immediately around the rock on which the Pilgrims landed from the Mayflower, and have secured an elevated site for the monument, embracing eight or ten acres of land easy of access, and commanding a fine view of the harbor and locality of the rock. It is now deemed quite certain that \$300,000 will cover the entire expenses.

September 17th being the two hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the departure of the Mayflower from Plymouth in England on her glorious mission of freedom to the New World, was selected by the numerous descendants of Robert Cushman, the agent of the Plymouth Colony, for the consecration of the monument recently erected in the old burial ground on Fort Hill, in honor of their distinguished Pilgrim ancestor and his son Thomas, for a long time Elder of the First Church of Plymouth.

An interesting historical address was delivered by Rev. Elisha Cushman.

The monument is a beautiful obelisk, twenty-eight feet high, constructed of Quincy granite. Its foundation extends six feet below the surface of the ground. The upper foundation stone is twelve feet square. The base is a graded one, and the pedestal chastely carved.

It occupies a conspicuous site on the hill, being the spot where the remains of Elder Cushman and his wife were interred, the former in 1691 and the latter in 1699.

In the four sides of the pedestal are set bronze tablets, upon which, in raised letters, are appropriate inscriptions. The monument cost \$2,500.

The Publisher of the *Historical Magazine* will issue in October a collection of about eighty original letters to Dr. Franklin from members of his family and friends. The first letter is dated 1751 and the last 1790, a few months before his death. They are in the possession of Dr. Franklin Bache, and are being carefully copied and annotated by William Duane, Esq., great-grandson of Dr. Franklin. These letters are full of interest as descriptive of private life, and many of the prominent events that occurred during that period.

We are glad to learn that the History of Rhode Island which has been so long in preparation by Hon. Samuel G. Arnold of Providence, is soon to be published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. His familiarity with the subject, and copious materials he has accumulated, warrant the expectation that his work will prove a valuable contribution to History.

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NOVEMBER, 1858.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

No. IX.—LETTERS OF LORD STIRLING—1778.

DEAR SIR: I send you, for the *Historical Magazine*, a small body of letters never before printed, from the pen of General, or Lord Stirling, while he was on station at Elizabethtown, during the months of October, November, and December, 1778—an interesting period of the war—a sort of pause and transition period, and when the British were preparing to turn their arms and utmost fury upon the southern colonies. The fleet, whose departure from New York, and possible destination, occupies so large a portion of these letters, was destined first for Georgia, and then South Carolina. We may almost smile, now, that the conjecture of Stirling should have supposed them bound for the eastward colonies at the beginning of winter. The force led by Col. Campbell reduced Savannah in December, 1778, and rapidly overran the colony of Georgia. Savannah and the Savannah River then became the base of operations for the British in the invasion of South Carolina, which soon followed. But repelled for the time, Charleston did not fall till May, 1780, nor until Sir Henry Clinton himself, with a select force of 12,000 men had taken the command. These letters of Stirling may be illustrated by a reference to the local papers of New York, and in minor respects they will be found curious and interesting. His handwriting, I may add, is a very neat one, the letters well made, and the lines having a uniform and graceful slope.

Your obt^d serv., etc.,

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

“ELIZABETH TOWN, October 25th, 1778.

“SIR: I had the Honor yesterday of receiving your letter of 23d, accompanied by a paper of 22d, containing a very good ‘*crisis*,’ for which I thank you. I shall take an opportunity of sending it to New York this day, and afford their Excellencies, to whom it is addressed, an

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

41

opportunity of seeing it. I wish I had a dozen or more of them.

“By the Intelligence I have collected within these two days, I think it is reduced to a certainty that the fleet which sailed last monday and tuesday morning, is bound chiefly to Europe; that they had few troops on board besides invalids, and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of several Regiments whose men are drafted into others; several families, and other passengers besides those mentioned in Rivington’s paper; among the rest, Mr. Joseph Galloway. Ten or twelve Regiments of British, six of new Levies, the Waldeckers and some Hessians, are actually on Board the Transport. It is generally believed at New York that they are bound to the West Indies, in order to secure their own islands. They have at New York and at Sandyhook, seven or eight sail of two-deckers, but they are of the smaller sail—from 54 to 44 Guns, and at least 12 frigates. Admiral Byron did certainly sail with 15 or 16 ships of the line, in company with the above-mentioned fleet, in order, I suppose, to see them safe out of Count de Estaing’s way. The Egg-harbor fleet is returned to New York with the loss of a twenty Gun ship, the Zebra.

“I send you the latest papers I have been able to obtain; that of the 14th is remarkable for a counterfeit proclamation of Governor Livingston.

“With great esteem and regard, I have the honor to be

“Your most obedient & most

“Humble Serv.

“STIRLING.”

[The “Crisis,” alluded to in the above, was one of Tom Paine’s political papers. The allusion to it here is only one of a thousand proofs of the same sort, of the potential influence of these papers during the progress of the Revolution.]

“ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 3d, 1778.

“SIR: The fleet at Sandyhook was yesterday increased to 108 sails, men of war and transports, and [at] seven this morning they weighed Anchor and stood out to sea; by eight they

were all out of sight, from Amboy. I shall now make it my particular busyness to know what remains at New York, their intentions and motions, and shall give you early intelligence of them. I am

"Your most ob. Humble Serv.

"STIRLING."

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 11th, 1778.

"SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and 7th Instant. Mr. Jackson will receive all the attention you wish. I have wrote for his admission into N. York, as it is a ceremony lately established, that no person is received there without having the previous permission of the Commander-in-Chief. The compliment, you may be assured, is returned.

"You will think it somewhat extraordinary when I assure you that Sir Henry Clinton is absent from New York. I have for two or three days past had some suspicions of it, and have it now reduced to a certainty: and I believe he is on board the fleet which sailed from Sandyhook on the 3d Instant. If he is gone to the Eastward, we must soon hear from him, as the winds were for several days favorable for that passage. If his destination is to the Westward his passage must be a long one; he cannot be gone to the West Indies, or to Europe, for they still call him the Commander-in-Chief. On Monday and yesterday ships have been dropping down from New York to Staten Isle; they amounted, yesterday afternoon, to near one hundred sail, a considerable number of Hessians, besides other troops, are on board; but very few ships remain in the harbour of New York.

"It is sometimes proper to mention reports, as when they are compared with other circumstances, they may, at least, lead to the discovery of the truth, yet it is not always proper that these should be published. With this caution, I take the liberty of mentioning the story of a British soldier's wife whom we took near Powel's Hook, on the 9th, to wit, that the Hessians embarked three days ago, that the troops had all marched from Kingsbridge, leaving their huts standing, and that there remain no troops above three or four miles above New York. If these things are true, a total Evacuation must soon take place; the truth shall be ascertained in a day or two, and communicated as early as possible. The two last New York papers will accompany this. With very great respect and regard, I have the Honor to be

"Your most ob't Serv.

"STIRLING."

"[P. S.] I should be glad to have two sets of Dunlap's papers, as often and as early as possi-

ble; they will enable me to get intelligence from N. York in Exchange."

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 13th, 1778.

"DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 10th, with the Philadelphia papers of that date. Poor Sir Henry has it on both sides the water; *the Whig* from the London Evening Post is a sting he will feel deeper than '*Americanus*;' every look at his *Star* will make him blush, if he has any of that kind of blood left in him. The last newspapers I have been able to get from New York, I sent you the day before yesterday; they will let nothing come out. I have not yet been able to unravel the mystery of the Commander-in-Chief being absent from thence. Their third fleet is now in motion, thirty-eight sail of ships dropped down from Staten Island to Sandyhook yesterday afternoon; and I doubt not the rest, making in the whole about one hundred sail, will follow with this morning's tide. With the most sincere Regard & Esteem, I am

"Your most Obedient & most Humble Servant,
"STIRLING."

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 28th, 1778.

"DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your two favours of the 24th & 26th, and to thank you for the copy of the Treaties between his most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. I am in hopes the publication of these papers will forward & compleat the general confederation. The fleet, with the Second Embarkation of Troops from New York, is at length put to sea; they fell down to the Hook yesterday morning, and went to sea in the afternoon. They consist of 45 sails of different sizes. The Troops they have on Board, are, according to the best accounts I have been able to obtain, about 3,500 men; and consist of the corps mentioned in the third column of the enclosed paper which I send, that you may have the satisfaction of knowing nearly the state of their army in America. I will not pretend it is quite accurate, but I believe it is nearly the truth. The troops in this fleet are commanded by Brigadier Campbell; it is possible they are going to Charles Town; but I am rather inclined to believe they are going to secure their own posts in the Floridas. I am with great regard and esteem, Your most Humble Serv.,

"STIRLING."

"[P. S.] I have the Rheumatism to that degree, I can scarce hold the pen."

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 28th, 1778.
9 o'clock, P.M.

"DEAR SIR: I wrote your Excellency this morning, that the Fleet, which had been so long

between the Hook and the watering Place, was at length gone to sea. Capt. Burrows from the Highlands of Neversink, since informs me, that, at sunset yesterday, they were twenty miles from Sandyhook, standing south, a little easterly; which was the only course they could steer, as the wind hung, unless they were going to the Eastward. He says they consist of 33 ships (including one of 40, and one of 60 guns, and two Frigates), one Snow, nine Brigs, and ten Schooners and Sloops. They are gone clear of the land; for, this day, at noon, not one of them could be seen. At eleven this morning, two ships past the Light House and went to sea; these I take to be the Roebuck and a Frigate, as I have Intelligence from New York that the Commissioners and many officers embarked on Board two such ships and dropped down part of the way yesterday. This last Fleet, I do not believe are designed for any offensive operations on our Settlements; their Convoy is not equal to it, and not suited for Charles Town Bar, where [which] it has been talked of, was their Destination. I am your most obedient Serv't,

"STIRLING."

"[P. S.] Observe Gen. Brown's advertisement in Rivington's paper of the 25th."

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Nov. 29th, 1778.

"DEAR SIR: Since my letter of yesterday, I have had an opportunity of gaining some articles of Intelligence; viz.: that more Transport ships are preparing and fitting for sea; that a good deal of Hessian Baggage was embarked. A Frigate of 36 guns came in yesterday, every mast gone by the board. They are forming a line across New York Island, from Bloomingdale to Turtle Bay, to be guarded by five Hessian and three British Regiments. Wm. Byard, [Qu? Bayard] and Andrew Allen, embarked and sailed, on Friday last, for England. John Terril Esqr., is appointed Governor of St. Augustine, and gone with the last Fleet. This last circumstance is one that would lead us to conjecture the course of their Destination. I have only to add that, with the greatest Regard and Esteem,

"I am your Excellency's most obedient

"Humble Serv.

"STIRLING."

"Private.

"ELIZABETH TOWN, Dec. 1st, 1778.

"DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the honor of having received your two letters of the 28th and 29th. If the event of the Battle you mention in the former should turn out to be as it has been reported to you, it will be such a check to the late lords of the ocean, as will not only lower their cressts, but put that Haughty Nation

in the utmost terror and confusion. Hitherto the balance between the two powers has been kept up by the one being superior at land, the other at sea. If this action should give France but a small balance in her favour, they will have both points in their hand, and poor old England must soon sing *piano*.

"Such an event, together with the disasters Admiral Byron's Fleet has met with, the dismasting and absence of most of their Frigates and Convoys, etc., will give a fine opportunity for our trade to pass in safety, and will undoubtedly have an Influence on our stocks, and tend to bring the whole economy of our affairs into their natural channels. Our Stocks are our paper, Bills, or Certificates; the Stocks of all nations who borrow, under any denomination, will rise or fall according to the events of war. In our situation it will be more particularly so. Such favorable events as lately appear will command a General belief, with Tories as well as Whigs, that the Contention with Great Britain will soon terminate in our favour, to our utmost wishes. This makes me rise in hope that the spirit of avarice will be glutted, and with all my soul I wish it may be smothered.

"I offer this as some consolation to your apprehensions in yours of the 24th. I wish I could offer more. In the public letter, which accompanies this, you will find that I sent Capt. Combs this morning with a flag to carry your letter to Admiral Gambier, and the event of it. I sent the Captain in hopes that the Admiral would have detained him, in which case I should have complained to Sir Henry Clinton of the Infraction, and should have informed him there was an [end] of all Intercourse, or Truce, on any busyness whatever, 'till the Captain was restored, and I believe the Knight of the Red Ribbon would have complied rather than lose his favourite Treaty on the 7th at Amboy.

"I have, this day, wrote to Mr. Elliot, Superintendent General, for three Copies of Vattel's Law of Nations, and if they are to be had at New York I am sure he will send them. He lately applied to me for a printed Copy of General Lee's Tryal. If one can be procured, and you think it proper to be sent, I should be glad you would enable me to oblige him. It will enable me to get anything from them in the literary way. You may be assured no other use than what you wish, will be made of the several enclosures you have been so obliging as to send me for my private information.

"With sincere Esteem and Regard,

"I am your Excellency's most Ob't and

"most Humble Serv.

"STIRLING."

"[P. S.]

Past 12 o'clock.

"I dare not longer detain the Express or would myself Copy over the public letter."

[The Copy of Vattel was probably wanted for the use of Congress. That resort was required to be had to New York for such a volume, while that city was in the hands of the enemy, argues for the general literary deficiencies of the professions in that day. Here closes our collection of the letters of Lord Stirling.]

MEMOIR OF EBENEZER WEBSTER, FATHER OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

BY G. W. NESMITH.

EBENEZER WEBSTER was born in Kingston, in 1739. He resided many years with Major Ebenezer Stevens, an influential citizen of that town, and one of the first proprietors of Salisbury. Salisbury was granted in 1749, and first named Stevenstown in honor of Major Stevens. It was incorporated as Salisbury in 1767. Judge Webster settled in Stevenstown as early as 1761. Previous to this time he had served as a soldier in the French war, and once afterward. He was married to Mehetable Smith, his first wife, January 8, 1761. His first two children, Olle, a daughter, and Ebenezer, his son, died while young. His third child, was Susanna, born Oct. 1766; married John Colby, who recently died in Franklin. He had, also, by his first wife, two sons, David, who died some years since at Stanstead; also Joseph, who died in Salisbury. His first wife died March 28, 1774. Judge Webster again married, Abigail Eastman, Oct. 13, 1774. By her he had five children, viz., Mehetable, Abigail (who married William Hadduck), Ezekiel, born March 11, 1780; Daniel, born January 18, 1782; and Sarah, born May 13, 1784. Judge Webster died in April, 1806, in the house now occupied by R. L. Tay, Esq., and, with his last wife and many of his children, now lies buried in the grave-yard originally taken from the Elmn's farm. For the first seven years of his life, after he settled on the farm now occupied by John Taylor, in Franklin, he lived in a log cabin, located in the orchard, west of the highway, and near Punch Brook. Then he was able to erect a house of one story, of about the same figure and size as that now occupied by William Cross, near said premises. It was in this house that Daniel Webster was born. In 1784 Judge Webster removed to the tavern-house, near his interval farm, and occupied that until 1800, when he exchanged his tavern-house with Wm. Hadduck for that where he died.

In 1761, Captain John Webster, Eliphalet

Gale, and Judge Webster erected the first saw-mill in Stevenstown, on Punch Brook, on his homestead, near his cabin.

In June, 1764, Matthew Pettengill, Stephen Call, and Ebenezer Webster were the highway surveyors of Stevenstown. In 1765, the proprietors voted to give Ebenezer Webster and Benjamin Sanborn 200 acres of common land, in consideration that they furnish a privilege for a grist-mill, erect a mill and keep it in repair for fifteen years, for the purpose of grinding the town's corn.

In 1768, Judge Webster was first chosen moderator of a town meeting in Salisbury, and he was elected forty-three times afterwards, at different town meetings, in Salisbury, serving in March, 1803, for the last time.

In 1769, he was elected selectman, and held that office for the years 1770, '72, '74, '76, '80, '85, '86, and 1788; resigning it, however, in Sept., 1776, and performing a six months' service in the army.

1771, '72, and '73, he was elected and served in the office of town-clerk. In 1778 and '80 he was elected Representative of the classed towns of Salisbury and Boscawen; also, for Salisbury, 1790 and '91. He was elected Senator for the years 1785, '86, '88, and 1790; Hillsborough County electing two Senators at this time, and Matthew Thornton, and Robert Wallace, of Heniker, serving as colleagues each for two of said years. He was in the Senate in 1786, at Exeter, when the Insurgents surrounded the House. His proclamation to them was, "I command you to disperse."

In March, 1778, the town chose Capt. Ebenezer Webster and Capt. Matthew Pettengill as Delegates to a Convention to be holden at Concord, Wednesday, June 10, "For the sole purpose of forming a permanent plan of government for the future well-being of the good people of this State."

In 1778, January 16, Col. Webster was elected Delegate to the Convention at Exeter, for the purpose of considering the proposed United States Constitution. A Committee was also chosen by the town to examine said Constitution, and advise with said Delegate. This committee was composed of Joseph Bean, Esq. Jona. Fifield, Esq., Jona. Oram, Capt. Wilder, Deacon John Collins, Edward Eastman, John C. Gale, Capt. Robert Smith, Leonard Judkins, Deacon Jacob True, Lieut. Bean, Lieut. Severance and John Smith. At the first meeting of the Convention, in February, Col. Webster opposed the Constitution, under instructions from his town.

A majority of the Convention was found to be opposed to the adoption of the Constitution.

The Convention adjourned to Concord, to meet in the succeeding month of June. In the meantime Col. Webster conferred with his constituents, advised with the Committee on the subject, asked the privilege of supporting the Constitution, and he was instructed to vote as he might think proper. His speech, made on this occasion, has been printed. We last saw it in the columns of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, in June, 1852. It did great credit to the head and heart of the author. Col. Webster finally gave his support to the Constitution. He was one of the Electors for President when Washington was first chosen to that office.

In the spring of the year 1791 Col. Webster was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hillsborough. This office he held at the time of his decease, in 1806. He was one of the magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, for Hillsborough County for more than thirty-five years prior to his decease.

In church affairs, Judge Webster exercised great influence. As early as 1768 he was chosen by the town to go after a minister. He often composed one of the committee in subsequent years, to provide preaching; also, to build the first meeting-house. The proprietors of the town at Kingston, voted to assist to build a meeting-house like the one in East Kingston, with the pulpit like that in Hawke. Ebenezer Webster, Joseph Bean and Capt. John Calfe, must see that the work on the meeting-house be done in a workmanlike manner.

This meeting-house was erected on Searle's Hill, so called, the highest land in Salisbury, except Kearsarge Mountain. While there it was truly the *Visible Church*. He was one of the committee in making the arrangement to ordain Rev. Jona. Searle, in October, 1773. He was also one of the committee on the part of the town, in settling the terms of the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Searle, in 1790.

In 1791, Col. Webster, Capt. Benjamin Pettengill and Elder B. Huntoon were appointed a committee to hire Rev. Thomas Worcester. The same year the town voted to settle Mr. Worcester, viz., on the second Wednesday of November, 1791. On this day the council assembled preparatory to the ordination; a dispute originated between the council of ministers and Mr. Worcester upon a doctrinal point. Much time was spent in the discussion. The people without became impatient, and demanded that the ordination should come off. Judge Webster was appointed a committee to wait on the council, and inquire into the causes of the delay. He appeared before them; heard their statement. "Gentlemen," says he, "the ordination must come on now, and if you cannot assist, we must try

to get along without you. The point under discussion must be postponed to some other day." The council acquiesced, and the ordination ceremonies proceeded without more delay. Col. Webster was one of the elders of the church for many years prior to his death.

But the secret of Judge Webster's power and great influence in this vicinity was to be found in his military services and skill. The Revolutionary War found him captain of the company of militia in Salisbury. Captain John Webster and Captain Matthew Pettengill had each served their term of service. Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Lieut. Robert Smith, and Ensign Moses Garland were the officers of the company in 1775. He commanded this company during the whole war, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1784. This station gave him authority and control over all able-bodied citizens between the age of sixteen and fifty, as the law then was. Capt. Webster had thus the command of about 75 men. As an officer, he was beloved by his soldiers, and always had their entire confidence. He was born to command. He was in stature about six feet; of a massy frame, a voice of great compass, eyes black and piercing; a countenance open and ingenuous, and a complexion that could not be soiled by powder. He was the very man to head the proud columns of the Sons of Liberty. Hence, soon after the Lexington fight we find him at Cambridge, at the head of most of his company. He armed more than half of his men, and remained on duty at Winter Hill for six months of that year. In 1776, resigning the office of selectman, he enlisted a company, and repaired to New York in season to take part in the battle of White Plains. Before he went into the army in this year, with the aid of his colleagues he procured the signatures of eighty-four of his own townsmen (being all except two) to the pledge, offered to the people agreeably to the resolution of Congress, as follows:

"We do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

His son, Hon. Daniel Webster, the last year of his life thus eloquently referred to the signers of this pledge in Salisbury: "In looking to this record thus connected with the men of my birthplace, I confess I was gratified to find who were the signers and who were the dissenters. Among the former was he from whom I am immediately descended, with all his brothers, and his whole kith and kin. This is sufficient emblazonry for my arms; enough of heraldry for me." In the spring of 1777 he enlisted a com-

pany for the relief of the Northern Army. After a short service he returned to assist in the organization of a still larger force, to oppose the progress of Burgoyne. Before the first day of July he reported to Col. Thomas Stickney, of Concord, that his company was mustered, and ready for active service, all save Benjamin Huntoon and Jacob Tucker, "who each wanted a firearm." None could be procured in Salisbury for them, and Col. Stickney was requested to furnish arms for these men.

We once had in our possession two original letters from Capt. Webster to Col. Stickney, on this subject. In this company, that was engaged in the battle of Bennington, on the 16th of August, were enrolled forty-five of the good men of Salisbury; two-thirds of whom had wives and families, embracing the Pettengills, the Fifields, the Bohonnons, the Sanborns, the Eastmans, the Smiths, and Scribners, Greeleys, and Websters. They all returned safe, excepting Lieut. Andrew Pettengill, who died soon after his return, from injuries received in this campaign. He was an excellent officer, and father of Lieut. Benj. Pettengill. About seventeen of the company were from New Britain, now Andover, and ten others from the town of Hillsborough. Among them were McNeil and Andrews, Symonds and Booth, who had before fought on other fields. McNeil and Andrews had carried upon their shoulders their Captain Baldwin, when mortally wounded, in the battle of Bunker Hill.

At this period of the war, Salisbury had also twelve of her men enlisted for three years in Capt. Gray's company, Col. Scammel's regiment, viz.: Moses Fellows, Eph. Heath, Benj. Howard, D. Fileh, Matthew Greeley, Philip Lufkin, Joshua Snow, Wm. Bailey, John Ash, Josiah Smith, Reuben Greeley, and Joseph Webster. It was the darkest hour of the Revolution, but her citizens put forth energies equal to the emergency.

In August, 1778, Captain Webster, in obedience to a request of the Committee of Safety, with a company enlisted in his neighborhood, repaired to Rhode Island, and participated in the events that then occurred there. Again, in 1780, Captain Webster enlisted and marched another company for the relief of the army stationed at West Point. This was a short time before the treason of Arnold. We heard one of his soldiers remark that the evening after the treason of Arnold was discovered by Washington, Captain Webster was called to his tent by Washington, and commanded to guard his tent that night, remarking, "I believe I can trust you." Capt. Webster, with a portion of his company, performed sentry duty during that

eventful night. His nephew, Stephen Bohannon, one of his soldiers, used to relate the incident that Washington did not sleep that night, but spent his time either in writing or walking his tent. Captain Webster performed a six months' service at West Point, and in subsequent periods of the war, two other short campaigns, in defence of our northern frontier.

Thus we see that when Congress or the State called for aid, Captain Webster met the demand by the good example of leading his men, rather than by pointing the way.

The principle of equality was established by Salisbury, in raising and paying her men for the war, as will be seen by the adoption of the following vote in 1778:

"*Voted*, That Captain Ebenezer Webster and Captain John Webster be chosen a committee to aid the selectmen to make an inventory of each man's estate, and estimate what each man has done in this present war, and estimate the currency upon the produce of the country, and that those men who have not done according to their interest, be called upon by tax, or draught, till they have done *equal* to them that have already done service in the war."

The selectmen of that year, who had for a chairman Dr. Joseph Bartlett, an able and efficient patriot, and father of Ichabod Bartlett, and a family all highly respectable, united with the other members of the committee, and they assessed the people according to the spirit of the foregoing resolution. All acquiesced except the richest man of the town, who had performed no military service, and he demurred to the tax as being too large, and illegal, and declined to pay. The Committee waited upon him. Judge Webster addressed him: "Sir,—Our authorities require us to fight *and* pay. Now, you must pay *or* fight." He paid up.

We could, if time and space would allow, give you many facts and incidents, which would interest the reader. Suffice it to say, Judge Webster was upon all the important committees raised by the town to obtain money and men to carry on the war, and to form and maintain the government. He was also the arbitrator selected more often than any other person to settle or adjust matters of a public or private character.

We send to you two of his reports, to show his comprehensive and concise form of doing his business. His honesty and sound judgment were relied upon, and led to safe results. As a magistrate and judge he heard, deliberated and decided; and from his decisions there was generally no desire to appeal. Judge Webster was too liberal to the public. He underestimated the value of his services. We find him charg-

ing four shillings and sometimes three shillings for a day's work when employed on public business; while his associates, for similar labor, generally charged six shillings. The *angusta res domi* may have been induced in part by his modest charges. For instance, he received for his services as selectman for 1780, and for 100 feet of boards, 500 continental dollars. Dr. Bartlett, who did more of the writing, received \$1,000, and this sum was very moderate pay, the price of about 225 lbs. of beef, or of an ordinary cow. So you see how public services were rewarded in those days.

EVACUATION OF NEW YORK.

The following account of the Evacuation of New York, from *Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser*, may interest the readers of the Historical Magazine.

J. B. M.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 26th, 1783.

"Yesterday in the Morning, the American Troops marched from Haerlem to the Bowery-Lane. They remained there till about One O'clock, when the British Troops left the Posts in the Bowery, and the American Troops marched into, and took Possession of the City, in the following Order, *viz*—

- "1. A Corps of Dragoons.
- "2. Advanced Guard of Light Infantry.
- "3. A Corps of Artillery.
- "4. Battalion of Light Infantry.
- "5. Battalion of Massachusetts Troops.
- "6. Rear Guard.

"After the Troops had taken Possession of the City, the GENERAL and GOVERNOR made their Public Entry in the following Manner:

1. Their Excellencies the General and Governor, with their Suites, on Horseback.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the Southern District, four a-breast.
3. Major-General Knox, and the Officers of the Army, eight a-breast.
4. Citizens on Horseback, eight a-breast.
5. The Speaker of the Assembly, and Citizens, on Foot, eight a-breast.

"Their Excellencies, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, were escorted by a Body of West-Chester Light Horse, under the command of Captain Delevan.

"The Procession proceeded down Queen-Street, and through the Broad-Way, to *Cape's Tavern*.

"The Governor gave a Public Dinner at *Fraunce's Tavern*, at which the Commander-

in-Chief, and other General Officers were present.

"After Dinner the following Toasts were drank by the Company:

- "1. The United States of America.
- "2. His most Christian Majesty.
- "3. The United Netherlands.
- "4. The King of Sweden.
- "5. The American Army.
- "6. The Fleet and Armies of France which have served in America.
- "7. The Memory of those Heroes who have fallen for our Freedom.
- "8. May our Country be grateful to her Military Children.
- "9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.
- "10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every Quarter of the Globe.
- "11. May America be an Asylum for the persecuted of the Earth.
- "12. May a close Union of the States guard the Temple they have erected to Liberty.
- "13. May the Remembrance of THIS DAY be a Lesson to Princes.

"The arrangement and whole conduct of this march with the tranquillity which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the grateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event.

PROPOSAL FOR THE COLLECTION OF AUTHENTIC COPIES OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

We give place, with pleasure, to the following communication, from the Society of Antiquaries of London, and shall be most happy to make, through our columns, queries from the other side of the Atlantic, relative to such monuments, as well as to receive and transmit to the Society, at regular intervals, any matter furnished by our contributors and others.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine:

SIR: The Society of Antiquaries of London, has determined to collect, arrange, and index the monumental inscriptions of Great Britain, and those relating to British families in our colonies, or elsewhere. The United States of America contains a larger number of inscriptions, and those of a more interesting character, than any of the colonies at present under English rule; it is therefore greatly to be wished that copies, properly authenticated by the signature of the transcriber, should be added to the collection. The importance of gathering into one body the

materials for a genealogical history of the families of the British race cannot be exaggerated.

I inclose a copy of the proposal issued by the Society, which, if not too long, is worth a place in your pages.

I may add, that I shall be happy to take charge of any monumental transcripts that may be forwarded to me for the Society's use. They shall be presented at the first opportunity.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

The Manor,
Bottesford Brigg,
Lincolnshire, England.

Sept. 24, 1858.

"The value of monumental inscriptions, as containing evidence applicable to the purposes of the historian, the genealogist, the biographer, and in fact, of all historical inquirers, is too obvious to need enforcement. Although generally inscribed on the most durable materials, they are in no degree exempt from the action of the ordinary agents of destruction. There are even some perils to which they are peculiarly exposed. Valuable memorials, which have defied time, fire, and damp, the ravages of civil warfare, and the recklessness of the restorer, have yielded at last to the carelessness or the ignorance of parochial authorities. Of the inscriptions published by Weever, Le Neve, and other collectors of this class of historical monuments, it is astonishing how many of the originals cannot now be found. In the present day the work of destruction is proceeding at an accelerated pace. The recent alterations in the law of interments operate most fatally against this class of historical evidences, and in a few years the loss of historical and genealogical materials from this source alone will be found to be not only most extensive, but of an irreparable character.

"The Society of Antiquaries of London, not having been successful in inducing the government to take measures for arresting this serious and growing evil, desire to provide a partial remedy by establishing a registry of all properly authenticated copies of inscriptions; and with this view propose to collect such copies in the following manner: viz.

"To receive all copies of monumental inscriptions, authenticated to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed by the Society for this purpose, which may be sent to them free of expense.

"Rubbings, photographs, engravings, etchings, and lithographs will be received as copies. Written copies should be in a clear and legible handwriting, and upon foolscap of the ordinary size. The paper should be written on one side only, and with a clear space between each inscription. It is indispensable that it should appear on the copy whether it be derived from

the original monument, or from any transcript or other source.

"Such copies, and all rubbings, photographs, etc. of monuments and monumental inscriptions, will be kept in the apartments of the Society in Somerset House, London, or some other suitable place of deposit, and will be arranged and indexed.

"It is hoped that eventually arrangements may be made for rendering the index and inscriptions accessible to the public generally.

"The Society of Antiquaries invite the co-operation, not only of all their members, but of all possessors of rubbings, photographs, or other copies of monumental inscriptions, or drawings, etc. of monuments. It is obvious that the value of such a collection will mainly depend upon its extent and accuracy.

"Copies and communications upon this subject should be addressed to 'THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON,' and it will be convenient if the subject of the communication be indicated by the word 'INSCRIPTIONS' written on the envelope. Information respecting curious or valuable inscriptions, especially if in any state of decay or danger, will be thankfully received.

"The Society desire to receive in like manner copies of inscriptions, etc. in churchyards as well as in churches: and will be particularly gratified to receive copies of epitaphs wherever they may exist, whether on the Continent or in any of our Colonies, relating to British families.

"Copies of inscriptions will be the more valuable when accompanied by sketches, rubbings, or descriptions of any armorial bearings on the monument, and also by particulars as to the precise part of the church or churchyard in which they may be found.

"Communications respecting existing collections of inscriptions, of annotated copies of Weever's 'Funeral Monuments,' Le Neve's 'Monumenta Anglicana,' or other works of similar character, or of any county histories in which manuscript copies of such records are preserved, are also invited by the Society, who desire to form a General Index of Monumental Inscriptions.

"Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House, June, 1858."

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 53). *Boston, Sept. 1st.*—Monthly meeting. The President being absent, David Pulsifer was called to the chair. The Librarian reported that since the

last meeting four bound volumes and seven pamphlets had been presented to the society.

Rev. Nathan Henry Chamberlain, of Canton, read an exceedingly interesting and finely written paper on American architecture. On motion of Hon. F. Brinley, the thanks of the Society were given to Rev. Mr. C., and a copy of his paper was requested for the press.

Rev. Abner Morse of Sherborn, read an extract from a letter he had written to the Keeper of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, in answer to one received from him in relation to the visits of the Northmen to America long before the discovery of this country by Columbus. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. M., and a copy of the letter requested.

Col. S. Swett read from an account of the first combat of the Revolution, written by President Ezra Stiles, entitled "Col. Leslie's Repulse," at the North Bridge, in Salem. Col. S. also exhibited a copy of the map made by President Stiles, and affixed to his journal.

Mr. Pulsifer read a sketch of Oliver Cromwell, embracing several letters commendatory of the Protector, in the handwriting of his contemporaries.

Mr. P. quoted the following lines on the death of Cromwell, by Edmund Waller.

"We must resign. Heaven his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame,
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees uncut fall for his funeral pile.
On *Ætna's* top this *Hercules* lay dead,
With ruined oaks and pines about him spread."

Several gentlemen were elected members of the Society. The meeting was then adjourned.

VERMONT.

ORLEANS COUNTY SOCIETY.—*Derby, Sept. 7th.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at its rooms in Derby, Sept. 7th. A compendious history of the town of Greensborough was read by the Rev. J. P. Stone. Rev. S. R. Hall of Brownington was chosen President, and Dr. G. A. Hinman of Holland, Secretary for the coming year. This Society has in active preparation a complete natural and civil history of the county, including separate histories of each town. Samuel Sumner, Esq., and Rev. Messrs. Samuel R. Hall and Pliny H. White have editorial charge of the volume, and the several town histories are in the hands of competent persons in each town.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 50). *September 21st.*—Monthly meeting. HIST. MAG. VOL. II. 42

ing. The President, W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair.

The additions to the Library since the last meeting were 303 volumes, including near seventy bound volumes of public documents, received through the liberality of the Canadian government.

There were also exhibited at the meeting a number of interesting prints lately added to the Society's collections, namely a view of New Amsterdam (New York) taken in 1659, and one of Boston in 1743, given by Mr. T. B. Davis, of this city, a fine print of Jacques Cartier, the explorer of the St. Lawrence, taken from the original portrait, now at St. Malo, in France, the gift of M. T. Haunel, of Quebec; a print of Champlain, founder of Quebec, and first Governor-General of Canada; a fine colored print, from Powell's Painting of the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, the gift of Mr. G. A. Carnes, of Chicago; and two rare charts—one of Marquette's exploration of Illinois and the Mississippi in 1673, the other of Illinois, in 1688, by Franquelin, hydrographer of the king, at Quebec—the last of particular value, as the oldest map known bearing the name of Chicago.

The Secretary reported at this meeting the results of an official visit made by him to Canada, in August, which, it is hoped, will establish friendly relations between this Society and its co-laborers in that country, so closely allied, historically and commercially, with our own. Resolutions of thanks were voted to the official representatives of the Canadian government, and to various gentlemen of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, to whom the Society are indebted for valuable services.

Of the Society's correspondence, letters were read from the Hon. Jared Sparks, accepting the appointment of Honorary member; in which letter the inquiry was made, whether "the State of Illinois has rendered sufficient honors to the memory of Henry de Tonti, after La Salle, by far the most prominent person connected with the early history of Illinois." Mr. Sparks adds, that "he passed many years there, and showed great enterprise and bravery. The Indians called him *La Bras de Fer* (the arm of iron)."

A communication was also received from the Hon. J. V. C. Smith, M.D., Ex-Mayor of the city of Boston, in reply to an application for documents relating to interments in cities, forwarded to that gentleman in behalf of the Society.

The Secretary reported his having information of the existence in the archives of France of valuable manuscript documents relating to the early history of Illinois, while under occu-

pation by the French, and that a member of the Society about proceeding to Europe, had obligingly offered his services in securing copies of them. The offer was accepted with the Society's thanks, and the Secretary was authorized to prepare suitable credentials.

Lt. Col. Graham then presented to the meeting the designs and working plans of the new Light-house, now in progress north of the North Pier. The Society then adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 80).—This Society issued a short time since the following circular:

"At a recent meeting of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, it was resolved 'that it was expedient to adopt some measures to obtain, for preservation in the archives of this Society, accurate and authentic descriptions of the principal Ancient Mounds or Tumuli situated within the borders of this State;' and the Secretary was directed to solicit from persons residing in different parts of the country, such information as they might be in possession of, or could procure from reliable sources, touching the mounds and other earth structures, the silent, yet interesting memorials of a once numerous, but now extinct race, with which our State so profusely abounds.

"Scientific men in different parts of the United States have, of late, given much attention to this subject, and from recent discoveries of interesting relics found in the mounds of Virginia and our own State, and the earnest and constant efforts of explorers in this field of science, the subject of 'Ancient Tumuli' is being invested with a deep and unusual interest, which it is hoped will not abate until important historical facts in relation to the period and design of their construction be obtained.

"These aboriginal earth-works occur more frequently in Wisconsin than in any other equal extent of country; and the necessity of collecting reliable descriptions of them has induced the Historical Society to make an effort in that behalf, before the improving hand of the present generation shall have defaced, or completely destroyed them.

"Several eminently scientific gentlemen, some of whom are connected with the New York Ethnological Society, and in various ways have been instrumental in unveiling much mystery connected with aboriginal subjects, have signified their willingness to make a personal examination of the most interesting groups of mounds in this State, and now while such intelligent aid can be gratuitously secured, it is

hoped that the Society will be furnished from correspondents in different sections of the country, at as early a period as possible, an accurate and concise description of such mounds and other ancient works in their vicinity, as, from their character, size, and number, possess a more than common interest, that those inclined further to explore may have the proper data to guide them to the precise locality.

"At this enlightened period of the world, when the tendency of all knowledge is justly appreciated, the importance of a thorough investigation of so interesting a subject need not be mentioned to secure the coöperation of gentlemen of education or intelligence. A continuance of investigations which have so far been most honestly and zealously pursued by some of the best and most competent men of our country, may soon result in deciding the enigmas of the ancient or primitive American race, and settle important theories connected therewith; and your valuable aid is most earnestly and respectfully solicited in accomplishing this object.

"Have the goodness to state:

"1st. The number, character, form, and precise or approximate size of the Mounds, and whether they occur in groups or separately.

"2d. Whether any openings or excavations have been made into them; if so, what was developed by the examination.

"3d. Whether any relics, such as implements of war or agriculture, articles of earthenware, coins, human remains or fossils were discovered.

"4th. Their precise locality, distance and direction from the nearest city or village.

"The description should be written on paper of letter size, leaving a blank margin an inch wide, that it can be bound with others in a book form.

"On the last page of your paper give a small diagram of your county or town, noting the courses of the different streams, the general topography of the country, and the location of the Mounds or other ancient works you describe.

"Any relics you may be in possession of, obtained from Mounds, which you feel willing to donate to the Historical Society, will be thankfully received and carefully preserved for future inspection.

"LYMAN C. DRAPEH.

"*Sec'y State Historical Society.*"

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 55.) *New York, October 5th.*—

Monthly meeting. Pres. Luther Bradish in the chair.

The President presented the History of East Boston in behalf of the author, Gen. W. H. Sumner. The Treasurer reported in the treasury, April 1st, \$114 42; since received \$5,232 62: payments, \$5,878 15, leaving on hand \$169 90.

The paper of the evening was by John M. Macdonald, Esq., on "The British Expedition to Danbury in April, 1777."

"The expeditionary army, in numbers, was considerably upwards of two thousand men, fifteen hundred of whom were regular troops and the rest provincials or volunteers. In addition to these it was accompanied by a small corps of light dragoons and by a detachment of the royal artillery with six field-pieces.

"The command of the movement against Danbury was conferred upon General Tryon of New York, who had accepted the rank of Major General of Provincials.

"The royal forces sailed from New York on the 23d of April, in upwards of twenty transports, convoyed by the ship *Eagle* of 64 guns, and by two sloops of war.

"On Friday, the 25th, the British vessels appeared off Cedar Point, on the easterly side of Saugatuck River, and about five o'clock in the afternoon, commenced landing.

"The enemy's forces moved forward northerly until they approached the Boston post-road, when a skirmish took place between them and some of the neighboring inhabitants, who were posted at that place, pursuant to orders sent from Fairfield by Brigadier-General Silliman, of the Connecticut militia.

"The royal forces continued their march northerly till they gained the cross highway. This they followed in an easterly direction, passing Hunkanum.

"At Greenfield they halted until sunrise. Here they were reconnoitered by a young physician of the vicinity, who was mounted upon an uncommonly fine horse. Advancing near a vidette, he amused himself and attracted the attention of the red-coat by shaking at him a horsewhip. The dragoon suddenly dashed forward against his insulter. The medical cavalier wheeled about for escape on the same instant. Both parties rode for nearly a mile with their utmost speed. The soldier at first gained upon his adversary. The doctor, however, effected his escape, but with the loss of his hat.

"As soon as the invaders appeared, General Silliman showed great zeal and ability in rousing the militia and volunteers of the country. On the 26th he hastened forward in pursuit of the enemy, at the head of all the forces he had been able to rally.

"When the king's troops retreated from Danbury, 400 men were detached under Silliman and Arnold, to occupy some position on the Norwalk road in advance of the enemy. General Wooster, at the head of about 350 followers, overtook the retreaters at Keeler's Mills and skirmished with them.

"At Ridgefield, after crossing the fort, a cannon shot was fired by the British, upon which the gallant Wooster, addressing his men said, 'Never mind these shots, boys; follow me.' Immediately after he was struck by a musket bullet and fell. He was afterwards carried to Danbury, where he died.

"Silliman and Arnold, at Ridgefield, made a brave but unsuccessful attempt to stop the further progress of the royal forces. The same generals made a similar attempt on the next day near Saugatuck. When Tryon came to reconnoitre their position, he found that it could not be carried without great sacrifice of life, and was well aware that a repulse would be fatal. He therefore forded the river, and reached Camp by a forced march, his men running most of the way. Here he was attacked by Silliman and Arnold in two columns, and escaped destruction in consequence of the impetuous courage of Major Stuart and the intrepidity of Sir William Erskine.

"Taking advantage of a momentary repulse sustained by the Americans, the British commander put the finishing stroke to his retreat, completing the embarkation of his forces just as the sun approached the horizon, and before Arnold and Silliman could reduce their men again to military order. The whole hostile fleet thereupon weighed anchor and stood across the Sound for Huntington on Long Island.

"Some five thousand barrels of beef and pork, one thousand barrels of flour, three hundred puncheons of rum, and fifty pipes of wine, besides large quantities of cloth were destroyed at Danbury; and to this loss is to be attributed the severe privations endured by the Americans for the two subsequent years. The loyalists who accompanied the expedition, received from Governor Tryon the acknowledgment that to them the success was due."

Hon. George Bancroft, after the passage of the usual thanks to the author of the paper, moved a similar vote to Mr. Moore, who read it.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bancroft, the Society requested Mr. Moore to repeat his paper on Chas. Lee, read before the Society last June.

Mr. de Peyster presented a piece of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable and the dispatch received by Mayor Tiemann from the Lord Mayor of London. The Society accepted the gifts,

thanked the donors, the Mayor and Mr. Field, and admitted Messrs. Morse and Field to honorary membership.

A communication from the Association for the purchase of Washington's Homestead and Tomb, was read, and a resolution that the Society would assist in the undertaking, passed.

It was voted to appoint a committee of three to report on the expediency of procuring a portrait of Baron Von Humboldt for the Rooms of the Society.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. ii. p. 145) *New York, Oct. 8th*—Held their first meeting for the season at the house of Alex. J. Cothcal, Esq., the Treasurer, Mr. Ewbank in the chair.

The *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, 4th series, vol. 15th, was received from Paris.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Folsom, informed the Society that he had received letters from Dr. Latham, Mr. Major of the British Museum, and several other distinguished foreign correspondents.

A letter was read from Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, consenting to make a communication on Peruvian antiquities, and to exhibit some of his valuable collection.

A circular of the Wisconsin Historical Society was read, inviting the attention and coöperation of the citizens to the examination of the numerous ancient mounds in that State. The circular was received from Mr. Delaplaine, of Madison.

Mr. Hodgson mentioned, as a matter of regret, that Mr. Buckingham Smith had been removed from Madrid, where he was making highly valuable researches.

The Recording Secretary, Mr. Dwight, stated that he had investigated, to some extent, several points connected with the Grave Creek Inscription, with some gratifying results, and was prepared, when time should permit, to explain himself at length. Although no one has attempted to translate any part of the inscription; he thinks several words may be made out with some plausibility, particularly Qbaraho (his tomb), in the third line, an aleph being inserted between the second and third letters. The Recording Secretary writes the three only lines of the inscription thus, as one reading proposed by him. The second line is most doubtful. Line 1st. Trgmutha; line 2d. Malkthloth; line 3d. Qbaratho. The last character resembles a human head on a pike. By writing some, or all of the three oblique crosses as M, or as Th, something plausible may be presented. By the aid of some Jewish friends he has translations of parts to propose.

A letter was read from G. Van Anken, M.D.,

dated Barranquilla (N. Granada), July 30th, to Dr. Davis, accompanying a gold ring with a diamond set in it, "found on the site of an old Indian village, near Santa Marta." Mr. Ewbank had never heard of American Indians setting gems in metal, though he has paid much attention to their arts. The Recording Secretary has inquired of Gen. Herran, and requested information elsewhere, but as yet, without hearing of anything of this kind. Mr. Hodgson said the negroes of Nigritia set gems in gold.

The Recording Secretary invited attention to the frequent reference to sepulchral mounds and stones in the poems of Ossian. The objects, uses, ceremonies, influence on the populace, and their historical and poetical connections, are interesting to ethnology. Resemblances do not prove any connection between Celtic and North American races; but some light may be obtained from a comparison. The Secretary referred to the "bosses" from shields, deposited by Ossian under a stone, mentioned in his poem of Colnaddona, and elsewhere, as having some resemblance to the unexplained circular plates of copper, in Dr. Davis's great collection of relics from our western mounds. He read Ossian's minute description of the ceremonies in raising a monument on a battle-field, from a close metrical paraphrase of Macpherson's translation, which he, thought removed the obscurity of his terse life.

It having been announced, that Dr. Wynne had a paper prepared, a resolution was adopted, requesting him to read it at the next meeting.

Mr. Hodgson read a passage in Dr. Barth's travels in Africa, which says that the name "Tuarc," given by Mr. Hodgson to the inhabitants of the desert "is quite foreign to them." Mr. H. remarked, that he would write a brief answer, in defence of the term, which was extensively employed by themselves. He was requested to read it at the next meeting.

The Society then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 139.) *Philadelphia, October 11th*.—Monthly meeting—the President, Dr. George W. Norris, in the chair.

The Librarian read a list of donations received during the last month.

Several amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were read by Mr. Etting, to be acted upon at future meetings, and on motion of Col. J. Ross Snowden, they were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. T. Ward then read extracts from a paper entitled "Revolutionary items," containing a

list of the damages sustained by the citizens of Chester County, during the march of the British army, in 1777. The paper was copied from the original, and deposited by Dr. William Darlington, of Westchester.

Mr. Horatio G. Jones read a correspondence between Gen. Wayne and Rev. David Jones, Chaplain of the United States Legion, dated Detroit, October, 1796. The correspondence consists of three letters from each of the parties, and refers to the case of *Robert Newman*, who had deserted from the army, at Greenville, and had been apprehended.

Nominations for membership having been made, the Society was adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

ANCIENT RECORDS.—An antiquarian correspondent at White Plains has been lately rummaging over the archives of Westchester county, N. Y., which, by the by, unlike those of New York, are preserved in massive iron alcoves in a fire-proof building. Some of these records, he says, are of great antiquity and are very interesting. There is one very curious, bearing date 1684, which sets forth the matrimonial grievances of one Edward Hornott. His bill, divorcing his wife, is very odd in its way, and shows that connubial felicity was as liable to interruption at that day as at the present. The alimony which the said Edward bestows on his wife is a model of rural munificence. After granting her "her freedom," he gives her "twelve shillings in good merchantable corn, and twelve in good pork." The deeds conveying immense tracts of land by the kings of England to certain of their "well beloved subjects," recorded here, recall the age of royal favoritism and feudal magnificence. Among these is the conveyance of the celebrated manor by James the Second, in 1685, to Frederick Phillips. This tract of land, com, prising some 40,000 acres, was confiscated during the revolution. In the various deeds of sale, disposing of this princely manor into farms, it is curious to note the language in which they are made. They are all "forfeited to the people of the State by the attainder of Frederick Phillips, late of the said county." These documents combine the language of the Plantagenets, in the wars of the Roses, with the republican simplicity of our revolutionary sires. These goodly lands, even at that day, brought a good price. One farm of thirty-five acres, sold on the 6th of December, 1785, for £760.

THE TOMB OF FRANKLIN.—Our readers will peruse with interest the following account of the present state of Franklin's tomb, prepared for the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, by Casper Scouder, Esq.

"We give to-day to the readers of the *Bulletin* an accurate cut of the improvements now in progress at Christ's Church grave yard, at Fifth and Arch streets, under the direction of Mr. John Skirving, architect, with a view to unmasking the tomb of Dr. Franklin. The railing, it will be understood, will occupy the space formerly filled by two panels of the wall. The brick columns with which the railing is flanked will be surmounted with soapstone balls to correspond with those which now occupy the corners of the wall and the gateway. The tablet seen above the railing will bear an appropriate inscription which has not yet been decided upon. The inscription will be encircled with a piece of the telegraphic cable. The tomb of Franklin lies flat upon the ground, and it was of course difficult for our artist to display much of it in the picture. It is shaded by the tree which stands behind the railing. Former visitors to the ground have chipped fragments of marble off the edges of the flat stone which covers the grave. To prevent the repetition of these acts of vandalism, the descendants of the great philosopher have determined to have the stones which cover the graves of Franklin and Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Bache, imbedded in a large slab of granite, and replaced in their present position. These stones now bear the following simple inscriptions:

"BENJAMIN }
and } FRANKLIN.
DEBORAH }
1790.

RICHARD }
and } BACHE.
SARAH }
1811.

"They will be distinctly seen from the street when the arrangements now in progress are completed.

"The opening made in the wall will enable the passer-by to see numerous tombs of other well known Philadelphia families. The grave of Franklin is within a few inches of the railing. Immediately beside it lie the remains of Richard and Sarah Bache, the daughter and son-in-law of Franklin. Just west of these graves are a number of tombstones which bear the name of Bache. Immediately south of the tomb of Franklin, and in front of the railing, is the large square tomb which covers the remains of David

Hall and his descendants, and a similar tomb bearing the name of the Davis family. Just east of Franklin's grave are a group of headstones, which bear the name of Mulock; the half sunken head-stone of Jonathan Beere, who died in 1785, and a weather-beaten old stone from which the inscription is almost effaced, which sets forth the virtues of Sarah Davenport, who died in 1751.

"The work in progress will be completed in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Skirving, the architect, gives his services gratuitously; the railing and iron work are furnished free of cost, by Messrs. Wood & Perot, iron railing manufacturers; and the granite base, upon which the railing is to rest, will be furnished by Mr. John Rice at his own expense.

"Below we give an account of the funeral of Dr. Franklin, taken from the *Federal Gazette* of this city. Dr. F. died on Saturday night, April 17th, 1790, at his house in Franklin court, in the 85th year of his age. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the following Wednesday. The *Gazette* of the next day contained the following report of the funeral:

"The following was the order of procession, yesterday, at the funeral of our late learned and illustrious citizen, Dr. Franklin.

"All the clergy of the city, including the ministers of the Hebrew congregations, before the corpse.

"The corpse, carried by citizens; the pall supported by the President of the State, the Chief Justice, President of the Bank, Samuel Powell, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouse, Esqrs.

"Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.

"The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

"The Speaker and Members of the General Assembly.

"Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of Government.

"The Gentlemen of the Bar.

"The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Philadelphia.

"The Printers of the city, with their Journeymen and Apprentices.

"The Philosophical Society.

"The College of Physicians.

"The Cincinnati.

"The College of Philadelphia.

"And sundry other societies, together with a numerous and respectable body of citizens."

"The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on a like occasion. It is computed that not less than 20,000 persons attended and witnessed the funeral. The order

and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents and services of the deceased.

"On the day of the funeral the flags of the shipping in port were at half mast, and the public demonstrations of respect for the memory of the deceased were general. A long panegyric on the virtues of Franklin was published in the *Federal Gazette* on the day of the funeral. The conclusion of it was as follows:

"Then PENNSYLVANIA! every tribute pay;
Erect the sculptured marble o'er his clay—
Thus youth at equal praise may boldly aim,
And catch at Franklin's tomb worth's hallowed flame."

"The 'sculptured marble' has not yet been erected over the clay, nor is it probable that it ever will be. The poet hardly imagined that more than sixty-eight years would elapse before youth would be enabled to 'catch worth's hallowed flame' at 'Franklin's tomb.'

"Our poet was probably not aware that Franklin, in his will, directed that a stone, six feet by four, 'made by Chambers,' and with only a small moulding around the upper edge, should be placed over his and his wife's grave. He also, in his will, dictated the inscription to be put upon the slab; and which is precisely similar in words and style to what we give above, except that the last figure in the date was left blank. These instructions do not, however, forbid the erection of a monument or statue, elsewhere than immediately over the grave."

NAMES OF VESSELS AND TRADE OF NEW YORK IN 1680.—Looking over a list of clearances from the port of New York, for the year 1680, and a few years subsequent, the following quaint names of vessels were noted:—*Restore Peace*, *Batchelor's Delight*, *the Golden Hind*, *Happy Returne*, *Prudent Mary*. And in the way of "Adventures"—*The Brothers' Adventure*; *John's Adventure*; *Nathaniel's Adventure*; *the Friends' Adventure*; *the Best Adventure*; *the Drovers' Adventure*, and *the Owner's Adventure*.

The trade of New York by water in those days, was with Barbadoes, Jamaica, the Caribbe Islands, Madeira, Nevis, Surinam, Curacao, Bermuda, Providence Islands, Fayal, Madagascar, Antigua, the Leeward Islands, St. Christopher's, Monseratt, Newfoundland, St. Augustine, St. Jago, Honduras, England, Holland, London, Amsterdam, Isle of Man, Falmouth, Dover, Cowes, Carlisle; and the following named "home ports"—Boston, Milford, New Haven, Pemaquid, Rhode Island, New Port, Salem "and

parts eastward," "Oysterbay and New England," Sanford, Piscataway, Stratford, Fairfield, Martin's Vineyard, New Bristol, New London, Connecticut River, New Rochelle, the Delaware, Pennsylvania, Burlington, Philadelphia, Cape May, Maryland, Virginia, Roanoke, Carolina, Easthampton, Southampton, Southold Killingworth, "Long Island and the Main," besides the Esopus, Catskill and Albany. O'C.

RIVER QUINNICTICUT.—1631, Waghinicut went to Massachusetts and Plymouth, to ask the English to come to Quinnicticut. Governor Winthrop thought too many Indians there, and perhaps some Dutch. Governor Winslow said he would go and look; and after two years, the people of Plymouth sent to Windsor the frame of the first house in Connecticut.

LACONIC SPEECH IN BOSTON, IN 1638.—UNCAS to GOV. WINTHROP.—This heart is not mine, but yours. I have no men; they are all yours. Command me any hard thing—I will do it.

HENRY BUCKMASTER.—Will the following, as a hint to the genealogist, be appropriate to your publication? The information was received at Wooster, Ohio, in December last:

The Hon. Henry Buckmaster, of that place, informed me that he was born in Georgetown, Pennsylvania, his father and grandfather having borne the name of Wilson Buckmaster, and his great-grandfather the name of Joseph.

The last named (Joseph), according to the family tradition, belonged to Massachusetts, married a lady of Virginia, and served in the French war, from which he never returned. His widow, with her children, returned to her friends in Virginia. Here her son Wilson, by a boyish impulse, followed a man resembling his father, whom he met in the street, to Baltimore, where he remained, obtained employment, and permanently resided, marrying a Richardson. He deceased after the close of the war of the Revolution, his age not over forty years, never having revisited his friends in New England.*

W. B.

CHICAGO, 1858.

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—We already have Historical, Antiquarian, Gene-

* Judge Buckmaster believed his family to be connected with the Buckmasters of Alton, Illinois, and elsewhere.

alogical, Statistical, and Geographical Societies in our land, and by their exertions in each of their respective fields, many additions to the stock of general knowledge have been made. Permit me, Mr. Editor, without any wish to disparage any of these valued associations, or to infringe upon what any may deem their peculiar province, to suggest, through your columns, the formation of an American Bibliographical Society, whose object might be briefly stated, as the preparation of a complete national bibliography. Adopting for its plan of action, some such basis as the admirable rules prepared by Professor C. C. Jewett, in his "Smithsonian Reports on the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries" (8vo., Washington, 1852—2d ed. do., 1853), with its necessary division of labor in the preparation of lists of books, in various departments of American literature, or catalogues of public or private collections, or special subjects, or general knowledge, it might, perhaps, bring about, in time, that needed help to all investigation—a complete American catalogue.

Having at some central point its board of government, its library and collections, gathering at stated times its members in council, or to listen to papers of interest prepared for publication, with its reprints and circulation of the works of some of the old Bibliographers, such as Bishop Kennet's rare old volume—the *Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia*—and its quarterly or semi-annual bulletins—much, very much might be done towards the accomplishment of the desired result.

Pardon my hasty remarks, and let me cherish still, in my enthusiasm, the hope that the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, so widely and so favorably known and esteemed as the faithful chronicler of the older societies, may by its advocacy of this plan, be the originator of a new Association, laboring in a new, and well-nigh untried field.

A STUDENT OF AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

COLUMBIA RIVER.—Bishop Blanchet says, that the lower Chinooks call the Columbia *Yakwilt-wimahl*, the Great River. In their language *Iakwailkhl*, signifies great; and *Webatkhl*, a river. *Trans. Am. Ethn. Soc.* ii. 93. It is, therefore, rather a designation than a name.

P

KENNEBEC.—This is a pure Algonkin word, signifying a snake, or serpent. The river in Maine was so called, probably, from its winding, or serpentine course.

E.

NEBRASKA.—This is a Sioux word, compounded of *Ne*, water, and *Abraské*, a valley, meaning in English, the Featwater.—*Long's Rocky Mountains*, ii. lxxv.

O.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—CARVER'S PROPHECY.—Carver alludes to the existence of gold west of the Rocky Mountains, at p. 118 of his *Travels*, London ed. 8vo. p. 118. "Some of the nations (he says) who inhabit those parts that lie to the west of the Shining Mountains, have gold so plenty among them that they make their most common utensils of it." And at p. 122, he prophesies: "Probably in future ages they may be found to contain *more riches in their bowels*, than those of Indostan and Malabar, or that are produced on the golden coast of Guinea; nor will I except even the Peruvian mines." E.

MATHER'S MAGNALIA.—The following is a collation of what is considered a perfect copy of the folio edition of this work, published in London in 1702. Two title pages; 13 prelin. ff. 1st book, pp. 38; 2d book, T. 1 f. and pp. 75. 3d book, T. 1 f. and pp. 238; 4th book, T. 1 f. followed by pages numbered 125 to 222; 5th book, including title, pp. 100; 6th book, T. 1 f. and pp. 83, followed by 1 blank leaf; 7th book, including title, pp. 118; two leaves of advertisements. "An exact map of New England and New York." In all pp. 793, exclusive of the advertisements.

QUERE.—Why does the text of the 4th book begin abruptly at p. 125? Were the preceding 124 pp. suppressed, or did all the 222 pages of this book form at first a separate volume, of which from p. 125 to 222 were afterwards embodied in this work? BOOK-WORM.

HANNAH HULL (vol. i. p. 183).—On page 5 of this very pleasant little work, the author says, "John Hull of Boston was chosen the director of the Mint, and he was to have about one shilling out of every twenty to pay him for his trouble," and in a foot-note he says, "The mint master probably made handsome profits out of his business. The Court at one time attempted to release him from his contract by offering a larger sum of money. When his daughter married Samuel Sewall, the founder of Newbury, Mass., he gave as her dowry, the bride's weight in silver. It is said that when the wedding ceremony was ended, a large pair of scales was brought out and suspended. In one disk the blushing bride was placed, and pine tree shillings were poured into the other until there was an equipoise. The fortunate

man married about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars." This young lady must have been a gigantic monster!—weighing somewhere in the range of nine or ten thousand pounds! Allowing six of the shillings to equal a dollar, there must have been poured upon the opposite disk from Miss Hull about 900,000 pieces of money! This would require a platform of eight feet square to pile these shillings upon compactly, each pile touching the other and containing 100 coins. As they were "*poured*" upon the platform of the scale and not "*piled*" up, it must have been at least 20 feet in diameter! On the whole, we think Mr. Hickcox has made a mistake—or the girls of that day were very *remarkable*!

J. H. T.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following lines are the production of the Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., a retired statesman and jurist, now in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Having his attention attracted in his study, a short time since, by the playfulness of a little grandson, he took up his pen and struck off these verses impromptu, which a neighbor, coming in soon after, was so much pleased with, that he begged permission to forward the original draft to the *National Intelligencer*, where they first appeared. Mr. Bradley is one of the most learned men and finished scholars in our country.

DAWN, NOON, TWILIGHT.

Imprisoned in a living jail,
A lusty, kicking son of earth,
Ready to wake, and weep, and wail,
My limbs are struggling to the birth.
Let me pass.

Now on my feet I tottering stand,
Till by enticements bolder grown,
I quit the watchful mother's hand,
And, lo! I learn to go alone.
Let me pass.

Now, in youth's buoyant, merry round,
With quickened pulse my steps advance,
Where music, wine, and wit abound,
And blooming beauty leads the dance.
Let me pass.

Now, blest with children, wife, and friends,
Ambition urging to the van,
I strive to walk where duty tends,
With love of God, good will to man.
Let me pass.

And now my better home draws nigh,
Free from presumption and despair,
But weary, faint, I wait to die,
And leave this world and all its care.
Let me pass.

QUERIES.

SERMONS BY THE REV. UZAL OGDEN, D.D. OF NEW JERSEY, 1778-80.—In the "Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1781-2," is the following statement, viz:

"Rev. Uzal Ogden writes, That, within two years"—the letter is dated October 24th, 1780,—"he had published two Sermons for the promoting of religion, and has distributed 1,000, of each gratis."

Dr. Ogden, who was for a long time one of the Propagation Society's missionaries in New Jersey, and upon the reorganization of the Episcopal Church in that State, its first Bishop-elect (*vide* Broren's reprint of the "Journals of Gen. Con." 8vo. Phila. 1817, pp. 164-8; White's "Memoirs," P. E. Church, 8vo. N. Y., 1836, pp. 178, 187), was the author of a very rare book, —written and published while he was "a candidate for Holy Orders," in New York, and printed by John Holt (*vide* Norton's Lit. Gazette, Sept. 15, 1853), entitled "The Theological Preceptor; or, Youth's Religious Instructor (12mo. N. Y. 1772, pp. 259). According to Allen (Biog. Dict., Bost. 1857), who very summarily disposes of him in less than half a dozen lines, he also published a masonic sermon in 1784. To these may be added his "Antidote to Deism, —The Deist Unmasked; or, An Ample Refutation of all the Objections of Thomas Paine, against the Christian Religion," etc. (in two volumes 12mo. Newark, 1795); "A Circular Letter to the several Congregations of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey," printed 1798, *vide* Journal of Diocesan Convention held at Newark, Aug. 1798); and "Two Discourses occasioned by the Death of General George Washington" (8vo. Newark, 1800, pp. 46), which were reprinted the same year by P. Maxwell of Philadelphia.

Not receiving the canonical consent of the General Convention of the church to his consecration to the Episcopate of New Jersey, his zeal declined, and influenced perhaps, by some unhappy parochial controversies, he subsequently entered the Presbyterian communion and died 1822, (*vide* White's "Memoirs," p. 187, Clark's "Elizabeth Church," p. 163).

I should like to ascertain the full titles, dates, imprint, etc., of the Sermons referred to in Dr. Ogden's letter to the Secretary of the Propagation Society, and also the titles of any other publications of his not referred to above. Can not some New Jersey correspondent furnish the desired information?

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.—Is there any object in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, that was there when Independence was declared, except the chandelier?

Q.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1858.

A SAMP STONE.—Some years since there was found upon Waweekus Hill, in Norwich, Conn., a perfect globe of red sand stone, fifty-five inches in circumference, evidently wrought into its globular form by human skill. It is supposed to be a samp-stone. But have such stones been found anywhere else? If so, when, and where?

F. D.

NORWICH, CONN.

HAVE DIAMONDS BEEN CUT BY THE INDIANS?—Is there any well-authenticated account of the diamond having been cut or set by the aborigines of America before the Spanish Conquest? It is well known that many other precious stones were beautifully set both in silver and gold.

E. H. D.

ANDREWS.—Can any of your correspondents give the names of the parents of Joseph Gardner Andrews, born in Boston, Feb. 7th, 1768? Where and when did he die?

T.

DEVOTION.—Who were the parents of Ebenezer Devotion, born in Brookline, Mass., about 1684?

B.

AN ANCIENT MILL.—I find mention in an old deed, dated 1662, of a mill situated in the lower part of New York city, in the *Heeren Straat* on the east side, bounded north by Isaac Greverat's house and lot, and south by Samuel Edsal. Whereabouts would this mill be now, were it standing? Was it a wind, or a water-mill?

E. B. O. C.

TENEAN.—In the History of Dorchester, Mass., now in course of publication (p. 375) it is remarked, "Commercial Point was formerly called Tenean, which was probably the Indian name for the place." Can any one inform me, as to the meaning of the word, Tenean, or Tinian, or its probable derivation?

T.

JERSEY DUMPLING EATERS.—In Melvin's Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in 1775, on p. 24, I find the following: "Same day two Jersey dumpling eaters were brought in; they were found among the bushes, not having tried to make their escape, being too heavy laden with dumplings and pork, having forty pounds of

pork, a knapsack full of dumplings, and a quantity of flour." At this time, Melvin was a prisoner in Quebec. Can any of the readers of the Hist. Magazine inform me who these "dumpling eaters" were, and how they obtained this *sobriquet*? W. J. D.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass. (who has been engaged for several years, as I presume is well known, in preparing for the press the Diary of his ancestor, the first Judge Sewall), in reply to the query, whether the Judge would be likely to call the mother of his brother's wife his *aunt*, writes me as follows:

"In regard to the propriety of Judge Sewall's calling the mother of his brother John's wife his *Aunt Fessenden*, I can only say, this was his *custom* in such cases. For instance, he calls Mrs. Gerrish, wife of Capt. William Gerrish, and mother of Moses Gerrish, his sister Jane's husband, his *Aunt Gerrish*; and though he usually terms her husband *Capt. Gerrish*, yet in his Letter Book, he calls him his honored *Uncle*, in a letter to Rev. Joseph Gerrish, son of Capt. William."

These instances occurred in the latter part of the seventeenth or the beginning of the last century. I have never met with the custom elsewhere, and would like to know whether it was peculiar to Judge Sewall or not. J. D.

WINNECONNET.—What is the meaning of the Indian word, "*Winneconnet*," or as it is sometimes spelled, "*Winneconnet*?" What is the true orthography of the word? It is a name applied to a large pond in Norton, Mass.

G. F. CLARK.

NORTON, MASS.

CONVENTION SERMON AT KING'S CHAPEL IN BOSTON.—The following Sermon, containing fourteen closely printed pages in small octavo, was published as appears from the imprint, seven years after its delivery, and then anonymously:

"A | SERMON | preached at the | KING'S, CHAPEL | in | Boston, N. E. | at a | CONVENTION | of | EPISCOPAL MINISTERS, | in the year 1726. | Printed at Boston in New-England, | MDCCLXXIII." |

Although the date of its publication brings it within the years of controversy in which the pens of Honeyman, Johnson, and Macsparran, on the one side, and Dickenson, Foxcroft, and Hobart, on the other, were not idle, it is written with a singularly moderate tone. Quite in contrast with most of the pamphlet publications

of the day. Perhaps the most offensive of its few allusions to matters other than those pertaining directly to the sacred functions of the body to which it appears to have been addressed, is a half-ironical disclaimer of the author in behalf of his brethren of the church of England clergy, of the desire manifested a few years previous by the Congregational ministers for a "Synod," the design of which was frustrated through the endeavors of the famous John Cheekley, and the Rev. Dr. Cutler.

Nothing appears on the face of the discourse to fasten its authorship to any one of the clergy of Province more than another. Still it must rest between a few. At the time of its delivery the Rev. Samuel Myles was rector of the Chapel, and the Rev. Henry Harris his Assistant (Greenwood's History, p. 209); the Rev. Timothy Cutler, late President of Yale College, was the rector of the newly-opened Christ Church; (Eaton's Hist. Disc., p. 7).—the Rev. Matthias Plant was the Rector of St. Paul's, Newbury (Morss' Sermon, p. 13; Humphrey's Hist. Acc. of the S. P. G., p. 327); the Rev. David Mosson had just been succeeded by the Rev. George Pigot at Marblehead; the Rev. John Usher was officiating at Bristol, and the Rev. Mr. Miller at Braintree, (Humphrey, 329 et passim).

Can any one inform me to which of these gentlemen the authorship of this rare sermon is to be attributed? and is there record of an earlier convention of the Episcopalian clergy of Massachusetts or New England, than the one before which this discourse was delivered? Notices of subsequent gatherings of the clergy in convention are to be found occasionally in the S. P. G. Abstracts, and in the newspapers of the day (e. g. Bost. Post-Boy, Sept. 26, 1768—Sept. 24, 1770—Sept. 30, 1771—Sept. 14, 1772, et al. Mass. Gazette, Sept. 21, 1769).

No information with reference to either of these queries can be gleaned from the voluminous MS. records of Christ-Church, in Boston, or from Greenwood's Hist. of King's chapel (12mo. Boston, 1833); Updyke's Narragansett church, (8vo. N. Y. 1844), or from any other printed volumes or tracts relating to this period of the history of the Episcopal Church which are at all accessible. W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

JOHN LOCKE.—Can any person inform me who were the ancestors of the John Locke, mate on board the ship Bedford, which vessel was the first to raise the stars and stripes in a British port, or inform me if he left any descendants? He was probably from Block Island, married Abigail Mayo of Nantucket in 1775;

was master of a whaler in 1781, and was taken prisoner by an American privateer, the *Scourge*, belonging to Salem, and was imprisoned in Boston; and in Sept. of same year he petitioned the General Court to be released, and "that he may be permitted to remain a subject of this commonwealth," and promises "to demean himself as a good and faithful subject." In 1785 he was residing in Dunkirk, and afterwards in London, and had a brother Abijah, who was also a master mariner. Any information about John and Abijah Locke will be acceptable.

J. G. L.

SOLOMON STODDARD.—I have in my possession a small quarto volume, of 104 pages; the following is a copy of the title-page:

A | Guide to Christ | or | The Way of directing Souls that are under the work of Conversion. | Compiled for the Help of | Young Ministers. | And may be serviceable to Private Christians, | who are enquiring the Way to Zion. | By Solomon Stoddard, A.M. | Late Pastor of the Church in Northampton. | With an epistle prefixed by the Reverend | Dr. Increase Mather. | Newburyport, | Printed by Allen and Stickney. | November, 1801.

Dr. Mather's introduction occupies five closely printed pages, and bears date, "Boston, November 15, 1714."

Can any of the correspondents of the Historical Magazine give me any information in regard to Solomon Stoddard, or an account of his writings; as it appears from Dr. Mather's introduction, he was the author of other works?

S. L. B.

SO. NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE.

POETRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—I have before me a portrait of President Washington, "Painted by G. Hodson, at New York," and "Engraved by P. Dawe." Size of Oval, 14 by 17 inches. Who was this Hodson, and under what circumstances was this portrait taken? P. PRY.

ROGER DUDLEY.—Can Notes and Queries, London, say who was the father of Roger Dudley, a captain in the army of Queen Elizabeth, who died, probably in Flanders, about 1586.

DUDLEY JR.

15th Oct., 1858.

REPLIES.

DEBORAH SAMPSON (vol. ii. p. 205).—J. C. calls upon your correspondents for *any information they may possess*, in relation to DEBORAH GAN-

NETT, a female soldier of the American Revolution. As I know little of her but what I find in print, I may not be able to furnish much that is new, for my sources of information are all accessible; however, in compliance with the request of "J. C.," who asks for any "information," I send you notes of what I have.

Her name was DEBORAH SAMPSON, but in the army she was known only as Robert Shurtleiff, the name under which she enlisted. The following notice of her military service in the rank and file of the army, of her good and meritorious conduct as a soldier, and her honorable discharge at the close of the war, was published in a New York newspaper, on the 10th of January, 1784.

"An extraordinary instance of virtue in a female soldier, has occurred lately in the American army, in the Massachusetts line, viz.: a lively, comely young nymph, nineteen years of age, dressed in man's apparel, has been discovered; and what redounds to her honor, she has served in the character of a soldier for nearly three years, undiscovered. During this time she displayed much alertness, chastity and valor: having been in several engagements, and received two wounds—a small shot remaining in her at this day. She was a remarkable vigilant soldier on her post; always gained the applause of her officers—was never found in liquor, and always kept company with the most temperate and upright soldiers. For several months, this gallantress served, with credit, in a general officer's family. A violent illness, when the troops were at Philadelphia, led to the discovery of her sex.

"She has since been honorably discharged from the army, with a reward, and sent to her connections; who, it appears, live to the east of Boston, at a place called *Medunesok*.

"The cause of her personating a man, it is said, proceeded from the rigour of her parents, who exerted their prerogative to induce her marriage with a young gentleman, against whom she had conceived a great antipathy; together with her being a remarkable heroine, and warmly attached to the cause of her country; in the service of which, it must be acknowledged, she gained reputation, and no doubt, will be noticed in the history of the grand Revolution. She passed by the name of ROBERT SHURTLEIFF while in the army, and was borne on the rolls as such; for a particular reason, her name is withheld; but the facts above mentioned, are unquestionable and unblemished."

This notice was copied into the *Boston Gazette* of the 9th of February, 1784, and probably into other papers of the day.

Miss SAMPSON was afterwards married to Ben-

jamin Gannett, of Sharon (Mass.), on the 9th of April, 1784.

Evidence of her service as a soldier, under her assumed name of Shurtleiff, appears in the following certificate :

"BOSTON, August 1, 1786.

"To all whom it may concern.

"These may certify, that ROBERT SHURTLEIFF, was a soldier in my regiment, in the Continental army, for the town of Uxbridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was enlisted for the term of three years—that he had the confidence of his officers; did his duty as a good and faithful soldier, and was honorably discharged the army of the United States.

"HENRY JACKSON,

"Late Col. in the American Army."

A Resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts was passed on the 20th of January, 1792, recognizing her services in the army of the Revolution, viz.:

"On the Petition of Deborah Gannett, praying compensation for services performed in the late army of the United States:

"Whereas, it appears to this court, that the said Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleiff, in Capt. Webb's company, in the fourth Massachusetts Regiment, on May 21, 1782 [1781], did actually perform the duties of a soldier, in the late army of the United States, to the 23d day of October, 1783, for which she has received no compensation. And whereas, it further appears, that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism, by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier; and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex, unsuspected and unblemished, was discharged from the service, with a fair and honorable character.

"Therefore, Resolved, that the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and hereby is directed to issue his note to the said Deborah, for the sum of thirty-four pounds, bearing interest from October 23, 1783."

On the 11th of March, 1805, the name of Deborah Gannett, a Revolutionary soldier, was inscribed on the Invalid Rolls for Massachusetts, at the rate of forty-eight dollars per annum, to commence on the first day of January, 1803, which allowance was increased in the year 1816, to seventy-six dollars eighty cents per annum. In the year 1819, she relinquished this Invalid pension, and was placed on the rolls under the act of 18th March, 1818, at ninety-six per annum, at which rate she continued to draw up to the 4th of March, 1827.

As the papers on which her Invalid pension was originally [?] were burnt in the year 1814,

when the British troops invaded the city of Washington, and destroyed the war office, with its contents, the particular nature of the disability she suffered, is not known, further than that she appears to have been seriously wounded. It is stated, however, that the effects of the wound which she received followed her through life, probably hastened her death, which took place on the 29th of April, 1827.

In her declaration of the 14th of September, 1818, she stated that she enlisted as a private soldier under the name of Robert Shurtleiff, in the month of April, 1781, in a company commanded by Captain George Webb, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded then by Colonel Shepherd, and afterwards by Col. Henry Jackson, and served in that corps, in Massachusetts and New York, until November 1783, when she was honorably discharged; that during the period of her service, she was at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and wounded at Tarrytown.

A brief sketch of the military life of Mrs. Gannett was given in the Dedham (Mass.) Register of December, 1820, from which it appears that she was then well known, and highly respected, and that she had visited Dedham, on business connected with her pension. The following is an extract:

"This extraordinary woman is now in the 62d year of her age, she possesses a clear understanding, a general knowledge of passing events, fluent in speech, and delivers her sentiments in correct language, with deliberate and measured accents; easy in her deportment, affable in her manners, robust and masculine in her appearance," "and is now the mother of several children."

Two memoirs of Deborah Sampson have been published. The first, on the title-page, is said to be written "By a citizen of Massachusetts." Mrs. Gannett herself was probably the author. It was printed in Dedham, Massachusetts, by Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton, "for the author," 1797. The memoir forms a 12mo. vol. of 258 pages (besides a list of subscribers), and is embellished with a portrait of "Deborah Sampson, published by H. Mann, 1797."

Another memoir of Deborah Sampson will be found in the second volume of "The Women of the Revolution," by Elizabeth F. Ellet, published by Baker and Scribner, New York, 1848.

P. F.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1858.

GEN. JOHN P. BOYD (vol. ii. pp. 183, 213).—In No. 6, Vol. II. of the *Historical Magazine*, were some inquiries in relation to Gen. John P. Boyd. In partial answer to these inquiries, I take pleasure in forwarding to you a few facts,

which I have gathered from John P. Boyd, Esq., of this city, who is a nephew of the general. I have also incorporated the answer of "R." in No. 7, Vol. II. of the Historical Magazine, in order to present as full an account as possible of the distinguished subject of the inquiries.

Gen. John P. Boyd, of Massachusetts, was appointed Colonel of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A., Oct. 2, 1808, promoted to Brig.-Gen. 1812. He was but eighteen years of age when he received his first commission. He was a commander of Sepoys in the Mahratta service, where he is reported to have maintained a troop of 2,000 men at his own expense. While in India, he married a native lady, and had one child by her. Neither the wife nor child ever came to this country. For some services rendered to the English, whether in saving a garrison or not, I am not informed, he was permitted to import a cargo of *saltpetre* (not tobacco), as stated by "R." in vol. ii., No. 7, to the United States. The vessel was taken by a British cruiser, and the cargo sold, but after petitioning and laboring in England for some two or three years, he received a remuneration in the sum of \$80,000.

His wife died in childbirth, as is supposed.

On his return from India he brought with him three slaves, being a Malay, a Hindoo, and an Abyssinian. The former and latter he emancipated, and sent back to India; the Hindoo he retained as a body servant.

He was at one time quite wealthy, but by extravagant living he disposed of most of his means, and died, leaving but about \$3,000 in personal property, and large parcels of land in the eastern part of Maine. By his will he left one quarter of his property to his son in India.

His relatives now reside in Portland, among whom are distributed his plate and other articles of value.

Further information may probably be obtained from Rev. Frederick W. Boyd, of Kilmarnock, near Natchez, Miss. H. W.

PORTLAND, Maine, 1858.

DENNISON (vol. ii. p. 248).—Edward Dennison died in Roxbury, April 26, 1668 (not 1665), say the town records. W.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA (vol. i. pp. 280, 316; vol. ii. pp. 27, 282).—"The Christian History." Isaiah Thomas places this publication among the magazines, but it appears to me that it may, with great propriety, be called a *religious newspaper*. The editor did not call it a Magazine; he described it as a *paper* published for the dissemination of religious intelligence. It was "wholly confined to matters of Religion, and no Advertisement in-

serted but of Books and Pamphlets, or other Things of a religious importance."

"*This paper*" was published in Boston, in weekly numbers, of eight pages 8vo., printed by Kneeland & Green, for Thomas Prince, junior, A.B. The first number was dated Saturday, March 5, 1743. It was continued for two years, and was probably the first religious newspaper printed in America. B. F.

LAKE GEORGE (vol. ii. p. 278).—Spafford's Gazetteer of New York, (p. 272) says, that this lake was called by the Indians *Canideri-oit*, signifying the tail of the lake; in allusion, probably, to its connection with Lake Champlain. W.

JOURNAL OF MADAM KNIGHT (vol. ii. p. 303).—There is no such word or provincialism in the English language as *muscheetos*. The word means either the insect *mosquitos*, or it may mean *moustachios*. Mad. Knight, describing the man who had lighted a pipe, or "black junk," she says, "he presents it piping hott to his *muscheetos*, and fell to sucking like a calf, without speaking;" meaning that he smoked his pipe to drive away the mosquitos; or, that he presented it to his moustachios.

"The little back *Lento*, which was almost filled with the bedstead," etc., is a *Leanto*, often pronounced *lento*, and *lenter*. It is a common term in New England, is provincial in Norfolk county, England, and means an addition made to a house behind, or at one end, of one story or more lower than the main building, with the roof leaning against the house.

"*Alfogeos*."—There is no such word in the English language, or anything analogous to it. It is probably the Spanish word *alfojeros*. If the *r* were introduced in the former, so as to read *alfogeros*, the pronunciation would be the same. *Alfojero* means a bag, sack, or wallet, and might appropriately be applied to a pouch, and again, to a man's cheek. The term might have been introduced by seamen from Spanish ports, and preserved awhile in low language, as foreign words are in our day. The passage would then read as follows: "Being at a merchant's house, in comes a tall country fellow, with his *alfogeos* (*i. e.* pouches or cheeks), full of tobacco; for they seldom lose their cud, but keep chewing and spitting as long as their eyes are open." It is evident that the "cud," with the "chewing and spitting" have reference to the cheeks, vulgarly called sacks, bags or pouches, a meaning fully conveyed by the Spanish word. The orthography of Madam Knight's book is very bad, and the mistakes in the words named might easily have occurred. J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct.

BUNKUM—(vol. ii. p. 312).—Your correspondent R. mistakes the New England *bunkum*, which means good, for the word, as used in the expression "speaking for Buncombe," with which it has no connection. The former has been for more than half a century, and is still, in common use, chiefly among boys, in New England; as these "apples are *bunkum*," i. e. they are very good. It may have arisen from the French expression "*bonne comme ça*," pronounced bone-kum, or *bunkum ça*, "as good as." J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct.

THE GULLIVER FAMILY (vol. ii. p. 300).—That traditions are worthy of very little credit is soon forced upon the conviction of those who have occasion to investigate their truth; and I suspect the one concerning the Gulliver family, related by "Byles" in the *Tribune*, and copied by you as above, is not an exception to the general rule. Anthony Gulliver, the emigrant ancestor of the Milton family of that name, was born about 1620, having died at M., Nov. 28, 1706, in his 87th year. His sons were Samuel, Stephen, Jonathan, and Nathaniel. I do not find the name Lemuel among the Gullivers here at an early day, and I think it was not a family name before the appearance of Swift's famous narrative.

I strongly suspect that Swift chose the name of Gulliver (which does not appear to have been a very uncommon one) for his hero, not on account of any individual of the name being addicted to telling large stories, but because the syllable *gull* is a prominent one in it. J. D.

"RICE PLANTER" (vol. ii. p. 245) gives 1736 as the date of printing the Report on the disputes between South Carolina and Georgia—is he certain his date is correct?

The Report was agreed to in the Lower House of Assembly of South Carolina, on the 16th of December, 1736, and was concurred in by the upper house on the next day, December 17th, 1736. In the Addenda (A. p. 117), there is an affidavit of George Ducat, taken on the 11th of January, 1736-7. It would seem from these dates, that the report could not have been printed in 1736.

My copy, which is perfect, has the following title and imprint:

"Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the Proceedings of the People of Georgia, with respect to the Province of South Carolina, and the disputes subsisting between the Two Colonies. Charles-Town: Printed by Lewis Timothy, 1737." B. F.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO (vol. ii. pp. 245, 313).—Rich, in his catalogue of books relating to America, prior to 1700, p. 5, and Brunet also, claim the "*Doctrina Christiana*" of 1544 as the first book printed in the New World. "Rice Planter," in the August No. of the *Hist. Mag.*, claims a work entitled "*Cópendio Breve*," etc., printed by J. Cromberger, in Mexico, in 1544, as the first. The latter work I have never seen, or even heard of, except the copy in the article referred to. As the question is one of interest, the following particulars of the first-named work, a fine copy of which is in the library of Mr. Brown of Providence, may be worth a place in your columns. It is printed in black letter of the ancient form used in Spain during the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. The following is its title:

"Doctrina xpiana pa instruccion y informaciõ de los indios: por manera de hystoria. Compuesta por el muy reuerendo padre fray Pedro de Cordoua: de buena memoria: primero fundador d la orden de los Predicadores ò las yslas del mar Oceano: y por otros religiosos doctos d la misma ordẽ. La ql doctrina fue vista y examinada y apuada por el muy. R. S. el licẽciado ello de Sãdoual Inquisidor y Visitador en esta nueua Espaõa por su Magestad. La qual fue empressa en Mexico por mandado del muy R. S. dõ fray Juã Cumarraga pmer obispo desta ciudad: del cõsejo de su Magestad y a su costa. Año de Mdxliiij."

A rude fancy border, each side being different, surrounds this title, beneath which are the words, "Lõ preuilegio de su S.L.L.M."

On the reverse of the title, the text commences, "Muy amados hermanos:" and extends to 30 leaves, unpagged; from sig. A ii to d liii.

Colophon: "Al hora y gloria de nuestro señor Jesu Christo y de su bendita madre aqui se acaba la presente doctrina que los padres de la orden de sancto Domingo en principio nombrados ordenarõ pa el catecismo y instruccion de los indios, assi como va por modo de hystoria: para que mas facilmente pueden comprehender, entender o retener en la memoria las cosas de nuestra sancta fe, etc." (This colophon extends to 29 lines) "Impressa en la grande y mas leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Juan Cromberger, que sancta gloria aya a costa del dicho señor obispo; etc., etc., etc. Acabose de imprimir. Año de Mdxliiij."

It will be seen that this work, as well as the "*Compendio Breve*," were printed in Mexico from the same press and in the same year; but the words "*que sancta gloria aya*," in the colophon of the "*Doctrina Christiana*," show that the printer was dead. From the absence of the same allusion in the other volume, the inference

would be that it was first printed and during the lifetime of Cromberger. This man, it appears, was a printer of some eminence in Seville, and established an office in Mexico. Brunet, in speaking of the "Doctrina Christiana," says, "In the 9th book of the *Amadis de Gaule*," printed in 1542, by Cromberger, there follow his name the words *q dios perdone*, and in the *Ozeno de Amadis*, ed. 1546, the words *que sancta gloria aya* accompany the same name." These go to show that Cromberger must have established his office in Mexico previous to the year 1542, as he had then ceased to live. This being the case, the priority of the printing of the two books first named remains unsettled.

It had been supposed that a book called "*Ordinationes Legumque Collectiones*," etc., executed in 1549, was the first book printed in the New World. Dr. Cotton, speaking of this in his "Typog. Gazetteer," p. 171, says: "But where, a man may feelingly exclaim, 'where is so interesting and valuable a relic now to be found; has it never stepped beyond the confines of its native country; or, if a single copy has chanced to have been conveyed to Europe, does it still slumber amid the dust and gloom of the Escorial?' I deeply regret my utter inability to offer any satisfaction on this point. Literary research is at present at a very high point of activity, and if such a volume be by any accident discovered, let us hope that this country may find for it a safe and permanent home."

The "*Doctrina Christiana*" was printed five years before the work referred to, and about which the learned Dr. Cotton expresses himself so eloquently. In the present copy is a printed note, from the London sale catalogue, from which it was sold, stating "that it is the only copy that has been discovered, and that till this time no notice whatever was to be found of it in any bibliographical work." It appears, however, that Mr. Heber had a copy, which is mentioned in Part VIII, No. 4780 of the "Bibliotheca Heberiana," and in the Grenville Library is another. Rich's Catalogue was printed subsequent to this, and, as he had not seen the work, he may have obtained the particulars he gives from this catalogue. Ternaux makes no mention of it.

A few words relative to the other book printed in Mexico in the same year may not be inappropriate here. It is a small 4to. of 12 leaves, in black letter, and bears the following title:

"Este es vn cōpēdio breue que tracta d la manera de como se hū de hazer las p cessiones: compuesto par DIONISIO RICHEL cartuxano, q esta é lati é la p mera p te d sus p ciosos opus-

culos: romançado p a comū vtilidad. *Mexico . . . en casa de Juan Cromberger. 1544.*"

This title is taken from the sale catalogue of Sotheby and Wilkinson, London, June 23, 1853, in which were two copies. In a note, it is stated that "the existence of this Tract had never to the present time been made public." The question of priority between it and the "*Doctrina Christiana*" was also discussed in the note referred to.

Another early printed book, unknown to both Rich and Ternaux, the existence of which was but recently made known, is Molina's vocabulary of the Mexican language, 4to., 1555. The folio edition of 1571 is found in many collections, and, for a long time was esteemed the first book printed in Mexico. A copy of the 4to. ed. was sold at Sotheby's sale, referred to above, and in a note to it, it was stated that no other copy was "known to exist in any library, public or private, in Europe." Of this excessively rare volume, there is a copy in the library of Mr. Lenox, of New York, which was procured in Mexico. J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1858.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI (vol. ii. p. 305).—Your correspondent, W. C. F., need not be dissatisfied with his copy of the Laws of Louisiana, printed in 1808 at St. Louis. Mr. Peck is, no doubt, right in his indorsement of it as a copy of the first book printed west of the Mississippi. Joseph Charless bought a printing office in Kentucky in 1808. Joseph Hinkle took charge of it and put it in order in St. Louis. Mr. Charless was not the printer but the proprietor, consequently the public documents printed by Mr. Hinkle bore Charless' imprints, and so did the *Missouri Gazette*, established in 1808. Charless was the publisher—Hinkle the printer. W. T. C.

ELIOT'S BIBLE (vol. ii. pp. 277, 306).—There is a copy of Eliot's Bible in the possession of the Congregational Library Association at Boston. This copy has no title page. The Rev Dr. Allen, of Northampton, Mass., possesses a copy, and there is another owned by the town of Natick, Mass. Of what editions, and in what state of preservation, they severally are I do not know. S. A. G.

BOSTON.

ROBERT CUSHMAN'S DISCOURSE ON SELF LOVE (vol. ii. pp. 61, 213) contains the following query:—"What editions of Robert Cushman's 'Discourse on the Sin and Danger of Self Love' (delivered at Plymouth in 1621, and incorrectly

supposed to have been the first sermon preached in New England) have been published up to the present time?" S—, I reply, that it is not claimed that it was "the first sermon preached in New England," but that it was *the first sermon preached in New England that was printed*. I have abundant evidence of that fact. As I have never before heard it doubted (and perhaps "S—" would not doubt the statement I make respecting the publication of that sermon), I will give only late authority of "Dr. Young's *Chronicle of the Pilgrims*," and "Judge Davis's *Biographical sketch of Robert Cushman*, printed in the Plymouth edition of his sermon," to which "S—" is respectfully referred.

The following is a list of the several editions of "Robert Cushman's Discourse."

The first edition was printed in London, England, in 1622. A copy of that edition is owned by Edward A. Crowninshield, Esq., of Boston, and is probably the only copy of the first edition in America. He purchased it in England, several years ago, at a cost of more than \$20, and it is, therefore, now an object of great interest and curiosity. As the title-page of all the subsequent editions is essentially varied from the first edition, I give a fac-simile copy of it from the London edition of 1622:

"A | SERMON | PREACHED AT | PLIMMOTH IN |
NEVV ENGLAND | December 9. 1621. | In an As-
semble of his | *Maiesties, Faithful* | *Subiects*
their | inhabiting. | WHEREIN is SHEVVED | the
danger of selfe-loue, and the | Sweetnesse of true
Friendship. | TOGETHER | WITH a PREFACE, |
Shewing the State of the Country | and Con-
dition of the | SAVAGES. | Rom. 12. 10 | Be affec-
tioned to love one another | with brotherly
love. | Written in the yeare 1621. | LONDON. |
Printed by I. D. by JOHN BELLAMIE | and are to
be sold at his shop at the two Grey | hounds in
Corn-hill neere the royall | Exchange 1622."

The second edition was printed at Boston in 1724, and says Judge Davis, "though his name (Robert Cushman) was not prefixed to either edition, yet unquestioned tradition renders it certain that he was the author, and even transmits to us a knowledge of the spot where it was delivered."

The third edition was printed by Nathaniel Coverly, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1785, a copy of which now lies before us, with an appendix of four pages, containing a Biographical notice of "Mr. Robert Cushman," the author of the Sermon, written by Judge Davis, of Boston.

A singular and somewhat unaccountable circumstance exists respecting the third (Plymouth) edition. A part of it has the imprint of 1785, and a part of the *same edition* has the imprint

of 1788. Within the last month I have compared two copies of Coverly's edition—one of the date of 1785 and the other of 1788. It is probable that a typographical error occurred in the imprint of that edition that was not discovered until a part of it was printed. I have the authority of Judge Davis, before referred to, that 1785 was the *true date* of Coverly's Plymouth edition.

The *fourth* edition was printed in Boston in 1815 by T. G. Bangs, Printer.

The *fifth* edition was printed at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1822, by Charles Webster, "from an old edition."

The *sixth* edition was printed at Boston in 1841, in Dr. Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims," in which a small part of the sermon is omitted.

The *seventh* edition was "published by Rebecca Wiswell," Boston, in 1846. It was reprinted from Coverly's by Jonathan Howe, and in a preface, incorrectly states it to be the third edition.

The *eighth* edition was published at Boston in Dec. 22, 1846, by Charles Ewer. It contains an explanatory note by Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston, and a letter from Judge Davis, dated at Boston, Dec. 21, 1846, in which he corrects some of his statements respecting the Pilgrims contained in the appendix of Coverly's Plymouth edition of 1785.

The *ninth* edition was printed in New York city in 1847 by J. E. D. Comstock. It was 12mo., and contained some other matter.

The *tenth* edition was printed in "the Cushman Genealogy" in 1855.

All these editions after the second, except the sixth and tenth, contain a "Biographical sketch" of Robert Cushman, the author of the Sermon by "Hon. John Davis, late Judge of the U. S. court for the Massachusetts District."

Of these ten editions the writer hereof has before him six; and Dr. Shurtleff, of Boston, has in his extensive historical library all but the first, second and fourth. A copy of the first edition is owned by Edward A. Crowninshield, Esq., of Boston, and the fourth edition by S. G. Drake, Esq., of Boston. All but the second edition are therefore now extant, and have been examined by the writer hereof.

HENRY W. CUSHMAN.

BERNARDSTON, Mass., Oct. 15. 1858.

STRICTURES ON THE LOVE OF POWER IN THE PRELACY (vol. ii. p. 304).—This 12mo. pamphlet of 68 pages, the full title of which is as follows:

"STRICTURES | ON THE | LOVE OF POWER |

IN THE | PRELACY ; | Particularly—In a late claim of a complete Veto, on all the proceedings of the Clergy and Laity in legal Convention assembled. | As set forth in a Pamphlet, published prior to their Meeting in New-York. | By a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Association, | in South-Carolina. | Sermo oritur, non de Villis, domibusve alienis ; | Nec male, necne Lepos saltet ; sed quod magis ad nos | Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus. | HOR. SAT. L. 2. s. 6. v. 71. | Ye take too much upon You, Ye Sons of Levi ! | NUMB. xvi. 7. | Errare meherculè malo cum Platone, quam cum istis | vere sentire. CIC. TUS. QUÆS. | CHARLESTON : | Printed by W. P. Young, No. 43 Broad-Street. | April, 1795." was undoubtedly the production of the Rev. Henry Purcell, D.D., Rector of S. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C. As appears by a note on the back of the title page, it was designed as a reply to a pamphlet originally published in New York, prior to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in September, 1792, and reprinted in Charleston by the author of the "Strictures." This tract, which is also in 12mo., contains 16 pages with the following title :

"AN | ADDRESS | TO THE | MEMBERS | OF THE | PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, | IN THE | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | New York : Printed in the year 1792. | CHARLESTON : | Reprinted by W. P. Young, State Printing-Office, | Franklin's Head, No. 43, Broad-Street.—1795."

It is evident, both from the action of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates (*vide* Journals of General Conventions, Bioren's Reprint, pp. 139, 141, 2, 4, 151), and from Bp. White's Memoirs of the Episcopal Church (2d Ed. 8vo. New York, 1836, pp. 1746), that the author of the "Strictures" was a member of the General Convention. It is equally certain, from the title page of the work itself and from frequent allusions scattered through its pages, that he was a clergyman of South Carolina. A glance at the Journal of the Convention of S. Carolina for 1795 as reprinted in the Appendix of Dr. Dalcho's History of the Church in that State, shows that Dr. Purcell was appointed a delegate to the General Convention of 1795, and the list of members prefixed to the Journal of that body (Bioren's Edition, p. 136), gives his name as the only delegate present from South Carolina. This would seem to place the question of the authorship of this pamphlet beyond doubt.

Bp. White, in a note to his account of the controversy excited by this bitter production, says :

"The personal abuse in the licentious pamphlet, was principally levelled at Bishop Seabury ; and the ground of it was his supposed

authorship of a printed defence of the Episcopal 'negative,' (the 'Address' referred to above), written and acknowledged by another respectable divine of this Church." (Memoirs, p. 176).

If it is proper to add a "query," to a "reply," I should like to learn who this "respectable divine" alluded to by Bp. White was.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

AMERICAN BISHOPS' MITRES (vol. ii. pp. 21, 184).—The following extract from a note on p. 216 of the fifth edition of "Christian Ballads," by the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., of Baltimore, may supply a more definite answer to the original query than that copied from the *Hartford Evening Press* :

"Learning that the mitre worn by Bishop Seabury in his Episcopal ministrations was yet in existence, I had the curiosity to obtain it through the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, and placed it in the Library of Trinity College, with an appropriate Latin inscription. An aged Presbyter, the Rev. Isaac Jones, of Litchfield, came into the Library on commencement-day, 1847, and betraying some emotion at the sight, I said to him, 'You probably have seen that mitre on Seabury's head?' He answered, 'Yes, in 1785, at the first ordination in this country, I saw him wearing his scarlet hood and that mitre ; and though I was then a Dissenter, his stately figure and solemn manner impressed me very much. He was a remarkable-looking man.'"

In the "Life of Bishop Seabury," by the Rev. John N. Norton of Frankfort, Ky., published lately in New York by the Church Book Society, allusion is made to the same circumstance.

W.

AMERICAN KNIGHTHOOD. (vol. ii. p. 278).—It was in 1714 that the expedition referred to was undertaken and brought to a successful end, under the lead of the Governor in person. He was well fitted for such a command, both by a long experience in military affairs on the Continent of Europe, under the great Marlborough, and through the personal influence he exercised over the subjects of the Crown in the colony. His chivalrous character, too, had won the admiration of the youthful, high-spirited gentry of the country, at the same time that his more matured wisdom and judgment conspired to secure their respect and confidence. Under these circumstances, when the enterprise which was soon to open to the tide-water population of Virginia, the great country beyond the Blue hills of the West, was suggested, it was with

little difficulty that so worthy a leader was enabled to enlist under his standard a force adequate to its accomplishment. We do not propose however, to give a historical review of this renowned adventure; nor shall we discuss the question whether King George honored Governor Spotswood in the way mentioned by Graham, or whether the gallant leader himself first suggested and of his own authority undertook to establish the courtly expedient of rewarding his followers, by decorating them with knightly honors. From what follows though, we think the latter at least is the fact, and that the most gracious king willingly acknowledged the validity of so graceful a tribute to the honor and chivalry of his colonial subjects.

There is in the legendary history of Virginia a tradition, which, if true, gives the reason why the device of the *horse shoe* was selected as the badge of the newly instituted "*order of the golden horse-shoe*." It is as follows:

"When the Cavalier train, with its followers—baggage and provisions—waggons, et cetera, left Williamsburgh in their perilous march, those composing it were mounted on fine, well-bred horses. These horses had never been shod, for the reason that in the soft sandy country to which they had been accustomed such a precaution was unnecessary. The consequence of this state of things was that when the expedition had traversed the tide-water country, and had entered the high lands on the borders of the rougher Piedmont region, their gallant steeds began to grow leg-weary and tender-footed; and at last became so lame that a failure of the enterprise on this account was seriously apprehended by Spotswood and his youthful adventurers. It was found necessary, therefore, to call a halt and consider how this unforeseen difficulty could be removed. In the midst of these deliberations, whilst some were anxious to abandon their horses and advance on foot, and others were advocating an immediate retreat, the heroic adventurers were suddenly relieved of their embarrassment by a happy but most natural expedient.

"It was suggested that among the followers of the camp there was one who knew how to shoe horses, and that if permitted to try his skill, he could soon convert the iron on the wagon wheels and elsewhere into shoes enough to put the cavalry once more on a safe and sound *war-footing*. Accordingly an impromptu furnace of stones was hastily erected, under the orders of the Governor, the first blacksmith's shop in the western wilderness was opened, and in due time, there rode away from before its rude portals as gay and gallant a troop as has ever clattered over the rocks of old Augusta County. It

is said that Spotswood himself did not hesitate to assume the office of '*striker*' to the smith, in his eagerness to forward the ends of the expedition."

It thus appears, then, that the success of this most important, and in some respects renowned, enterprise was due to this incident; hence it was that the simple and homely device of the horse-shoe was most appropriately elevated to the dignity of knightly honors.

Not many years ago one of these relics of colonial chivalry was in the possession of the descendants of one who acted his part in the memorable march from Williamsburg to the Appalaches, where the savage and the wild beast were for the first time disturbed in their primeval solitudes. It was made of the pure, old-fashioned yellow gold, richly set with garnets.

It may not be amiss to add here as a matter of interest, the names of some of the most prominent gentlemen who accompanied Governor Spotswood, shared his perils of war and his pleasures of camp, and finally returned to their homes the honored conquerors of a vast and valuable region, which now lies basking in the sun-light, between ranges of blue mountains, yielding its millions of wealth to the tilth of frugal husbandry. These are some of them:

Thomas Fairfax, Francis Lee, Bernard Moore, Ralph Wormley, Nath. Dandridge, Mann Page, John Randolph, Kit Carter, Dudley Diggs, John Peyton, Thomas Bray, Peyton Skipwith, Peter Berkley, Wm. Byrd, Charles Ludwell, John Fitzhugh, Francis Brook, John Washington, Hugh Tyler, Alexander Nott, Theoderic Bland, William Beverly, Charles Mercer, Edward Saunders, Benj. Harrison, Wm. Moseley, Oliver Yelverton, Edmund Pendleton, George Hay, George Wythe, John Munroe. P.

RICHMOND, VA. Oct. 1858.

Obituary.

At Hanover, N. H., Sept. 13, Prof. IRA YOUNG, of Dartmouth College, aged 57. A Hanover correspondent of the *Boston Recorder* thus notices his death:

"Professor Young had languished in extreme suffering for two weeks, when, as the only means of saving life, the operation of lithotomy was resorted to. Much was hoped from the large and successful experience of Dr. Mussey in similar cases, but a complication of disorders, united with previous debility, rendered the case unpromising, and he sunk under it in five hours after what seemed a successful operation. Pro-

fessor Young was a man remarkable for the calmness and stability of his character; his furnishing for the duties of his office, as Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, was of no ordinary kind. Everything was done for him which human skill could do to save his valuable life, and all the tenderness of domestic care and kindness was lavished upon him, but in vain. Professor Young leaves a wife, a daughter unmarried, one son, Professor of Mathematics in Western Reserve College; another, member of the middle class in Andover Theological Seminary."

At La Réole, M. LOUIS DE RIGAUD, Marquis de Vaudreuil, died, Sept. 17th. In him becomes extinct one of the oldest families of the French noblesse. Among his ancestors, the most known are the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada; his son numbered among the bravest and most successful naval commanders of the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and the Comte de Vaudreuil, peer of France, the intimate friend of Charles X.

At New Orleans, Sept. 18, L. J. SIGUR, famous for his unwavering support of the schemes of the filibusters, from the days of Lopez to the day of his own death. Mr. Pedro Manuel Lopez, a nephew of Narciso Lopez, publishes a letter in the *Delta*, which pays a tribute to the zealous support of the "cause of Cuba," which was the strong point in Mr. Sigur's history. The letter says: "From the day of their acquaintance to the hour that death separated them, a son could not have shown more devotion and love to his father than did Mr. Sigur to Narciso Lopez. The brave old man, a fugitive exile in a strange land, found a family in New Orleans; for two years under Mr. Sigur's roof he lived, surrounded by all the tender cares of his own family, forgetting the bitterness of his exile in the enjoyment of their loving kindness. He died, his last hours embittered by the thought that Sigur's ruin was complete." Mr. Sigur died at the age of 42.

At Boston, Sept. 21st, EBENEZER FRANCIS. He was born at Beverly, Mass., October 15, 1775, and at his death was therefore nearly eighty-three years of age. He was the only son of Colonel Ebenezer Francis, who was killed in the battle of Hubbardtown, near Ticonderoga, July, 1777. He came to Boston in January, 1787, a poor boy, and obtained a situation in the counting-room of the late Jonathan Harris, with whom he was subsequently several years connected in business.

"In a few years," says the *Boston Journal*, "Mr. Harris retired, the copartnership was dis-

solved, and Mr. Francis took a store on Long Wharf, where he engaged in the foreign trade and became a large shipowner. He retired from mercantile business about twenty years ago with a large fortune, but has greatly added to it since that period. He has been well known for many years past in financial circles as a large dealer in negotiable paper and a conspicuous operator in other money transactions. His wealth is variously estimated at from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. He had on deposit in the banks of Boston at the time of his death about \$2,300,000, not having renewed any paper for several months past. He was also a large owner of bank stock, mortgages, etc. It is understood that this vast wealth is left subject to his last will and testament, made some time since, and that the bulk of his property has been given to his heirs-at-law."

He married the eldest daughter of Col. Israel Thorndike, then of Beverly. Of seven children of this marriage, five are dead without issue; the two survivors are the wives of N. I. Bowditch and Robert M. Mason, Esqrs. Another of his daughters was the first wife of the late distinguished banker, John E. Thayer, of Boston.

Mr. Francis was for several years Chairman of the Trustees and President of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to none more than to him was that institution indebted in its early days, his energy and good judgment having been of the utmost importance to its successful establishment. As President of the Suffolk Bank, he originated the system known as the "Suffolk bank system," which has proved so efficient a means of securing to our community a sound paper currency. He was President of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, and for a long term of years a director in various insurance companies and many corporations. As Treasurer of Harvard College he introduced order and system, where before there had been a great want of method and exactness. He is believed, adds the *Transcript*, which furnishes this notice and also the following minutes of the disposition of Mr. F.'s property, to have left the largest estate ever accumulated in New England:

"The will of the late Ebenezer Francis is by law provable in Norfolk county, where the deceased had his domicile. His tax in Roxbury last year was \$11,400. By the terms of the will, about \$117,500 are given to the descendants of two sisters, and there are sundry other legacies of \$25,000 or \$30,000 more. A trust fund of \$100,000 is created for the payment of certain annuities—the surplus income of each year after the payment of the annuities, to be

added to the principal, and after the death of the annuitants, the principal is to be disposed of like the residue of the estate.

"The two daughters have direct bequests of \$200,000 each, and the houses they now occupy. A bequest and devise to his grandson, E. Francis Thayer, and the interest of that grandson in the residue of the estate are rendered void by his death without issue before the testator. The remainder of the estate is devised to five trustees—the income is payable to each daughter during life. At the death of each daughter the income of her share is payable to her children during the trust. After the death of both daughters, the income for five years is devisable equally among all the grandchildren, and at the end of the five years the whole property is to be divided among the grandchildren, and the issue of any deceased grandchild.

"The executors of the will are Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Robert M. Mason (the sons-in-law), and Samuel W. Swett, President of the National Insurance Company. The trustees are Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Robert M. Mason, Samuel W. Swett, Israel Whitney, of Boston, and Joel Parker, of Cambridge. The estate is estimated at about \$3,500,000."

At New Haven, Ct., Sept. 22, Dr. T. P. BEERS, formerly Professor of Obstetrics in Yale College. He was born on the 25th of December, 1789, was graduated at Yale College in 1808, studied medicine with Dr. Eli Ives, and began to practice in his profession in 1811. In the war of 1812 he was for a while attached as surgeon to a Connecticut regiment at New London. He was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the medical department of Yale College in 1830, and resigned in 1856. Dr. Beers was a son of Deacon Nathan Beers, who was a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and officer of the guard having in charge the unfortunate Major Andre before his execution. His disease was an affection of the kidneys.

At Charleston, S. C., Sept. 25th, JAMES LEWIS HATCH, assistant editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, after five days' illness, of yellow fever. Mr. Hatch was a native of Oxford County, Me., and was only twenty-five years of age when he died. He was educated at Bowdoin College, in his native State, where he was graduated in 1854. His college rank was very high. He began some connection with the Press before or during his college course, and was correspondent and contributor for New England journals; among others, for the Portland *Transcript* and the Boston *Post*. The advice of physicians and friends induced a removal to the South, as a

resort needed by impaired health and symptoms of pulmonary diathesis; and in the winter of 1854-5 he arrived in Charleston, where he immediately connected himself with the Charleston *Standard*, with which paper he continued about two years. In January, 1857, he accepted a situation in the editorial staff of the Charleston *Courier*, where he has ever since labored with marked assiduity.

At Mobile, Ala., Oct. 1, the Rev. HENRY MANDEVILLE, D.D., of yellow fever. Doctor Mandeville was born in the state of New York, where he passed the earlier portion of his life and where he labored many years in the ministry, and for a time held a Professorship in Hamilton College. In the fall of 1852, he first came to Mobile and accepted the temporary charge of the Government street Church, where, by his affability, eloquence, and zeal in his holy office, he won all hearts. When a vacancy occurred in the Pastorate of the same church in 1854, he was unanimously called to fill it, accepted the call, and up to the time of his death, ministered to its people with great acceptance, ability and usefulness.

At West Brookfield Mass., Oct. 1, EBENEZER MERRIAM, aged 81. "Mr. M." says the *Springfield Republican* "commenced as an apprentice to Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, in 1790 when only about thirteen years of age, and after remaining here until 1796, he went to Boston for a few months. Then under the patronage of Mr. Thomas, he established himself at Brookfield (now West Brookfield), at that time an important centre, and commenced, in 1797, the publication of the '*Massachusetts Repository and Farmer's Journal*' the *Spy* being the only other paper printed in the county.

"The '*Repository*' was continued for three years, being printed on the press formerly used by Benjamin Franklin; but for want of sufficient patronage Mr. Merriam gave up its further publication, and in 1800 supplied his office with the necessary material for doing book and job work. In this business he was now assisted by a brother (the father of the Messrs. George and Charles Merriam of Springfield), and for fifty-one years the office was continued without change, and with almost uninterrupted prosperity. Mr. Merriam's business was for many years the publication of such books as Danford's and Eustis's Reports, Chitty's Pleading, Chitty's Criminal Law, etc., of each of which there were several editions. He also printed many of the New York Reports for the New York booksellers, Connecticut Reports for the publishers, Saunders's Reports, with various other law

books. In the years 1814 and '15, before stereotyping came into vogue, he printed 12,000 octavo bibles, putting eighteen hundred reams of paper into the edition. The average number of boys in his office was about eight, and the whole number who went through a regular apprenticeship was some 62. Only about half of these are now living, and they are widely scattered throughout the country."

At Schenectady, N. Y., the first week in October, MADAME AMALIA SCHOPPE, a German novelist and poet. She was the daughter of Dr. Weise, and was born on the Island of Fehmarn, in the Baltic, Oct. 9, 1791. Her novels were of a historical nature, and she was intimate with the distinguished writers of Germany while there. "In 1720," says the *The Schenectady Star*, "she had to suffer from persecution by the Russian Government, because she had published in German papers that there were still kept in Russia captives from the Napoleonic invasion. Russia contradicted and persecuted, but afterward M'me. Schoppe's suspicion was found to be based on facts. In this last revolution of 1848, new troubles came over her, and at the age of 60 years she followed her only son to this country. She stayed but a few months in New York, and went then to Schenectady, where her son was employed in a machine shop. Several years had she to wander again in this foreign land, as the occupation of her son, an engineer, required it. At last she came back again to her 'loved' Schenectady and to her first friends."

At his residence in Bedford, Westchester, N. Y., October 14, WILLIAM JAY, in the house which his father—eminent in our civil history—inhabited before him, standing amidst the shade of ancient patrimonial trees. William Jay, second son of John Jay, was born at New York on the 16th June, 1789. At the age of eleven he was placed at Albany, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Ellison, an Oxford scholar, noted for his strict discipline and his devotion to the classics. Fenimore Cooper was here Jay's fellow-pupil, and the friendship then formed between them continued till death. Some references to their early experiences occur in Cooper's letters to Judge Jay, included in the "Recollections of England," etc. Jay was fitted for college at New Haven by Mr. Henry Davis, afterwards President of Hamilton College, New York. He entered Yale in 1804, and took his degree in 1807, having ranked throughout the course among the severest students. Returning to Albany, he entered the office of John B. Hewry, Esq., an eminent mem-

ber of the bar, and was subsequently admitted to the degree of counsellor. His health interfering with the practice of the profession, he rejoined his father's family, and assisted him in the management of his estate at Bedford, which William inherited on the death of his father, in 1829. In 1812, he married Augusta McVicker, a daughter of John McVicker, Esq., of New York, a lady in whose character were blended all the Christian virtues. She died in April, 1857, soon after the deaths of Mr. Jay's sisters, Mrs. Banyer and Miss Ann Jay.

Subsequently to his marriage, Mr. Jay was appointed First Judge of the county of Westchester, and he was continued upon the bench by successive governors, of opposite politics, through the varied changes of party until 1843. Excepting the judgeship, we believe Mr. Jay held no public office. Gen. Jackson, while President, appointed him to an important Indian Commissionership, but the office which had been unsought, was declined. Judge Jay's charges to Grand Juries commanded attention, from his clear, full exposition of the law, without the slightest concession to the popular current of the day, and with careful regard to constitutional rights, morality and justice.

Judge Jay was an early and efficient advocate of the American Bible Society, which he assisted to organize, and of which he was, until recently, a Vice-President. His efforts in this behalf involved him in a warm pamphlet controversy with Bishop Hobart, which interrupted, but only temporarily, the harmony between their families. He was for many years an active promoter, by his example and his pen, of the agricultural efforts of Westchester county, and presided also for a long time over the County Bible Society. Mr. Jay was also a warm advocate of temperance, Sunday-schools and peace; to secure which he proposed, in an essay that was printed and reviewed both at home and abroad, mutual treaty stipulations to refer all differences to arbitration. He was long the President of the American Peace Society, for which he wrote several addresses, and which, at its last anniversary meeting, refused to accept his resignation. Mr. Jay was, from an early age, a frequent delegate to the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York, and was consistent in opposing all attempts to change the doctrines, constitution or liturgy of the church. We believe that his last speech in that body, followed by an elaborate pamphlet in reply to Rev. Dr. Berrian, was on the duty of Trinity Church, to distribute the large fund held by her in trust with fidelity and wisdom.

Judge Jay has written much, generally under his own name, but sometimes anonymously, on

various subjects. In 1826 he received a prize for an essay on the Sabbath as a Civil Institution, and in 1827 another for an essay on the Sabbath as a Divine Institution. In 1830 he was honored with a medal from the Savannah Anti-Duelling Society of Georgia for the best essay on Duelling. In 1833 he published two octavo volumes of the Life and Writings of John Jay, and since that date he has published various volumes on African Colonization, Peace, and Slavery, which have been widely circulated at home, and some of them have been re-printed in England.

Judge Jay has twice visited Europe in pursuit of health. First in 1843, when he travelled also in Egypt, and again in 1856, when he paid a short visit to England. His correspondence for many years has been extensive, especially with the leaders of the anti-slavery movement in the United States.

Judge Jay was the last of the children of Chief-Justice Jay—his brother, Peter Augustus, having died in 1844, and his two sisters in 1856. He leaves behind him a son and three daughters, his two eldest daughters having died before him. His health had been failing for the last two years, and he had constantly anticipated his end with a serene and Christian faith. In his private character Mr. Jay was an example worthy of all imitation—a model of personal excellence. In public life he was one of the purest and most conscientious men of the country, abhorring the very shadow of indirection. He was an able judge, and as a controversialist he showed a skill which made it unpleasant to measure weapons with him. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 15.

Intelligence, says the *N. Y. Tribune* of Oct. 15, has been received of the death of JOHN ALLEN, who, for many years was one of the most efficient and earnest workers in the cause of constructive socialism in this country. He died at his vineyard at Patriot, Indiana, where he had been residing for several years. His disease was congestive fever. His age was 43. Mr. Allen was a native of New England, and originally a minister of the Universalist denomination. When the subject of association, based upon the views of Fourier, began to be agitated in this country, he early accepted its leading ideas and became one of its most eloquent propagandists. Possessed of clearness of thought, and great ability as a popular orator, success attended his efforts from every rostrum where he spoke. He was connected with the experiment at Brook Farm, the failure of which led Mr. Allen to remove to the West and engage in the culture of the vine. He continued in the

field, however, as an occasional lecturer until a short time before his death. Mr. Allen had hosts of friends in most of the Northern and in several of the Southern States. His earnestness of purpose and abiding faith in the truths of Socialism, and his genial and generous nature endeared him to all who knew him, and in his death the present movements in Socialism has lost one of its most able champions."

Notices of New Publications.

New England Architecture. A paper read before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, by Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, of Canton, Mass. 8vo., pp. 80. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1858.

The author has evidently spent much time and patient study upon his subject. It is full of interest, as showing the influence architecture had, and still has, upon society. He says, "Though our present subject, therefore, might naturally lead us to profound discussions as to the sources of New England life, avoiding these by reason of their difficulty, and grasping certain phenomena lying nearer at hand, let it be the object of this essay to discuss THE NATURE, THE CAUSES, THE NEEDS OF NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE."

The Levering Family. A Genealogical account of Wigard Levering and Gerhard Levering, Pioneer Settlers of Roxborough Township, Pa., and their descendants; by Horatio Gates Jones. Printed for the author: Philadelphia, 1858, 8vo., pp. 193.

The work contains quite full genealogies of the descendants of Wigard and Gerhard Levering, with brief but interesting sketches of many of the prominent members of the earlier generations, with fac-similes of their autographs.

It is illustrated with several fine portraits and engravings of old buildings.

The author has done his work well, and we congratulate him upon the valuable results attained by labor.

The Annals of Albany. By Joel Munsell, Vol. IX. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1858.

Mr. Munsell has, in his volumes, given a mass of most valuable contribution to the local history of the State, and furnishes abundant material to a historian of Albany. The present volume contains extracts from the City Records

of 1726-31; Heads of Families in 1697; Memoirs of Physicians of the County; an account of Schenectady, from Watson de Vries in Albany; Jognes' account of Rensselaerwyck; Megapolenses on the Mohawks; Notes from newspapers, 1827-34; Buckingham's description of Albany, and an earlier one from an Albany paper of 1823, with the annals of the year 1857.

The illustrations preserve some of the important buildings of the city, especially such as have been demolished.

*La Vie du R. P. Pierre Joseph Marie Chau-
monot, de la Compagnie de Jésus, Missionnaire
dans la Nouvelle France, écrite par lui-même,
par ordre de son Supérieur, l'an 1688. Nou-
velle York, Isle de Manate. A la Presse Cra-
moisy de Jean-Marie Shea, 1858.*

This is the sixth volume of Mr. Shea's series of French memoirs, relating to the early history of the country, got up to match the old Jesuit Relations, printed by Cramoisy of Paris. The present volume contains the Life of Father Chau-
monot, a Huron and Iroquois missionary, who spent a long life among the Indians. He was long in Upper Canada, and at Onondaga, then founded the mission of Lorette, near Quebec, but is chiefly distinguished for his knowledge of the Huron language, of which he wrote a very full grammar, published some years since at Quebec, by the Literary and Historical Society. The present life, written by the Father himself, is, at times, of romantic interest, and enables us to correct an error as to his country, into which Charlevoix led Baneroff.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

"GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND," from the pen of James Savage, LL.D., the well-known editor of *Winthrop's Journal* and for several years the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has been already announced in the Magazine as nearly ready for the press; but of so great interest and importance, considered in its relation to the complete family history not only of New England, but of a considerable part of other portions of the United States, is the proposed work, that we shall be pardoned for again bringing it to the notice of our readers. It is unnecessary to speak of the high character of the author as a civilian, or of his reputation for

scholarlike attainments in general learning, as well as in the departments of historical and antiquarian lore. In these respects Mr. Savage is too well known in the republic of letters, to require indorsement from any quarter; his name alone is a sufficient guaranty for the able and faithful performance of whatever he undertakes.

It is now about thirty years since the late John Farmer, of New Hampshire, a distinguished local antiquary and genealogist, published his "Register" of the early settlers of New England. This excellent work was prepared with the usual industry of the author, and comprised much valuable information; but at the time of its publication, little care had been taken to collect and preserve the materials of local and family history, at least in comparison with what has been since accomplished. Mr. Farmer labored, therefore, under great disadvantages in this respect, and although his book is one of much value to the genealogist, it is far from coming up to the standard now required, by the progress since made in developing new sources of information respecting the English families who first transferred their household gods—*lares et penates*—to this side of the Atlantic, and set up their abodes in the country to which they fondly gave the name of New England.

After the lapse of so long a period since the date of the first colonization, now nearly two and a half centuries, much labor is required to collect the necessary details for a work of this character; and Mr. Savage originally proposed only to supply the deficiencies of Farmer in a new edition of the "Register," and although this plan is abandoned, and the new work will appear in an independent and original form, the meritorious publication of Farmer is acknowledged as its basis, to which Mr. Savage adds the accumulated fruits of twelve years' personal research in England, as well as this country. The range of inquiry is from the first settlement to the year 1692, for families who came to New England during that period; and tracing their American-born descendants for three generations, the work must necessarily be brought down nearly to the close of the last century.

To families of New England origin, now scattered over every part of the United States, such a work must present attractions of no common character; and in commending it to all those, wherever found, who boast, as they have so much reason to do, of their descent from that brave and God-fearing stock, we perform a pleasing and conscientious duty; at the same time, judging from the intelligence and zeal with which Mr. Savage has devoted the energies of a strong mind, and the leisure of a life, now not

the shortest,* to the investigation and development of the *primordia gentis*, the foundations of our national annals, the proposed publication may be safely predicted to merit the attention of all who take, more or less, an interest in the subject of American history. The clever illustrative notes found in Savage's edition of Winthrop's Journal, (or, as sometimes styled, *Winthrop's History of New England*;) indicate what may be expected from the learned author in his forthcoming work.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society have removed to a new and commodious hall, No. 13 Bromfield street, Boston, where there is ample accommodation for their library, and where their meetings will in future be held. The friends of the Society who intend to make donations to the library should bear them in mind at this time.

The first volume of Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American authors, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nineteenth century, is to be published in a few weeks in Philadelphia and London. It will contain the letters from A to J, both inclusive, pp. 1,005, imperial double columns. The number of authors whose works are noticed in the first volume, is about 17,000, making in the INDEX about 24,000 names.

The number of works recorded, and in very many cases criticised, both favorably and unfavorably, will amount to nearly 150,000; but no accurate computation has been made. The best, because the briefest, description which can be given of the Critical Dictionary is, that it is INTENDED TO BE THAT TO THE LITERATURE OF THE LANGUAGE WHICH A DICTIONARY OF WORDS IS TO THE LANGUAGE ITSELF.

Casper Souder, Jr. Esq., of Philadelphia, is preparing a history of Chestnut street of that city, giving an interesting account of the buildings and their occupants.

We learn that Thompson Westcott, Esq., of Philadelphia, the talented editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, has, for some time, been engaged in writing the history of that city, from its first settlement.

The zeal with which he prosecutes his work, and his resources for material, give promise of a valuable work.

* The Harvard College "*Catalogus*," that arrant story-teller, has the following entry under the year 1803: "Jacobus Savage, Mr., LL.D., 1841, A.A.S., S. H. Præses." Time has made great inroads upon the class of 1803; but there were eight survivors in 1857.

W. J. Buck, Esq., of Willow Grove, Pa., has in preparation a History of Montgomery County of that State. He is a young man of industry and research, and we have no doubt the work will be faithfully done.

We understand that George W. Curtis, Esq., is writing a historical account of the Hudson River.

The History of Newburgh, N. Y., from its settlement, is in preparation by Edward M. Ruttenber, Esq. The important events with which this place is invested, cannot fail to make this a work of especial value and interest.

We learn from the *Boston Atlas*, that the first volume of a standard history of New England, from the pen of Hon. John G. Palfrey, will soon appear. Since retiring from political life Mr. Palfrey has been collecting valuable and rare materials for his work, which, judging from a perusal of a few of the proof sheets, and the reputation of the author as a scholar and historian, will constitute by far the most attractive and judiciously written history of New England that has yet appeared.

We learn that Mr. W. E. Warren, of Newburgh, N. Y., has undertaken to trace the genealogy of the Belknap family, from the first settlers in New England down to the present time. He desires the coöperation of the different branches of the family, and respectfully requests all persons of the name to send to his address, a list of their families, giving dates of births, marriages, and deaths, and such particulars respecting individuals as may be deemed interesting.

S. V. Shipman, Esq., of Madison, Wis., is engaged in preparing a genealogical history of the Shipman family, including the different branches and various orthography, from its first settlement in this country to the present time, with a view to publication. In order to facilitate his labor, he is anxious to secure the assistance and coöperation of all who are disposed to further the undertaking. Almost every person bearing the name has it in his power to communicate some facts relating to his family, not easily attainable in any other way; and may have in their possession, or in convenient reach, records, ancient documents, or other memorials of great value in the compilation of a family history.

Rev. G. F. Clark, of Norton, Mass., has a history of that town nearly ready for press.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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[No. 12.]

General Department.

EXTRACTS FROM A REVOLUTIONARY
ORDER-BOOK.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, AMBOY, August 11th [1776].

Parole, Richmond; countersign, Long Island.

Field officers to-morrow, Col. Reed, —

Lieut. Colonel R. Hampton is appointed Aide-de-Camp the Honourable Hugh Mercer, and all orders of the General transmitted through him are to be punctually obeyed.

General Mercer desires his respectful address may be communicated to the Pennsylvania Associators, and the New Jersey militia; he is instructed to signify to the troops in general, and them in particular, that they have it now in their power to render the most essential service to their country, by reinforcing the army at New York. His Excellency, General Washington, will consider any assistance he may receive at this time as the greatest obligation, and such troops as will turn out voluntarily on that service will have their names enrolled as the bravest of the Americans.

The Col. and the Commanding officers of Battalions and Corps are to give in a return of the men who have deserted, that their names may be immediately transmitted to Congress.

HEAD-QUARTERS, GENERAL ORDERS, 12th August, 1776,

Field Officers to-morrow, Col. Thomson,

The main guard to furnish six Centries at the market-house every morning during the giving out Provisions; two at end, and two in the middle, with fixed bayonets, and they are to suffer no person to enter the market except the Quarter-Master, his Sergts and Camp Colour men; the Guard at the barracks to furnish.

* This Order-book, in the handwriting of Captain John Douglass, of Philadelphia, an officer in the Army of the Revolution, afterwards sheriff of Philadelphia, is in the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. Levi Lingo.

HIST. MAG. VOL. II.

45

EVENING ORDERS, HEAD-QUARTERS, 22 of October, 1776.

Countersign, Hancock.

That every officer of a guard, as soon he is relieved from his guard, is to make report in writing of everything that happens within the line of his guard during the twenty-four hours, and expressly to report the prisoners confined in that guard house, by whom, and when confined; their crimes, their name, and what company and regiment they belong to, and by whom confined; the report to be made to the field-officer of the day, and he is to the General.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow is Major Lindsay. Captain Douglass relieves the guard.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 17th of August, 1776.

Parole, —; Countersign, —

Benja Durant of Captn Wodsworth's Company and Col. Bayley's Regt convicted, by Genl Court Martial, whereof Col. Williss was President, sentenced to receive 38 lashes. . . .

Patrick Lyon, of Captn Curtiss' Company Regt. late Carvard's, convicted by the same Court Martial for sleeping on his post, sentenced to receive 25 lashes.

Benj. Wallace, of Captn Steward's company of Independent New York forces, convicted by the same Court Martial for desertion and enlisting in another company, sentenced to receive 39 lashes. . . .

The General approves of the above sentences, and orders them to be executed at the usual time and place.

The General recommends to all Commanding Officers of Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments, in issuing their orders, to be careful they do not interfere with General Orders which have been and may be issued. And these Gentlemen who have not had an opportunity, from their late arrival in camp, to know what have been issued, will do well to inform themselves, and more especially before any special orders is issued which may have general effect.

HEAD-QUARTERS, August 18, 1776.

Parole, —; Countersign, —

As nothing contributes so much to the good order and government of the troops as exactness

in discipline, the strict observation of orders, and as the army is now arranged in different Divisions, those Divisions formed in Brigades, and the Brigades formed into Regiments, The General expects that the several duties of the army will go on with regularity, cheerfulness, and alacrity; as one means of accomplishing this, he desires,

That no Brigade, Regiment, or Division, will interfere with the duty of another, but walk in their own proper line, the Col^s taking care [not] to countervene the orders of the Brigadiers, of the Major Generals; and that the whole pay attention to General Orders, which can only be set aside or dispensed with by orders of equal dignity. The army, under such regulations, will soon become respectable in itself, and formidable to the foe. It is an incumbent duty, therefore, on every officer of every rank to be alert and attentive in the discharge of their several duties annexing to his office; his honour, his own personal safety, and for aught he knows, the salvation of his country, and his dearest privileges may depend upon his exertion: particularly cases may, and doubtless will happen, to render it necessary for the good of the service, that a change of officers should be made from one brigade to another; but whenever there appears cause for this, it will be notified by General or Special Orders. The General cannot quit this subject, as this may possibly be the last opportunity previous to an attack, without addressing the privates, and exhorting the troops in general, to be profoundly silent and strictly obedient to orders before they come to, and once they are in action, as nothing can contribute more to their success than a cool and deliberate behaviour, nor nothing add more to the discouragement of the enemy, than to find new troops calm and determined in their manner. The General has no doubt that every good soldier, and all their officers are sufficiently impressed with the necessity of examining the state and condition of their arms, but his own anxiety on this head impels him to remind them of it after every spell of wet weather, lest we should at any time be caught with arms unfit for immediate use.

The Regiments of Militia from Connecticut are to be formed in the Brigade under the Command of Brigadier General Walcott, who is hourly expected, and in the mean time.

MAJ^R GENERAL SULLIVAN'S ORDERS,
August 25th, 1776.

The following arrangements to take place on Long Island till further orders, viz:

Col^o Miles's two Battalions, Col^o Atlee's, Col^o Lutz, Major Hayes, Col^o Lasher, C

to be formed into one Brigade under the Command of Gen^l Lord Sterling, Col^{os} Hands, Prescott, late Nixon's, Vernon's, Hitchcock's, Little, Smith and Ranson's under Gen^l Nixon; Huntingdon, Schuyler, Sullivan, Chester and Gray under Gen^l Persons, and Johnston's, Martien's Newcomb's and Furman's under the command of Brigadier Hurd.

The General further orders that the Brigadiers attend at Head Quarters to-morrow morning for his directions at 8 o'clock, Brigade Maj^r Box is appointed to act as Adjutant Gen^l for this Department till further orders.

A Brigadier Gen^l of the day to attend at the Grand Parade at guard mounting at 10 o'clock in the morning. Every day afterward at 8, whose duty it shall be to see that the guards are regularly made up, that they are properly posted and duly relieved. No firing is hereafter to be allowed on any pretensions whatever except by permission from the Commanding General of the day, and none within the lines except by permission of the Commanding General here. This order not to extend to the Centries on guard.

Brigadier for the day to-morrow, Gen^l Lord Stirling.

The General is much surprised to find that the soldiers notwithstanding repeated orders are strolling about at a number of miles distant from the lines at a time when the enemy are hourly expected to make an attack. The officers are strictly enjoined to cause every soldier to be taken up and confined who shall be found strolling without their lines without they can show a written permit from the Captains or Commanding officers of their Companies or Regiments. All officers and soldiers are to keep within quarters unless when ordered on Duty.

All troops within the Department is ordered to wear a green bough or branch of a tree in their hats till further orders.

Col^o Ward's Reg^t to be added to Gen^l Person's Brigade. All other troops not mentioned and those which may be sent here without a General Officer to command them are to be considered as a part of Lord Stirling's Brigade till further orders.

A Return of the several Brigades to be made immediately. Eight hundred properly officered to relieve the troops on Bedford Road to-morrow morning, six field officers to attend with this party.

The same number to relieve those on Bush Road, and an equal number those stationed towards the Narrows.

A picket of three hundred men under the command of a Field Officer, six Captains, twelve

Subalterns to be posted at the wood on the west side of the Creek every night till further orders.

It is a very scandalous practice unbecoming soldiers whose duty it is to defend the liberty and property of the Inhabitants of the Country to make free with and rob them of that property; it is therefore ordered that no person belonging to this army do presume on any pretence whatever to take or make use of any Corn, Poultry, Provision, or anything else without the consent of the owners nor without paying the common price for them; any breach of this order will be severely punished. The Commanding Officer of each Regiment and Company is to see this Order communicated to their respective Corps and to see it carried into execution.

Brigadier Lord Stirling to command the front of our lines next Hudson's River and to command the reserve within the lines, and when either of the other Brigade Generals have the command of the Advance Lines Lord Stirling is to have the Command of his post in his absence.

Each Brigadier General to assign the Alarm Posts to the several Regiments under their Command.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LORD STIRLING'S ORDERS,
August 25th, 1776.

The Adjutants of each Corps of this Brigade are to attend Brigade Major Livingston at General Sullivan's Quarters every morning at 9 o'clock to receive the orders of the day. The Weekly Returns are to be brought in this day.

Such Regiments as have tents are to encamp within the lines as soon as possible.

GENERAL ORDERS, August 29th, 1776.

Parole, Countersign,

As the sick who are unfit for duty are an incumbrance to the army, and troops are expected this afternoon from the Flying Camp in Jersey under General Mercer, who is himself arrived, and room and cover is wanted for the troops,

The Commanding Officers of Regts are immediately ordered to remove such sick, they are to take their arms and accoutrements and be conducted by an officer.

NARRATIVE OF A PRISONER IN THE
WAR OF 1812.

THE following was penned from the lips of my father, Isaac Denison, of Stonington, Conn., in the summer of 1846. He died August 28, 1855, aged 65. As the incidents are valuable historic facts, and have never found their way into any historical columns, I submit them to the Historical Magazine:

"About the middle of March, 1813, we were on our passage from Charleston, South Carolina, to Providence, Rhode Island, in the schooner Nimble, of which I was the first officer. In company with us was the sloop Revenue, under command of Capt. Forsyth.

"It was a bright day and the wind blew freshly from the land. We were in the Gulf Stream nearly opposite Cape Hatteras. It was now noon and I stood on the quarter-deck with my quadrant, taking the sun. As I brought down the instrument after securing the observation, and leisurely cast my eyes round the horizon, I espied on our lee-bow, in the northeast, something which appeared through the blue and dim distance, like fingers arising from the waves. In a moment our suspicion was awake.

"Catching the spy-glass, I ran aloft to learn what our fears had prepared us to believe; as I looked out from the rigging, I plainly discovered his majesty's squadron; which, from the clearest demonstration, we shortly knew to be headed by Admiral Warren. We were so far from the land as to preclude all hope of escape; and resistance of course would have been madness. However, as the squadron neared us, the Revenue directed her course off shore before the wind, while we tacked and ran in for the mainland. We were pursued by the Admiral's tender, the High Flyer—were captured about 4 o'clock, and, at sunset, taken on board the Admiral's ship St. Domingo. The frigate Endymion gave chase to the Revenue, but did not overtake her till 11 o'clock at night.

"We were first taken to Chesapeake Bay, whither the squadron was bound, where with about 200 prisoners, taken in different places, we were placed on board the frigate Gunon and ordered to Bermuda. Upon reaching Bermuda we were consigned to a loathsome old prison-ship moored in the road, upon the south of St. George's, where however we were confined but about two weeks, when all except the privates were indulged with a parole on shore at Hamilton.

"Our company consisted of fifteen, and as we were sitting upon our sacks on the landing, waiting the return of Capt. Forsyth and Capt. Staer whom we had sent in search of lodgings, a tall, spare old man, of sallow complexion and venerable look, came slowly down; and accosting us in the most friendly manner said: 'Well, my boys, you have secured a parole on shore I suppose; but where do you expect to take up your quarters?'

"'We have sent two of our company,' we replied, 'to procure us a place.' At this, Father Teuso (for such we always called him) pointing his cane up to a moderate-sized storeroom which

stood at a short distance from the dock, said: 'There, my lads, is a building which you may occupy without cost as long as you remain here.'

"With gratitude we accepted this unlooked-for hospitality. But this good old man deserves honorable mention; and why he so kindly entertained us will be explained in his own words, which are these: 'I am now an old man, and of necessity an Englishman, but I am so only outwardly;' and then laying his right hand upon his breast continued, '*I am an American here.*' The old gentleman had formerly lived in South Carolina, where as a planter he had accumulated a large property. For his health he was now in Bermuda.

"Our stay upon the island was passed with varied interest. The island itself, St. George, though small, is beautiful and rich. It enjoys almost perpetual spring and is clothed with constant verdure. As our parole confined us within the circuit of a mile, we were able to enjoy only a part of its picturesque and animating scenery.

"We cannot forget the splendid and imposing appearance of the English troops, which were landed here to recruit preparatory to the memorable attack on Craney Island, which took place this season under order of Admiral Cockburn. In their marches for exercise and drill, the regiments were always preceded by their tall, athletic, giant-like pioneers. In their evolutions they exemplified the harmony of their rich martial music, and moved with the awful dignity of a steeled and brazen forest.

"Returning to our lodgings on the 15th of June, we found posted on our door a notice from the American agent for prisoners-of-war, that we were registered to be exchanged for his majesty's prisoners, at New York. Nine days elapsed before our departure. Previously to this, as our rations were small, we had been accustomed to do some work; but now all work for John Bull came to an emphatic pause. We could not labor even for a crown, while in view of our republican homes.

"Father Teuso, when he learned that we were to be released, came down and requested that the cooper, Mr. Sanford, might make for him a strong, ten-gallon keg. For the good old man we would do anything, and of course we made for him an excellent, iron-bound keg. But to our joyful surprise, on the morning of our departure, down came the patriotic old man attended by his negroes bearing the self-same keg. Approaching us, with a benignant smile playing upon his time-worn and fatherly face, he said: 'Here my good boys, is ten gallons of the pure West India, which I am glad to give to you for your happy cheer on the Fourth of July, when doubtless you will be on your homeward pass-

age.' After alluding to his three sons, who were at this time at sea, and requesting us, should we ever meet them in circumstances of want, to extend to them the like generous hospitality which he had so gladly bestowed upon us, and wishing us all possible happiness and prosperity, he concluded by saying as he pointed to a small eminence—'It is not probable that you will ever see me again. But should you ever visit the island you will find my stone coffin in yonder church-yard, beneath that waving evergreen.' He then took his leave of us in a manner so fatherly and affectionate that not one of our company could refrain from tears.

"On the 24th, having obtained our paroles we were taken on board the cartel-ship called the Magnet, commanded by an old Englishman named John Coverdale. The cartel contained about 400 prisoners, most of whom were taken directly from the gloomy old prison-ship.

"With our white flag floating, and all sail set, under a favoring breeze, and with buoyant hopes of again treading the thresholds of our anti-British homes, we left Bermuda sinking in the distance. We were a motley company, and our passage was checkered with some developments of human nature possessing mirthful interest, and some of a more dark and melancholy character, as might naturally be expected from the peculiar education of the privateersmen.

"During the most of the passage nothing of particular moment occurred. But early on the 4th of July (which was Sunday of the week for this year) as we neared the Jersey shore, with a fresh, westerly wind, we discovered far away to the leeward, the squadron of Commodore Hotham. The commodore's ship displayed a signal which was answered by the Magnet. But evidently Capt. Coverdale did not comprehend the commodore's design, which was that we should run down to receive his orders. The seventy-four made repeated signals; but as they were not understood we kept on our way for the Hook. The commodore now dispatched his tender, a small sloop named the Enterprise, formerly a pilot-boat from New York, which he had captured. She mounted a swivel and numbered about fifteen men. To our surprise she seemed to be in pursuit of us, and would occasionally discharge her swivel.

"By this time we were near the Highlands; and the smack Yankee (from Connecticut River, now acting as pilot-boat) which had been waiting for an emergency like the present, came out around the Hook, and running down under our lee left us a pilot, and then hauled up under the land to watch the issue of the plot which she had projected. As soon as the pilot came on deck he spoke to Capt. C., and told him that the

commodore was anxious to speak him, and that it would be advisable to lay-to till the tender should come up and do her errand. Accordingly the Magnet was brought-to.

"The prisoners now began to manifest great uneasiness; they had not been pleased with the actions of the Enterprise, especially with the noise of her swivel; and they were very far from relishing the notion of paying a visit to Commodore Hotham, lest he should order us to some other port, which he doubtless would have done; for New York at this time was not the proper place of exchange. Their uneasiness soon took a decided form. Hard looks and hard words were soon followed by their legitimate successors, hard measures. All was tumult and confusion. The prisoners forward rose and took possession of that part of the ship. With loud threats and awful oaths they next rushed aft and completed the victory by thrusting the helmsman down under the bulwarks. In a moment all our canvas was brought to the wind and we were again on our way for the harbor. This, however was a small affair to what followed.

"At this unexpected movement, the pilot sprung upon the capstan and tried to quell the insurrection. At first his efforts were fruitless; but at length securing a degree of attention, he informed us that all was working for our special benefit. He told us that his object was to recapture the Enterprise, and that for this purpose there were forty well-armed men concealed on board the Yankee; and that under the boat which we saw stowed forward on board the Yankee was a well-mounted gun to aid in the seizure. He then requested, that, in order the better to deceive and entrap the tender, the Magnet might again be brought-to, which was accordingly done.

"In a short time the tender was on our windward bow. The Yankee now filled away and running past us hauled up between us and the Enterprise. As she passed us, the pilot spoke her in these words: 'Go and see what that fellow wants of you.'

"On board the Magnet, the anxiety of every man was on tip-toe. Every prisoner was eagerly scrambling for a position from which he might witness the expected collision. The rail, the bowsprit and the rigging were lined and crowded with anxious spectators. Scarcely had we secured our commanding positions, when the tender which was now within musket-shot of the Yankee, hauled up into the wind; doubtless suspecting her very singular movements, and plainly seeing that there was dangerous insubordination on board the Magnet.

"The crisis had now come. In a moment the forty armed men who had previously lain con-

cealed below, stood in orderly array and firm on deck; and at an instant's signal they poured a tremendous discharge of balls upon the deck of the tender. The volley did awful execution. As the smoke rolled off and revealed the tender, no human form was to be seen and no indication of life except the dark stream of human blood which we plainly saw running profusely from the scuppers. Inspired by this successful and timely victory, the prisoners on board the Magnet simultaneously with the heroic band which manned the Yankee, waved their caps and coats and sent up to the clouds, long, loud and exultant shouts of patriotic joy, which, for the time, almost hushed the winds of heaven.

"This was a proud hour for the prisoners—one which almost repaid us for our long months of imprisonment. This was a deed of noble daring, which not only stands as a noble monument to the praise and patriotism of the bold crew of the Yankee, but which forcibly exhibits the characteristics of Yankee ingenuity, boldness and dispatch."

ISAAC DENISON.

By FREDERIC DENISON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 53.) *Boston, Sept. 15.*—A special meeting, Mr. Drake, the President, in the chair.

Frederic Kidder, from the committee on Indian names, made a partial report, in which were given the signification of a number of aboriginal local names;—among them, those of this State (Massachusetts), and the city (*Shawmut* or *Mushawanuk*), after which J. S. Loring read a very interesting paper on "The First Trophy of the Revolution"—a gun captured at Lexington, April 19, 1775, from a British soldier, by Capt. John Parker, grandfather of its present owner, Rev. Theodore Parker. Col. Samuel Swett next gave a biographical sketch of Col. David Mason, well known in this vicinity as a scientific man, and a patriot of the Revolution. David Pulsifer followed with a warm and eloquent eulogium on the character of Oliver Cromwell, the two hundredth anniversary of whose death occurred the previous Monday, the 13th inst.

Boston, October 6.—A quarterly meeting, Mr. Drake in the chair. Rev. Mr. Riddel, the corresponding secretary, reported letters, accepting membership, from the following gentlemen, viz.:

Resident.—Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of

Chelsea; Rev. Edward C. Guild, John W. Candler, John S. March, Henry J. Prentiss, and Franklin H. Sprague, of Boston; Rev. Wilard M. Harding, of Quincy; Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover; William A. Burke, of Lowell; and Rev. Nathan Munroe, of Haverhill.

Corresponding.—William H. Allen, LL.D., Matthew Newkirk, and Benjamin P. Hunt, all of Philadelphia.

Several gentlemen were elected members, and other business was transacted, including the appointment of a number of committees.

Dr. Palmer read a carefully-prepared and interesting memoir of Rev. Eleazer Williams, one of the earliest corresponding members of this Society, who died at Hologansburg, N. Y., on the 28th of August last.

Mr. Loring exhibited a manuscript of about 250 pages, in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin, uncle of the philosopher, and read some verses from the same. The book belongs to Stephen Emmons, of Boston, a descendant of the author.

Mr. Pulsifer exhibited a volume printed at London in 1619, on the comet of the previous year; and made some remarks in relation to the alleged effect of this comet, in hastening the emigration of the Pilgrims from Holland.

Rev. Mr. Richardson moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the apparent degeneracy, intellectual and moral, of the descendants of illustrious families: which motion was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned to the 20th inst., to meet at No. 13 Bromfield street.

Boston, October 20.—The first meeting in the new hall of the Society was held this day, Mr. Drake presiding. Col. Swett commenced an account of the coinage of Massachusetts in 1787–8, but was obliged by illness to defer completing it till another meeting.

Mr. Loring gave a sketch of the late Rev. Samuel Stillman, D.D., of Boston. He also read a letter, dated Aug. 27, 1776, from John Adams to Gen. Joseph Palmer, upon the importance of fortifying Boston harbor.

Dr. Cornell read a paper on the subject proposed by Rev. Mr. Richardson, at the last meeting—the causes of apparent degeneracy in illustrious families.

Thaddeus Allen then concluded the reading of a paper, which he had commenced at a previous meeting, on the Preliminary steps taken by the American colonies to resist the aggressions of Great Britain.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Worcester, Mass., October 21st.*—Annual meeting. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read by Rev. Edward E. Hale, the Recording Secretary.

The annual report of the Council was then read by the Librarian. This document, prepared with much ability, reviewed the labor of the association during the past six months, and gave a very lucid synopsis of what had been done by archaeologists in furtherance of investigations in those departments of science in which the Society is particularly interested.

The Librarian read an extended report on the condition of the library, and spoke in detail of the additions made to it since the stated meeting in April last. By the report, it appears that the additions have been large and valuable, and the sources from whence donations are received have become more numerous. A decidedly good feeling exists in reference to the institution, as is made manifest by the gifts which are constantly made to the library.

The President read the report on the treasury, submitted by Samuel Jennison, Esq., the Treasurer, in which the finances of the Society were represented as in a flourishing condition.

On motion of Gov. Lincoln, it was voted that the reports of the Council, Librarian and Treasurer be accepted, and referred to the Council, with directions to print such portions of the same as they think proper.

The report of the Committee on Publication was read by Rev. Mr. Hale; and, on motion of Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, was accepted, and referred to the Council for publication.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. William Jenks, D.D. of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester.

Council—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston; Chas. Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge; Hon. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester; Hon. Pliny Merriek, LL.D., of Boston; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston; Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Dwight Foster, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence—Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence—Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., of Worcester.

Recording Secretary—Hon. Alex. H. Bullock, of Worcester.

Treasurer—Samuel Jennison, Esq., of Worcester.

Committee of Publication—Samuel F. Haven,

Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

The following gentlemen were chosen members of the Society, having been nominated by the Council; Hon. Charles W. Upham, of Salem; Hon. Richard Frothingham, Jr. of Charlestown.

After very interesting remarks on several subjects pertaining to history and antiquities, by Jared Sparks, Rev. George E. Ellis, Henry Stevens, Esq., and others, the meeting was dissolved.

THE BACKUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*October 27.*—This Society met in Rev. Mr. Jones' house of worship, at 9 o'clock, A.M., the house belonging to the First Baptist Church. This Society, though one of the youngest in the State, is among the most important. Its object is to collect facts relating to the history of the Baptist denomination, especially in New England. We understand that Gould & Lincoln are soon to publish, under the auspices of this Society, a volume which promises to be one of great interest—"The Life and Times of Isaac Backus." Some of the materials used in the preparation of the work were found in an old garret in Middleborough.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Dr. Train, *President*; Rev. Dr. Sears and Rev. Dr. Champlain, *Vice-Presidents*; Rev. A. P. Mason, *Secretary*; and Rev. Dr. Hovey, *Treasurer* and *Librarian*. Fifteen gentlemen were elected *Councillors*.

Great interest was manifested in the plan of gathering historical information relative to the denomination, and steps are immediately to be taken to secure it, before the more aged ministers have been removed by death. Adjourned for one year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—The object of this association, says the *Southern Christian Advocate*, is "To collect and preserve information in connection with the rise and progress of Methodism within the bounds of the South Carolina Annual Conference, and elsewhere; likewise objects of curiosity and interest in the form of books, pamphlets, medals, pictures, etc., and anything that may shed light upon this interesting subject."

The Society has now been in existence for nearly two years, during which time some valuable records and relics have been collected. The second anniversary will be celebrated at some time during the next session of the South

Carolina Conference, which will take place in December next, in the city of Charleston, the annual address to be delivered by Prof. Shipp, of the University of North Carolina.

At the last annual meeting, the President, the Rev. W. A. Gamewell, Columbia; the recording secretary, the Rev. P. A. M. Williams, Orangeburg; and the corresponding secretary, were constituted a committee to receive manuscripts, and to furnish them for publication, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, whenever any two of the committee should deem such publication desirable.

Any person, therefore, whether amongst the ministry or laity, having historical information at command is requested to forward it to some member of the aforesaid committee, or to the seat of the next session of the Conference.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Baltimore, October 7th.*—The first meeting of the Society, after the summer recess, and was largely attended.

The chair was taken by the President at the usual hour, and the record of the proceedings at the last monthly meeting were read; after which, donations were announced as having been received, since the last report, from the Mass. Historical Society, Hon. Henry Barnard of Conn., Bethlehem Female Seminary, Librarian of State of Maryland, Maryland Institute, City of Boston, United States Naval Department, Charles F. Mayer, R. A. Dobbin, Dr. J. I. Cohen, Philip T. Tyson.

Messrs. Wm. H. Perot and George Gildersleve, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

The President announced that the Gallery Committee were making preparations for an exhibition of paintings, to be opened in a few weeks.

The resolution of J. H. B. Latrobe, offered at the last meeting, for amending Article IV. of the constitution, relating to the mode of electing members, was, on motion, postponed, on account of the absence of the mover.

Charles F. Mayer, Esq., from the committee appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, reported, that they had had two satisfactory interviews with a committee from that body, and that a plan of organization was to be drawn, which would fix the powers, responsibilities, and duties of the Society and the Trustees.

A paper, prepared by Rev. Dr. Jno. G. Morris, "On the late Maryland Academy of Science and Literature," was read, and elicited, during

its reading, many interesting suggestions, remarks, and reminiscences from members present, who had been familiar with the history of that association.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the author, for his valuable paper.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 80.) *Madison, October 11th.*—Prof. O. M. Conover in the chair.

The Librarian announced a long list of valuable donations, among which were many Revolutionary, Pioneer and Indian relics.

Among the additions to the Picture Gallery, are a portrait of Stephen Taylor, a Wisconsin pioneer, and early writer upon Wisconsin antiquities, painted by Rockey, from Mr. Taylor; portrait of Col. Joseph Jackson, of Oshkosh, an early pioneer of the Lake Winnebago region, painted by Brookes, from Col. Jackson; portraits of Augustin Grignon, a native of Wisconsin, now in his 79th year, whose valuable and interesting narrative of Recollections was published in the Society's last volume of collections, and the celebrated Monomonee chiefs I-om-e-tah, now in his 87th year, Sol-uign-y, now in his 73d year, and Osh-kosh, recently deceased, all painted by Brookes—three ordered by the Society, and the fourth presented by the artist; making a most interesting addition to the Society's Picture Gallery.

The Secretary called the attention of the Society to the catalogue of historical manuscripts in the Canadian archives, among which are a large number of unpublished papers relating to the Wisconsin Indian tribes, and their wars with the French and with each other, from 1718 to 1748, copies of which ought to be procured, and translated from their French originals.

John D. Gurnee was elected a life member, and John Perkins and W. B. Smith, honorary members.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 116.) *October 19th.*—The President, J. V. L. Pruyn, occupied the chair.

Under proposition of members, Wm. A. Jackson and D. B. Luther were proposed as resident members. Under the rules, their names came up for election at the next meeting.

Dr. Hough read a paper upon the Wolf Hunting Frauds of Franklin county in 1820, '21, and '22. He detailed the various laws which had been passed for the destruction of beasts of

prey. As that law stood in 1820, the towns were allowed to pay unlimited bounties. Under this law there was paid during the years of 1820, '21 and '22, \$55,521, or almost \$12 30 to every man, woman, and child in the county.

The extraordinary tax thus levied upon the county, aroused the attention of the non-resident landholders, who chiefly lived in New York city. Peter Gansevoort, Esq., and Col. E. Baldwin, of Albany, were sent up into the county to investigate the facts, and, if possible, detect the frauds, which evidently had been perpetrated. This commission examined nine hundred and sixteen claims, and a vast number of witnesses. They found the hunters and magistrates who had perpetrated the frauds ready to substantiate them by their oaths.

It appeared in evidence that dogs had been largely purchased in Canada, and killed for their scalps. The greater part of the certificates had, probably, been granted upon the same animal many times. These certificates were assigned to county officers, and many were held by the supervisors who audited the accounts.

The whole history presents a remarkable instance of the manner in which the moral sense of a community may become blunted for a time.

Gen. Gansevoort, who was present, and was one of the commission appointed to investigate these frauds, corroborated the statements of Dr. Hough. He stated, that when the commission reached Franklin county, these certificates were the currency of the people. The commission, after examining a large number of claims, made a report, setting aside claims for bounties amounting to upwards of \$80,000; which sum was thus saved to the State.

Prof. Hall called for the reading of the minutes of the Institute for March 2. At that meeting he had presented a paper by Mr. Meek, in regard to the Permian Fossils of Nebraska, and had made some remarks of his own. Prof. Hall read also a passage from his Iowa report, now just published. He said he had been accused of having, in this passage, put forward a claim of priority in the discovery of Permian Fossils in America—a claim which he had never made, and had expressly disclaimed, as shown by the minutes of the proceedings just read.

Prof. Hall desired to have a committee appointed to investigate the subject, and to determine whether he had made any such claim. Gen. Gansevoort, C. B. Redfield, and Col. Jewett were appointed such committee.

Dr. Hough announced the receipt of a collection of 37 valuable—and many of them rare—pamphlets from Wm. Menzies, Esq., of New York city, corresponding member of the Institute.

On motion of Prof. Murray, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Mr. Menzies for his munificent donation; and the Secretary was requested to intimate to him that any duplicates which the Institute have in their possession, are at his disposal.

Prof. Murray was appointed to open a correspondence with the Historical Magazine, "Notes and Queries," and furnish it with a copy of the proceedings of the Institute.

The President announced that at the next meeting, Mr. Homes, of the New York State Library, would read a paper on "The Results of the Controversies on the Origin of Printing."

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii. p. 55.) *New York, November 2d.*—Monthly meeting. President in the chair.

Benson J. Lossing presented the Society with a piece of the vessel used by Jacques Cartier, in his discovery of the St. Lawrence, and abandoned by him in 1536.

P. V. Spader of New Brunswick, N. J., presented the orderly-book of Poole England, Lieut. and Adjutant of the British Grenadiers, in General Burgoyne's army. It commences with June 7th, and extends to July 3d, 1777.

The annual meeting was postponed until the 15th of December.

The Executive Committee offered a resolution in favor of a series of lectures this winter, to be delivered under the auspices of the Society.

The paper of the evening was by George H. Moore, Esq., the Librarian, upon "The Treason of General Charles Lee," repeated by request of the Society. Since its first reading, the author has found new evidence of the guilt of Lee. We trust he will carry out his design of printing the entire paper. Our readers will find a report of this paper in our August number.

President King, of Columbia College, moved a vote of thanks for this new and interesting sketch of Lee's character.

Mr. Broadhead offered a series of resolutions upon the death of Judge Wm. Jay, which were seconded by Dr. Osgood, in a few remarks upon a visit of a committee of this Society to the residence of Mr. Jay, about a year since.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

FRANKLIN AND THE CHURCH.—So much public interest says the *Banner of the Cross*, has recently been awakened in regard to Franklin's grave, that it will probably gratify many of our

readers to know any circumstances which connect his name with old Christ Church.

It would appear from the records that he was a pew-holder there, from about the time of his marriage, in 1730, to the period of his decease, in 1790; that is, for sixty years. The records show the baptism of two of his children, Francis Folger, Sept. 16th, 1733, and Sarah, Oct. 27th, 1743, also the marriage of his daughter Sarah to Richard Bache, Oct. 29th, 1767.

His son Francis was buried in Christ Church ground, Nov. 1736; his wife Dec. 22d, 1774; himself April 21st, 1790; his daughter, Mrs. Bache, Oct. 7th, 1808, and her husband, Richard Bache, July 30th, 1811. These all lie by the side of each other.

In 1739, a subscription paper was drawn up, for raising funds to finish the new church, and Dr. Franklin's name appears on the subscription list. He also subscribed, in 1751, towards building a steeple and purchasing a chime of bells.

In 1752, and again in 1753, he was appointed by vestry one of thirteen managers of a lottery, to raise twelve hundred pounds for finishing the steeple and paying for the bells.

The pew in Christ Church, which he held at the time of his death, he had rented for thirty years, at least, and probably much longer. It was afterwards held by his children, Mr. and Mrs. Bache. It is now pew No. 25, on the north side of the middle aisle.

OLD BIBLE.—The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following interesting account of John Rogers' Bible: Speaking of old Bibles, there is one now in the city of New London, Conn., which is remarkable not only for its antiquity, but for its early history. It claims to be the identical book that Rev. John Rogers, the martyr, owned; and after the persecution of *Mary*, it was concealed in a bed, to keep it from being destroyed by the minions of Gardiner and Bonner. The martyr, who was burnt 303 years ago, gave it to his oldest son. The posterity of that son removed to America in 1635, bringing the martyr's Bible with them. In this wilderness it was kept as an amulet to keep off the devil and the Indians. When its owner, *James Rogers*, travelled, he wore it in his bosom, and when he slept at night it was his pillow. It was the light of his log cabin and the instructor of his children. It descended from James, through three generations of the same name, to Judith Rogers, who married Thomas Potter, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and has now been in possession of the Potter family about 100 years. This family claim also the direct Rogers descent through Judith Rogers, wife of Thomas. Its present owner lives at

Potter Hill, R. I.; but the Bible is, for a time, in the hands of Daniel Rogers, Esq., of New London. It contains the New Testament, Psalms, and part of the Liturgy of the English Church in the reign of Edward VI. It is not divided into verses, and its division into chapters differs from King James' Translation. It is Mathew's or Cranmer's Bible.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF UNITED STATES CENTS.—The private collection of United States cents belonging to Mr. Edward Cogan, coin dealer of 48 North Tenth street, was disposed of on Monday evening last, amongst his private friends and the coin collectors generally. The following are the prices of the finer and scarce descriptions:—A fine Washington cent, of 1791, large eagle, \$10; extremely rare die of the Washington cent, 1792, \$28 60; 1793, ring or link cent, \$12 60; 1793, wreath, very fine, \$5 13; 1793, liberty cap, fine, \$7 25; 1794, remarkably fine, \$4 05; 1795, thick die, fine, \$2 50; 1795, thin die, do., \$1 50; 1796, liberty cap, very fine, \$4; 1796, fillet head, \$4; 1797, very fine, \$1 50; 1798, quite perfect, \$2 50; 1799, very fine date, but not quite perfect, \$7; 1802, very fine, \$1 65; 1803, do., \$1 25; 1804, do., \$5 50; 1805, do., \$2; 1809, extremely fine, \$3 00; 1839, very perfect (termed bull head), \$4. Many other cents realized very good prices—making a total of \$128 68 for 77 cents.

JAMES AND JEEMS.—In the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, much amusement was created by the fact, that many of the delegates from the southern States, in giving their votes, called Mr. Buchanan *Jeems*. A lady of this city who has passed the "three score and ten," informs me, that when she was a girl *James* was universally called *Jeems* in this city. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCETON GRAVEYARD.—Few visit Princeton without strolling down Witherspoon street to its precious graveyard. You enter a very humble gate, and the first object of note that meets your eye is the tomb of the devoted patriot, Richard Stockton, lying among the graves of his numerous kindred. Next comes the long line of time-worn and pilgrim-hacked tombs of the Presidents of the College and Fathers of the American Presbyterian Church. Their inscriptions are in the stately Latin, which Johnson thought the only fit language for the inscriptions of the great. Crowning this line of square tombs lies the scholar Burr, who presided when the College was at Newark. Next to him comes his famous father-in-law, the greatest me-

taphysician of his age and of America, the pious Jonathan Edwards. At his feet lies his ignoble grandson, Aaron Burr. His monument is a slab of pure marble, said to have been erected at night by an unknown personage. Next to Edwards lies the eloquent Davies, the most distinguished preacher of his day, and to whom Patrick Henry owed much of his oratorical skill. He preached when on an errand to England, before the king, who desired to hear him, and when being interrupted by his Majesty's applause, calmly remarked, "When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest tremble; when the Lord speaks, let the king be silent;" and he was silent, and so pleased that he presented a donation to the College. Next to Davies's tomb lies the cenotaph of the gentle Finley. Next to him comes the statesman and divine, John Witherspoon, one of the most distinguished men in the Continental Congress and in the Revolution. Next to him lies his courtly son-in-law, Stanhope Smith. Next comes the austere Ashbel Green, the first introducer of the study of the Bible in Colleges, who, after he resigned his Presidency, was Chaplain with Bishop White to Congress for seven years. Next comes the affable Scotchman, McLean, who introduced the present system of chemistry into this country, and whose son is the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair. In the same lot lie the brilliant Albert Dod, whom Dr. Hodge pronounced to be the greatest man New Jersey ever produced, and Walter Minto, the successful defender of Lord Napier's claims to the invention of logarithms, and the intimate friend of the Earl of Buchan. Elsewhere in the yard lie the remains of Dr. Samuel Miller, the champion of Presbyterianism, and of Dr. Archibald Alexander, the good Presbyterian Father, and first Professor of the Seminary. What blessed memories have they left! We must not fail to pause before a row of marble obelisks erected by the devotion of classmates. Some of them memorize choice spirits. What a sad warning to the young and ambitious! What fine exemplars of youthful piety!

FULTON'S FIRST MODEL OF A STEAMBOAT.—Under the heading of "A Curious Historical Fact," the *New York Star*, of Nov. 10, 1837, has the following: "The first rough model of a steamboat made by Fulton, in this city, was cut out of a common shingle shaped like a mackerel, with the paddles placed further in front than behind, like the fins of a fish. The paddle-wheel had been first put in the rear, on the sculling principle, but was abandoned on consulting with Mr. (John) Greenwood, the well-known ingenious dentist of this city, now deceased, in whose possession the model remained for many years. Old Ad-

miral Landars, whom many of our readers recollect as the enemy of Paul Jones, was also in frequent conversation with Greenwood at the time. He recommended the paddle-wheel to be placed in the stern, and to be moved by a tunnel-shaped sail, which was to catch the wind even when it blew directly ahead, and thus communicate the power by reaction to the wheel."

THE HONEY BEE.—"There is a tradition in New England, that the person who first brought a hive of bees into the country was rewarded with a grant of land; but the person's name, or the place where the land lay, or by whom the grant was made, I have not been able to learn."
—*Discourse on the Discovery of America by Dr. Jeremy Belknap, 1792.*

Nathaniel Tilden died in Scituate, Plymouth colony, about 1640. In the inventory of his estate 10 stockes of bees are valued at £10.—*Note by Samuel Davis, in Belknap's Discourse, 1800.* J. C.

BOSTON.

WEST POINT, VA. (vol. ii. p. 244).—The mention of this place suggests to me the fact that, not far from the Point, was situated the estate of *Romancock* or *Romuncock*, the original seat of Col. Wm. Claiborne, the progenitor of the Claibornes of this country, the first known settler of the territory of Maryland, and noted in history for his opposition to its settlement by Lord Baltimore, on the ground of prior rights and privileges granted by the king. He was one of the first settlers of New Kent County, Va., and lived to an advanced age; but the place of his burial is unknown. I have no doubt that it is not far from West Point, and should be glad if some antiquarian in that region could find his tomb. Some years since, George Washington Parke Custis, Esq., by whose family the estate of *Romuncock* has long been held, supposed he had discovered what I was in search of; but it proved to be the tomb of a son of Col. Claiborne, and not his own. S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Md.

QUERIES.

GALES.—Whence is derived the word "gales," used as a synonym of installments, in conveying in the interior of Pennsylvania?

WILLIAM WOOD.—Author of "New England's Prospects," London, 1634, pp. 93, quarto, was one of the most intelligent observers of his time.

Having "lived these foure yeares" in New England, he sailed for England "the 15 of Aug. 1633," and in the next summer published his work, now so highly prized, not merely as an early authority, but for its intrinsic merit and value as the observations of a cultivated mind. Incidentally he gives us some account of himself. He writes: "In England I was brought up tenderly under the careful hatching of my dearest friends, yet scarce could I be acquainted with health, having been let blood six times for the *Pleurisie* before I went; likewise being assailed with other weakening diseases; but being planted in that new Soyle and healthfull Ayre, which was more correspondent to my nature (I speake it with praise to the mercifull God), though my occasions have beene to passe throw heate and cold, wet and dry, by Sea and Land, in Winter and Summer, day by day, for *foure yeares together*, yet scarce did I know what belonged to a dayes sickness." Describing our land, he compares its climate and products with those of England, in a manner to indicate his familiarity with agricultural pursuits; he seems to have been a country gentleman, but gives no clue to his locality in England other than that we may conjecture from his mention of "Salisbury Plaine," "the countrey of Surry or Middlesex," and London, or from the dedication of his book to his "much honored friend, Sir Wm. Armyne, Knight and Baronet," in whose neighborhood his own family may have resided. It is singular that, though he was so great a friend to New England, we have not detected a paragraph in his book revealing in the slightest shade his political or religious sympathies. His candor is remarkable, and we may be sure that no "planter" in New England ever censured a paragraph in the "Prospect," or reflected on the integrity of its author. His narrative is simple; sometimes quaint and humorous—frequently beautiful. He concludes his ample yet economical inventory of supplies for the planter's voyage and present wants, with a word of encouragement "from the Pen of Experience," for those who dread "because the way to *New England* is over the sea." He assures them that "whosoever shall put to Sea in a stout and well-conditioned ship, having an honest Master, and loving Seamen, shall not neede to feare, but he shall finde as good content at Sea as at Land. It is too common with many to feare the sea more than they neede, and all such as put to sea, confesse it to be lesse tedious than they either feared or expected. A ship at sea may be compared to a cradle, rocked by a carefull mother's hand, which, though it be moved up and downe, yet it is not in danger of falling. So a ship may be often rocked too and againe upon the trouble-

some Sea, yet seldome doth it sinke or over-
turne, because it is kept by that carefull hand of
Providence by which it is rocked. It was never
knowne yet that any ship in that voyage was
cast away, or that ever fell into the Enemies
hand." He says that "out of that Towne [in
New England] from whence I came, in three
years and a halfe there dyed but three;" but
in which of the fifteen plantations that he de-
scribes he lived, the narrative does not show.

Of what family was Mr. Wood, from what
county, and what was his after history?

DORN.

EMES.—On the Boston Records appears this
record: "Edward Lilly married Mary Emes,
July 16, 1702." Edward Lilly died the same
year, and his widow married Caleb Trowbridge
at Boston, July 19, 1704. Can any of the read-
ers of the Historical Magazine inform me who
the father of this Mary Emes was? BOSTON.

"THE AMERICAN BIBLE."—The Rev. Thomas
Prince in his discourse on the death "of the
very Reverend and Learned Cotton Mather
D.D. F.R.S.," Feb. 18, 1727-8, says: "I cannot
forbear expressing my most earnest wishes that
That admirable Labour of his, *The AMERICAN
BIBLE*, might soon appear in Publick to enlight-
en the World. An extraordinary Work, that his
Heart has been set on from his early Days, and
has taken them up almost *Fifty Years* to com-
pose. And as scarce any has run thro' a greater
number of Volumes, or could do it with a
greater swiftness; He has almost continually
done it with a Particular View to illustrate the
sacred *Oracles*. He has made almost all sorts
of Authors to conspire to this: If He met with
any in the *Catalogues* either in *England* or *Hol-
land*, that He imagin'd might help the Design;
He would not rest till He had obtained it: And
He has scarce left a curious Passage in any writ-
ing of Fame, whether ancient or modern, that
has cast a Light on any Part of the Scriptures,
but He has put in its Place in this most rich
Collection. And to these He has added his own
Improvements from his intimate Knowledge of
the *Original* Tongues, of the most learned *Lexi-
cons*, and the ancient Customs and Histories of
the *Eastern* nations."

Where is this manuscript? What is its condi-
tion? How voluminous? Will not some of our
publishers let it "soon appear in Publick to en-
lighten the World?" Is not this worthy of the
attention of the religious press? DORN.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—What is the date of the
earliest suggestion of a decimal currency? (?)

USQUEBAGH is the old Celtic name for whis-
ky. Carver gives "Onisquiba," as the Algonkin
word for *drunk*. Is what is represented to be
Algonkin a pure Indian word, or a corruption
introduced by the traders? B.

WHIG.—I copy the following from the *Law-
rence* (Mass.) *Courier*, of January 8, 1848:

"In the sixteenth century, there arose in Eng-
land a party opposed to the king, and in favor
of a republican form of government, in which
the people would have a voice. This party
adopted as their motto, "We Hope In God," the
initials or first letter of each word combined,
read Whig, and were used to designate the party.
Thus the word Whig originally meant opposi-
tion to kings and monarchies, and friendship
for the very form of government under which
we exist. It originated in England a century
and a half before our Revolution."

My query is, when was this word first adopt-
ed by political parties in America?

S. L. B.

SOUTH NOBRRIDGEWOCK, MAINE.

REPLIES.

LETTERS USED AS SECOND CHRISTIAN NAMES
(vol. i. pp. 25, 51).—I have heard of two
cases, besides that of the late Isaac P Davis,
Esq., mentioned in the Hist. Mag. for Feb., 1857,
in which letters were used as second Christian
names. One person bore the name of Henry M
S—, and the other that of Daniel W R—,
ITEMS.

FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER.—In answer to your
correspondent Retsilla I will inform him that
the present *Boston Daily Advertiser* was first
published March 1, 1814, the "*Repository*"*
having been united with it, and in 1832 the
Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot also.
Subsequently, May 2, 1840, the "Columbian
Centinel," "New England Palladium," and
"Commercial Gazette," were united in the same
publication and published in connection with the
"Daily Advertiser."

J. W. P.

BOSTON, 1858.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO† (vol. ii.
pp. 245, 313, 342).—In a note to an edition of

* Not "Repository," as you erroneously printed it
in September Number, page 280.

† This is a portion of the reply on p. 342, but was
received too late for that number.

the "Doctrina Christiana" printed in Mexico, in the Mixteca language in 1550, mentioned by Ternaux, he shows that printing was introduced into Mexico ten years earlier than the period when it is supposed Cromberger established his press. His authority is the *Theatro Ecclesiastico de las Indias Occidentales*, of Gil Gonzales Davila, which says: "En 1532 le vice-roy D. Juan de Mendoza introduisit l'imprimerie à Mexico; le premier imprimeur fut Juan Pablo et le premier livre qu'il publia l'Echelle celeste de saint Jean Climaque, traduite en Espagnol par Fr. Jean de la Malema, religieux dominicain."

Fernandez (*Hist. Ecc. de nuestros tiempos*) states the same fact, but he calls the translator Alonzo de Estrada, and adds that he was the natural son of the viceroy.

BOOK PRINTED IN 1446 WITH A DATE (vol. ii. pp. 22, 185, 281, 311).—Utino (*Leonardus* de). Sermones aurei de sanctis (absque nota), in-fol. goth. de 413 ff. non chiffrés.

Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, vol. iv. p. 543, says: The old edition printed at Cologne about 1475 with the type of J. Veldener has two columns, whereof those that are complete have 38 lines. The date 1446 which is placed at the end of the volume, has reference merely to the collection of the sermons and not to the time of their publication. Besides, the same date (1446) is also at the end of the editions 1473 and 1474, and in several others.

S. H. P.

SENECA (vol. ii. p. 246).—It may aid "H. R. S." somewhat, in his attempts to trace the origin and meaning of this word, to suggest that, on records which I have examined, of the date of about 1660, it is spelled "*Cinigoes*" and "*Sinigoes*;" showing what was the received pronunciation in Maryland at that time.

In the first article in the "Documentary History of New York," on the Iroquois Tribes, dated 1666, it is stated that one of the divisions was that of the "Little Plover," or "Nicohes." In the third article, in an enumeration of the Indian Tribes, of the date of 1736, supposed to have been made by M. de Joncaire, he says of the Senecas, "the five villages which belong to the same tribe, have for their arms in common, the *Plover*, to which I belong, the Bear, Tortoise," etc., etc. May not this designation of one of the principal divisions of the tribe,—*Nicohes*, be the root of the word in question? If "H. R. S." can provide the prefix, "*Ci*" or "*Si*," the word "*Sinicohes*" will be made out; from which, modified, comes "*Senecas*."

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, MD.

TOWNS NAMED BY SIMEON DE WITT (vol. ii. pp. 243, 305).—Are we indebted to Simeon De Witt for the classical names of towns in Western New York? See H. M. for October, page 305.

Simeon De Witt then (1789-1790) Surveyor-General of the State of New York, laid out the "*Military Tracts*." The work of surveying was done by his assistants and subordinates. Townships were laid out with 100 lots of 640 acres each. These townships were at first numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., by the Surveyor-General and his assistants. But afterwards, by the Commissioners of the Land-Office, they were named after distinguished men, as No. 3 Cato, No. 6 Cicero, No. 17 Milton, No. 23 Dryden, and so of the rest.

The Commissioners consisted of the Governor, the Lieut.-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and the Auditor thereof.

Although Surveyor-General De Witt may have made suggestions in regard to naming the townships, the Commissioners directed it to be done and sanctioned it.

The whole proceedings are shown in the "Balloting Book."

ONONDAGA.

MANLIUS, Oct. 6, 1858.

SOLOMON STODDARD (vol. ii. p. 339).—Mr. Stoddard was born in Boston, in 1643, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1662. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11th, 1672, and continued in that pastorate nearly sixty years; and till his death, which took place February 11th, 1729. He was a man of great learning, and an acute controversialist. He was the most distinguished advocate for the heterodox notion; which, in his day, began to invade the churches, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is a saving ordinance, and that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, may lawfully come to the Lord's table, though they know themselves to be destitute of religion. Upon this subject he wrote and published more than any other individual. In all other respects his influence was decidedly evangelical. His sermons were plain, searching, and argumentative; and he was so diligent that he left a considerable number of sermons that he had not preached. Jonathan Edwards, the metaphysician, was his grandson and colleague.

Besides the book mentioned by "S. L. B.," he published "The Doctrine of Instituted Churches," "A Treatise concerning Conversion," "The Way to know Sincerity and Hypocrisy," "Answer to Cases of Conscience."

"Whether God is not Angry with the Country for doing so little towards the Conversion of the Indians," "Safety of appearing in the Judgment in the Righteousness of Christ," and several single sermons. P. H. W.

COVENTRY, Vt., Nov. 12.

HANNAH HULL (vol. ii. p. 336).—Your correspondent is hasty in his conclusions. Mr. Hickcox's work does not state that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in pine-tree shillings exactly equalled the weight of Hannah Hull. Judge Sewall received, on marrying Miss Hull, about \$150,000. (See Hutchinson.) The anecdote concerning her weight being offset by pine-tree shillings pretends to no more than it says, viz.: That a large pair of scales were brought out and suspended; that in one disk the bride was placed, and silver shillings poured into the other, *until there was an equipoise*. It does not follow that the amount she then received was her dowry of \$150,000.

CONVENTION SERMON AT KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON (vol. ii. p. 328).—A copy of this sermon is before me, which formerly belonged to Chief Justice Stephen Sewall.

Upon the reverse of the title is this inscription, written by the Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, of the first church in Boston. "T. Foxcroft: Sept. 22d, 1738. Gift of Mr. Stephen Sewall."

The name of the author of this discourse is supplied by Mr. Sewall, who has written upon the title-page "By the Reverend Mr. ——— Honeyman;" to which the pen of Mr. Foxcroft has added, "of Rhode Island."

W. S. P. will probably think with me, that there can be no reasonable doubt that the REVEREND JAMES HONEYMAN, of RHODE ISLAND, was the author and preacher of this sermon.

B. G.

Obituary.

E. FELICE FORESTI, an Italian exile, well known to our citizens as the patriotic co-sufferer with Silvio Pellico in the dungeons of Austria, where he spent twenty years of his life, and who received from the President an appointment acceptable to all parties, that of Consul to Genoa, died recently at that port. More than five thousand persons are said to have been present at his funeral, among whom were the officers and crew of the United States frigate Wabash. It is intended by his fellow-countrymen to open a subscription for the erection of a marble monument to the deceased.

From an interesting biographical sketch written by Prof. Foresti himself, and published a little more than two years ago in the *Watchman and Crusader*, entitled "Twenty years in the Dungeons of Austria," we gather the following particulars of that period of his eventful life.

On the 7th of January, 1819, instigated by the Austrian government, the Chief of Police of Venice, arrested many youthful adherents of Carbonarism. Foresti was among the number. He says:

"We were conducted to Venice—some were shut up in the prisons called the 'Piombi,' and some in the Monastery of the Island of San Michael of Murano—severe imprisonment, no correspondence, no intercourse with our families. While prisoners there the revolutions of Piedmont and Naples burst forth, as I before said, another cause of vexation and rigor towards us. The investigations of the police were incessant, both by day and by night. A solitary prison and bread and water to those who refused to answer."

In November, 1821, the final decision of the emperor arrived at Venice. Foresti, at that time, was in the prison of the Piombi. One midnight he was led out by six armed soldiers through the long line of magnificent rooms of the Ducal Palace to the Bridge of Sighs, which connects the criminal prisons with the palace to one of the prisons of the State Inquisition. As soon as left alone, and feeling that, as a judge and one of the first to introduce Carbonarism into the Imperial States, his punishment would be the most cruel, he attempted to commit suicide.

The emperor died in 1835, and his son Ferdinand ascending the throne, immediately passed a decree liberating the Italian patriots, but condemning them to a perpetual exile in America. On the first of August, 1836, Foresti, with the other prisoners, was transported by night to Trieste, whence on the third, they sailed for America in the very same brig—the *Usello*—from which Kosta in Smyrna was dragged. Immediately upon their arrival here they were received with much consideration by prominent citizens, and a week later their fellow-countrymen gave them a banquet at Delmonico's.—*New York Evening Post*, Oct. 7.

At Bangor, Me., Oct 14, the Rev. JOHN SAWYER, having attained to the great age of 108 years and 5 days. He was born in Hebron, Conn., the 9th of October, 1755. At the age of 22, he entered the army and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785, being then nearly thirty years old. Two years afterwards he was settled as a minister in Oxford, N. H., where he

remained until 1795. For more than fifty years he has been a resident in Maine, a large portion of which time he passed in Bangor. He was one of the founders of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

At Portland, Maine, Oct. 15, PARKER CLEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, at the age of 79 years. Prof. Cleaveland was a native of the County of Essex in Massachusetts, the son of Dr. Cleaveland of Byfield, and graduated at Harvard College in 1799. After leaving college he engaged in school-keeping for two or three years at Haverhill and York. In 1803 he was appointed Tutor in Harvard College, and continued to discharge the duties of that office, until his appointment in 1805 as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bowdoin College. The duties of this professorship, together with those of Lecturer on Mineralogy, he faithfully discharged until 1828, when it was deemed expedient to separate the departments of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and establish a distinct Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy. He has thus been connected with the College the unprecedented period of fifty-three years, identified with its history and its life, during which he has devoted the whole powers of his mind and the energy of his body to the advancement of his favorite studies. And it is not claiming too much for him to say, that no man in the country has done more to inspire a passion and create an extensive interest and knowledge of the details of the sciences which he has taught, than Mr. Cleaveland. The more than 1,000 pupils living of the 1,300 graduates of the College, will rise up with one accord and bless his name and memory. His large and copious work on Mineralogy, published about thirty-five years ago, was among the first and best then published; it had a wide circulation abroad as well as at home, and did much to awaken attention to the subject and promote a knowledge of it.

Professor Cleaveland's wife was Martha Bush, of Cambridge, Mass., by whom he had two sons and three daughters; Martha, one of the daughters, married the Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston. Mrs. Cleaveland died about five years ago.

Professor C. received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1824, was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was also chosen a fellow of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, the Mineralogical Societies of Dresden and St. Petersburg, and the Geological Society of London. He was also many years Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Historical Society.

The death of this learned man will create a vacancy in the institution which his long life has so ably illustrated, which it will not be easy to supply.
W. WILLIS.

At Beverly, Mass., Oct. 24, the Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, after a short illness, having nearly completed his 80th year. He was born in Salem on the 23d of November, 1778, but has resided the principal portion of his life in Beverly, where he pursued the business of a druggist. He has been much in public life, where his fidelity in the discharge of his duties, his sound judgment and stern and incorruptible integrity, won for him the confidence and respect of all parties. In the earlier part of his life, when party politics and political prejudices were carried to greater extremes than were ever known before or since in this country, Mr. Rantoul was a decided Federalist, but subsequently, after new party lines were drawn, his tendencies were rather inclined to Democracy; but he has taken no active part on either side for many years. He was elected a representative from Beverly to the State Legislature in 1809, which office he held by successive reëlections until 1820; when he was chosen senator from Essex district, and was reëlected in 1821 and 1822. In 1823 he was again chosen representative, and was reëlected every year with the single exception of 1827, until 1833. He was also a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution, held in 1820, after the separation of Maine, and also of the Convention for revising the Constitution in 1853. He was an ardent friend of education, of temperance, and of peace. He has lived a life of great usefulness, of unblemished integrity, and has passed away, at a good old age, with the universal respect of the community.

At Columbus, S. C., Oct. 26, ISAAC B. WOODBURY, a prominent New York music teacher, aged 39. He was a native of Massachusetts, and early applied himself to the musical profession. He was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Boston, whence he removed to New York some eight or ten years since. For the past few years he has been in ill health, and visited both Europe and the southern States, without obtaining permanent relief.

Mr. Woodbury is known as the author and compiler of a number of musical works, the most popular of which is the "Dulcimer," a copious collection of church music.

At Rochester, New York, Nov. 4, FREDERICK F. BACKUS. Dr. Backus was a native of Connecticut, and a son of Dr. Azel Backus, a dis-

tinguished New England divine, and subsequently President of Hamilton College, in this State. Dr. Backus had been in the active practice of medicine in Rochester since 1815. In 1842 he was elected State senator from the old Eighth District, and in 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. At his death he was President of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge. While in the Senate he was conspicuous for his intelligent and earnest advocacy of liberal aid to asylums and hospitals, and his able report on the Education of Idiots gave the first impulse to the movement in this country in behalf of that unfortunate class. Dr. Backus was a brother-in-law of Gerrit Smith and the late James G. Birney. In politics he was a Whig of the old school. His age was sixty-four.

At Cornwall, Vermont, Nov. 10, GILBERT COOKE LANE, of consumption. He was born March 18, 1828, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1853. He was preëminent for scholarship while in college, and gained considerable applause as a poet. He was subsequently a tutor in his *alma mater*. He nearly completed a Commentary on Herodotus, which is very highly commended by competent judges, and which deserves to supersede all other editions of that author as a college text-book. He continued to prosecute this work till within four days of his death.

He was a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. A collection of his poems may be published.

He made very liberal bequests to foreign and domestic Missionary Societies, to the library of Middlebury College, and for the establishment of a public library in his own town.

B. D. A.

Notices of New Publications.

An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens; also Election Medals, Medalets, etc., current in the United States of America for the last sixty years, described from the originals, chiefly in the collection of the author, with engravings by Charles I. Bushnell. Printed for the author: New York, 1858.

A considerable portion of this work, the plan of which is fully indicated by the title, is taken up with descriptions, after the scientific fashion of a genuine numismatologist, of tradesmen's tokens or counters, in copper, brass, german-silver, tin, marked by legends of business pursuits and sometimes by local and rational devi-

ces. Occasional memorials of old business firms and the progress of enterprise are thus preserved. A piece in copper issued by Messrs. Motts, New York jewellers, in 1789, appears to have been the first American business token put in circulation. It is engraved in the present work—bearing on one side a clock, on the other the American eagle. Talbot, Allum & Lee New York merchants in the India trade, issued their "one-cent" in 1794,—an emblematic figure of Liberty guarding a bale of goods on one side, and a ship under full sail on the other. Trade tokens do not, however, seem to have been frequently employed, Mr. Bushnell tells us, till 1836. They are now getting quite common. Mr. B. describes 116 issuing from New York city, and various others from the cities of nineteen States. A section of more interest on Election Medals and Medalets follows. These devices appear to have come into vogue with the Jackson contest and the struggles of the Bank and the American System. General Harrison and the Log Cabin furnished many striking subjects; Clay was the parent of as many more—all noticeable evidences of his popularity. There are in all, seventy-six of this class enumerated. The "Political Tokens" which came up in 1837, not merely as devices in politics, but as an aid to the currency, form a curious and interesting class. Then there are the Temperance, Philanthropic and Religious Medalets, all valuable memorials of the times.

The value of a record of this kind is greater than at first sight appears. It is not only the story of popular movements in politics, of a literal currency of ideas, of aid to the historian, and a means itself of preserving that history for the future in the cabinets of collectors; but it is also an important stimulus to the arts of design in the pursuits of the designer, medallist, die-sinker and others. In this light, the notices of tradesmen's tokens by Mr. Bushnell may serve a liberal end by encouraging this species of production. It is a profitable means of advertisement to the merchant who has an opportunity to exhibit his taste and invention; and our merchants are by no means insensible to elegance of design which every year enters more and more into the pursuits of trade, in the decoration of packages, labels, etc. The taste required in the production of goods is of course another and larger field. We allude generally to the arts of advertising. Considerable sums are expended by merchants in the engraving of bill-heads, bill of lading devices, etc., and especially by banks, fire and insurance companies, in all of which, attention should be given to original appropriateness of design. In a similar field the token of copper, brass or bronze might

be made highly attractive for its artistical value, and profitable in the same ratio to the direct objects of the merchant.

A Record of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in Worcester, Vt., from Oct. 21, 1813, to June 18, 1858. Alphabetically Arranged. By Simon C. Abbott. Montpelier, 1858, pp. 31.

The author of this unpretending little pamphlet has rendered an excellent service to the cause of genealogy, and set an example worthy of being extensively followed. He has authenticated and put on record more than eight hundred dates connected with the domestic history of his native town from its very first beginning. If similar "labors of love" could be done in every town throughout the country, those who performed them would earn the lasting gratitude not only of the families whose records would thus be perpetuated, but of all persons engaged in genealogical, antiquarian and historical pursuits.

A Catalogue of Books on Freemasonry and Kindred Subjects. By William Gowans. New York, 1858, pp. 59.

The author [than whom no one is more competent] has evidently spent much time and care upon this work, and he deserves the hearty thanks of the "fraternity" and book-collectors.

"The first edition," he says, "appeared in 1848, and contained only thirteen pages. It has now reached the fourth edition, and numbers fifty-nine pages."

To collectors of masonic works, this catalogue is invaluable, and we have no doubt that they will appreciate the service he has rendered.

Willard Memoir; or, Life and Times of Mayor Simon Willard; with notices of three generations of his descendants, and two collateral branches in the United States; also some account of the name and family in Europe from an early day. By Joseph Willard. With three engravings. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1858.

The increasing study of family genealogy and history has led to this elegantly printed volume, on the head of a very numerous family in this country. It seldom happens that one so prominent in an early settlement leaves so many descendants as Simon Willard; and we can scarcely credit the apathy to which the author alludes in his preface.

The work itself evinces good taste, sound research, and accuracy in detail. The account of

the name and family is a model, and the remarks on the Maryland Willards explode the fancy which is spreading so rapidly of making every one with a name at all French, and sometimes not French at all, to be descended from a victim of St. Bartholomew's or of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Catholic, Protestant, Infidel and Negro persecution have all driven French families to the United States; and except in certain localities known to have been settled by French Protestant refugees or the expatriated Alsatians, who came to America to avoid becoming French, a Dubois, or Doucet, or Blanc, is as likely to be descended from a colonist of St. Domingo, a French legitimist, or an Acadian exile as from a French Protestant.

In his researches on France, however, the author does not allude to the possibility of some French Willards being descended from English Catholic refugees. Some of these would retain the name, others modify it to suit French taste. Thus Helyot, the author of the "*Histoire des Ordres Religieux*," was a descendant of an English Catholic refugee of the name of Elliot, and doubtless many similar cases occurred; for as young English Catholics of good family were, in consequence of the penal laws, educated on the continent, many married and remained there, and Willard may appear as Huillar or Ouillar.

The memoir of Simon Willard himself which forms the body of the work is of great interest, and the defence of the gallant old deliverer from the charge of Dr. Fiske is conclusive; but may not the preacher have had some second sight and revenged himself on the ancestor of the man who was to step into his shoes by marrying his widow?

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

Mr. Charles Lanman, of Washington, D.C., has undertaken a Dictionary of the United States Congress, from the earliest times. It contains brief biographical sketches of the members, and will be valuable as a work of reference for the legislator and the statesman. The following are the headings of the principal departments: The successive Sessions of Congress; the Speakers of the House of Representatives; the Presidents of the Senate; Successive Administrations; Presidential Electors; the Supreme Court; Ministers to Foreign Countries; the Declaration of Independence; Members of the Continental Congress; the Constitution of the United States; the Organization of the Executive Departments; the several States and Territories, with their Governors. The publication is already in pro-

gress, and the work is expected to be issued by the middle of January. It will contain between four and five thousand names. Mr. L. possesses many facilities for the work. It will be of interest to the philosophical inquirer into the composition of the highest national representative legislative bodies of the country. We trust that Congress will purchase an edition of this valuable work, to distribute among public libraries.

We learn that Frank Moore, Esq., has his *Diary of the American Revolution* nearly ready for the press. It is composed of selections from the Whig and loyal newspapers of the period, together with extracts from hitherto unpublished private diaries kept during the war, and at once affords the reader a narrative, in the original language and expression of both sides of the great questions which agitated the conflicting countries. It will be published in two volumes, entirely by subscription, at \$2 50 per volume.

Charles Campbell, Esq., proposes, should the undertaking receive sufficient encouragement, to publish a "History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia," the former work being re-written, the notes for most part embodied in the text, and the volume doubled in size by the addition of new matter. The work will be published in handsome style, in one volume, octavo, of five or six hundred pages. The price will be \$2 50.

Edward Everett has delivered his Washington lecture in New York for the *third* time, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. Niblo's Theatre was crowded on the occasion. He has done still more for the memory of Washington, in making a contract to write for a year for the *New York Ledger*, a series of articles, to be entitled "The Mount Vernon Papers," the consideration for which, ten thousand dollars, has already been paid by the proprietor of the journal, Mr. Bonner, into the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Everett could hardly have given a sincerer proof of his attachment to the undertaking he has in hand. He will have an opportunity too of communicating with a number of readers probably larger than is attached to any popular journal of the kind in the world.

"We learn," says the *Boston Journal* of Nov. 4, 1838, "that Samuel G. Drake, Esq., President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and author of the 'History of Boston,' 'Book of the Indians,' and other works, started for England yesterday in the steamer Europa, for the purpose of pursuing his historical researches in the public offices and libraries there. Mr. Drake for many years has been collecting

materials for a history of New England, to which no doubt he will be able to make valuable additions. His thorough knowledge of the present state of historical information concerning our country will enable him to use his present opportunities to the greatest advantage."

Mr. Drake will be absent one or more years. The *New England Historical Register* of which he has been editor almost from its commencement, will now be under the editorial charge of the Publishing Committee of the Society, whose organ it is. The committee for the coming year consists of John Ward Dean, William H. Whitmore, and William B. Trask.

Philadelphia is to have her statue of Washington. A committee has been appointed, and have engaged in the work with much zeal. The following are the principles that have been adopted by the committee: 1. That there be an equestrian statue of General Washington erected in Washington square. 2. That it be open to the free competition of all the artists residing in the United States, and to all the American artists abroad. Six months' time to be given for artists to compete and send in their works. 3. That the best sketch, design or model, will obtain the commission. The second best shall have \$500 premium, the next \$300, and the fourth in merit the sum of \$200.

Much credit is due to John Skirving, Esq., for his efforts in bringing the subject before the public.

Franklin Townsend, Esq., of Albany, has presented to the New York State Library two links of the great chain stretched from West Point to Constitution Island, across the Hudson River, during the Revolution. Only thirty-four tons were recovered by the West Point Foundry, and Gouverneur Kemble supposes that a quantity still remains in the mud of the river.

The citizens of Western Pennsylvania are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which will occur on the 25th inst., Fort Duquesne stood upon the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Pittsburgh.

George C. Mather, Esq., of New York, is engaged in preparing a genealogical history of the Mather family, from its first settlement in this country. He desires the assistance of all who feel interested in the undertaking.

We are informed that Trübner's *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature*, will be published in a few weeks.

INDEX.

- Abbé Seguin, 86.
 Abbreviated Words, 183, 243, 312.
 Abert, Col., 204.
 Abercrombie, James, Gen., at Ticonderoga, 147.
 Ackland, Lady Harriet, her family, 66, 92, 121; John D. Maj., 72, 92.
 Adams, James, printer, 186; Samuel, first congress, 89; letter of, 196; William, 93.
 Adincourt, William, 91.
 Adolphus, Gustavus, sustained Protestantism in Europe, 97.
Alabama, how it derived its name, 135.
 Alarm to America, a pamphlet, 150.
Albany, N. Y., steamboating to, from New York, 227, 228; annals of, 350.
Albany, Ill., latitude and longitude of, 203; *South Ill.*, latitude and longitude of, 203.
 Algonquins, 197.
 Alger, W. R., Persian view of future life, 233.
 Allen, Andrew, 323; Ethan, 190; birth-place of, 49; monument to, 256; Horatio, on steam navigation, 266; John, obituary of, 350; Joseph, on Marlborough Association, 53; Joseph, his residence, 49; Thaddeus, on relief of Boston, 270; Thomas, minister in Norwich, 210.
 Allibone, S. Austin, critical dictionary by, 352.
 Allyn, Robert, 103.
 Almouchiquois, 120.
 Amboy, army at, 353.
 American Biographical Association proposed, 335; educational year-book, 157; magazine, 21; knighthood, 273; prayer-book, 143, 211, 306; coinage, account of, 316; revolution, history of, in biblical style, 150, 187.
America, newspapers in, 184; flag of, when first raised, 271; Young, origin of, 241; a collection of books on, 245.
 Amherst, Jeffrey, Gen., 30, 67.
 Amory, Thomas C., 175.
 Anabaptists, Dr. Ashton on, 61.
 Anburey, 73.
 Andastes, identity of, 294.
 Andaqui Indians, 146.
 Anderson, Paul, on the Norwegians in United States, 202.
 Andrews, E. A., 238; John, published early religious newspaper, 23; Joseph Gardner, 337; William, missionary, 90.
 Andros, 4; Edmund Sir, 54, 319; wives of, 306.
 Angell, James B., on German emigration to America, 56.
 Anken, G. Van, on gems set in gold by Indians, 332.
 Antinomians, 22, 170.
 Antill, Edward, 243.
Apalache, 2.
Apalache, 180.
 Arbuthnot, Admiral, 80.
Arbuthnot, 187.
 Arnold, Benedict, at Fort Dayton, 69; treason of, 243; attack on Quebec, 264; at Ridgefield, Ct., 331; Samuel G., history of Rhode Island, 320.
 Armbruster, Anthony, 21.
 Army, English, at Fairfield, Ct., 206.
 Ashton, Dr., against the Anabaptists, 61.
Astée, 2.
Athens (Greece), Archæological Society of, 86.
 Atlantic Telegraph cable, 331.
 Atwater, Jeremiah, obituary of, 253.
 Atwood, M. G., on pioneer life, 140; on governors of Illinois, 235.
 Austin, Benjamin, 205.
 Aurora, ship, 15.
 Autograph collecting, origin of, 12.
 Axtell, William, 149.
 Backus Fredk. F., obituary of, 367.
 Bacon, Sir Francis, 291.
 Bailey, Elnah, 21; James, 21; John, 21; Mountjoy, 72; Richard, 21.
 Baker, Edmund J., on Neponset river, 142; Mary, mother Ethan Allen, 49.
 Balcarras, Earl of, 72, 75.
 Balfour, Capt., commander of queen's guard, lost at Charlestown, 183.
 Ballard of Connecticut, 1769, 4; ante-revolutionary, 164.
 Baltimore, Lord, 37, 44.
 Bancroft, George, his history of United States, 153.
 Bands, India-rubber, their effect on paper, 151.
 Bangs, Isaac, journal of, 204.
 Banjo, origin of, 21.
 Bank, New York, 168.
 Baptista, Pedro J., his adventures, 145.
 Barbadoes, emigration to, 47.
 Barber, W., 132; Luke, 43.
 Barlow, Joel, translator of Warville's travels, 19.
 Barnes, on historical aspects of nineteenth century, 51.
 Barrett Nathan, 240; Nathaniel, 20.
 Barron, Lieut., 158.
 Barrows Strait, 204.
 Barton, B. Smith, 157.
 Bartholomew, Edward S., notice of, 217.
 Bash, Henry M., 14.
 Bassett, Mrs., 135; Richard, 165.
 Baylor's regiment, massacre of, 60.
 Beall, Ninian, Col., taken prisoner at Dunbar, 216.
 Beaman, C. C., history of Foster, R. J., 109.
 Becher, Capt., on Columbus' landing, 161.
 Beckwith, Henry T., on Block Island, 93.
 Beers, Seth P., 49; T. P., obituary of, 348.
 Beethoven, oratorio for Boston, 210.
 Belknap, Elizabeth, presented Belknap papers to Mass. Hist. Society, 144; Jeremy, his Am. Biography, 138; MSS. of, 239; family of, 352.
 Bell, application of steam, first English voyage on the ocean, 230; James, family of, 211; Robert, publisher, 305.
 Belle Isle, 66.
 Benjamin, Sarah, notice of her services, 216.
Bennington, Vt., 71.
 Benson, William, monument to Milton, 232.
 Benton, Thomas Hart, brief notice of, 156.
 Berckly, Lord, grants to, 294.
 Berkeley, Sir William, governor of Maryland, 43.
 Berrien, John, 243.
 Bethune, Rev. George W., on common sense, 55.
 Beza, Theodore, 232.
 Bible in German, 241; Cooperstown edition, 276; Saratoga Springs edition, 276; Eliot's Indian, number of copies, who owned by, 277, 306, 343 John Rogers, 361; American, 364.
 Bienville, Le Moyne De, 136.
 Bird, Tacitus, 15.
 Bishops' mitres, 21, 184.
 Blackburne, William, 149.
 Blackstone, William, monument to, 192.
 Blake, Biog. Dict., 49.
 Blake, John J., 15.
 Bland, Theodoric, Jr., exhortations previous to independence, 199.
 Bleecker, Anthony, sketch of, 46.
 Bligh, William, Lieut., 273.
Block Island, history of, 93; its former name, 99; taken by Massachusetts, 99; taxes, 99.
 Blok, Adrian, discovery of Block Island, 99.
 Bloomfield, Capt., 72.
 Blount, William, 269.
 Bobadilla destroyed Columbus papers, 163.
 Bochart, Jean, 117.
 Bognert Johannes, letters of, 257.
 Bogardus, Everardus, 191.
 Böhrer, Dr., 240.
 Bond, Henry, 175.
 Bontemantel, Schepen, 257.
 Books, early printed, 22, 185, 281; first stereotyped in America, 25; privately printed, 120; destruction of, 177; new brace, 181; first printed west of the Mississippi, 235, 305, 343; preservation of, against dust, 300; of common prayer, translation of, into Mohawk language, 28; early editions of, 148, 211, 306; Dutch edition of, 211; printed 1446, 231, 311 365; first

- printed in Mexico, 313 364; early printed in South Carolina, 342.
- Bordley, Dr., 4.
- Bouquet, river, 67.
- Bouquet, Henry, at Pittsburgh, 274.
- Bouquet, 278.
- Bossu Letters, 1754, 140.
- Boston, warning strangers to leave, 91, 153; port bill, 159; relief from the states, 270; first stage coach to New York, 293.
- Bostwick, Andrew, 149.
- Botwood, Edward, ballad of, 164.
- Boucher, Jonathan, causes and consequences of Am. Revolution, 88.
- Boulton, on application of steam, 225.
- Bowdoin, James, letter of, on the regulation of trade, 301.
- Bowen, conspirator against Washington, 130; grammar of Yoruba language, 160.
- Bowie, James, Col., 249.
- Bowie Knife, origin of, 210, 249.
- Boyd, John P., his services, 183, 213, 340.
- Boyer, Pres. of Hayti, 133.
- Boylston, Zabdiel, 17.
- Brace, new book, 131.
- Bradbury, John M., on early settlers of the Kennebec, 85.
- Braddock, Edward, Gen., 52.
- Bradford, John, printer, 187; William, printer, 90, 136, 243, 245.
- Bradish, Luther, 15.
- Bradley, Caleb D. on Fenelon, 87; Stephen R. 190; William C. poem of, 336.
- Bradstreet, Samuel, 62.
- Brandywine, river, 40.
- Brant, Joseph, 63, 216; Indian chief, help translate common prayer into Mohawk, 28.
- Brattle, William, 190.
- Brayton, John, 8, on history of Bristol County, 143.
- Drazier, Francis, 243.
- Brebeuf's Huron Grammar, 193.
- Breton, Cape, 5.
- Brevort, 46.
- Brewers, Memoir on Oology, 160.
- Breyman, Col. 63, 71, 72.
- Bricketts, Gen. 78.
- Bridge, Thomas, 182.
- Brigiam, Ebenezer, pioneer of Wisconsin, 235; Prescott, 235.
- Brinley, Francis, proposed history of An. and Hon. Artillery Co. 64; on Lord Chatham, 117, 236.
- British Lines on Boston Neck, 150.
- Brockhaus Hermann, 238.
- Brooke, Baker, 43; John, Rev. 61; Lord 174.
- Brooklyn ferry boats established, 225.
- Brooks, Gov. unpublished memoir of, 115; Henry, obituary of, 251; John, at Saratoga, 72.
- Brown, S.; Lieut, 133; A. J. 14; Henry, historian of Illinois, 14; John Carter, his collection of books on America, 246; William H., 14.
- Bruce, Major, 239.
- Brudenell, 92, 121.
- Brunei, on steam navigation, 226.
- Brunson, Alfred, 81.
- Bruyas' Racines Agnières, 62.
- Buchanan, Edward Y., sketch of Trinity Church, Oxford, 125.
- Buckingham, Joseph T. 243, 311.
- Buckmaster, H., notice of, 335.
- Buffalo, N. Y. corruption of, 299.
- Bulkley, John, 4.
- Bumford, Col. designed the Paixhan gun, 229.
- Bunker Hill, battle of, 15; ballad on, 58.
- Bunkum, speaking for, 37, 243, 311, 342.
- Burch, I. H. 13.
- Burgess, Ebenezer, translation of a Sanskrit book, 233.
- Burgin, George, 14.
- Burgoyne, John, Gen. 16, 240; at Saratoga, 66; his plan, 67; his retreat, 77; his surrender, 78; returns to England, 79; his death, 79; aid to Lady Ackland, 122; prologue by, 303.
- Burnett's history of Reformation, 171.
- Burnham, 15.
- Burr, Aaron, 95, 129; in London, adopts the name of Adolphus Arnold, 15; compared with Hamilton, 220; anecdotes of, 233; attack on Quebec, 264; helps take Arnold to the hospital, 265.
- Burroughs, Edward, author of Quakers' reply to petition of Mass. colony, 119.
- Burt, N. C. on American Provincialism, 141.
- Bushnell, C. I., on tokens, 363.
- Butler, Col. 63, 72; John, at Wyoming massacre, 123.
- Byrd, William, Col., early settler in Virginia, 34.
- Byron, Admiral, 88; fleet of, 323.
- Cacique, 239.
- Cadillac, M. de la Motte, founder of Detroit, 238.
- Calderon, Don Gabriel Vara, Bishop of Cuba, 1675, 2.
- Caldwell, 120.
- Calif, on witchcraft, 11; Capt. 179.
- Calico printing in United States, 179.
- California Gold, 336.
- Call, Stephen, 324.
- Callender, Thomas, Capt., continental officer, 20.
- Calvert, Philip, 43; commissioned Gov., 44.
- Campbell, Judge, on Moravians in Michigan, 142; Samuel, at Savannah, Ga., 321.
- Caminche, Jona, latitude and longitude of, 203.
- Canada, definition of, 23.
- Cannibals, among the Mohawks and Iroquois, 62.
- Cape Cod, history of, 160; Cornelius, 83; Henopen, 83.
- Cappellen, Baron Van Derr, 10.
- Carey, 20; Bible, 137.
- Cardwell, Wyatt, 37.
- Carhell, Stephen de, Racines Huronnes, 193.
- Carleton, Hiram, on religious faith of the fathers of New England, 236; Sir Guy, 60, 154.
- Carter, Ezra, 181.
- Cartier, vocabulary, 193.
- Cartrett, George, grants to, 294.
- Cat Island, 162.
- Catechism, 3.
- Catts, William T., history of first African church in Philadelphia, 32.
- Caughnawaga, 193.
- Cruikins, Frances M., 5.
- Caxton, William, early printer, 193.
- Cent, United States, 1814, 152, 211.
- Century, when it ends, 12; seventeenth, irregular spelling of, 277.
- Chamberlaine, Samuel, 39; N. H., on Am. architecture, 329.
- Champion, Col., 8.
- Chaumonot, J. Marie, a missionary, 351.
- Channing, William Ellery, and Unitarianism, 47.
- Chapin, A. B., obituary of, 251; E. H., on Franklin, 94.
- Charades, 185.
- Charles I., his grant to Lord Baltimore, 38.
- Charlestown, Mass., 59.
- Chastellux, Marquis de, travels in North America, 83.
- Chatham, Lord, 8.
- Chaumonot's Grammar, 193.
- Chester Co., history of, 333.
- Chestnut st., Philadelphia, history of, 352.
- Chicago, Ill., MSS. and books on history of, 14.
- Chipman, J. L., on Indian superstitions, 142.
- Chillicothe, Ohio, 23.
- Chillingsworth religion, 171.
- Choate, Rufus, 311.
- Church, first Unitarian, in New England, 49; Presbyterian, history of, in America, 31; African, history of, 32; first Unitarian in America, 92; Trinity, Oxford, sketch of, 123; Episcopal, history of, in Westchester Co., N. Y., 203.
- Cigna coin, 259.
- Cilley, Joseph, 72.
- Cinnaminson, its signification, 26.
- Claes, Lawrence, translated prayer-book into Mohawk, 89.
- Claggett, Rev. Dr., mitre worn by, 21.
- Clair, Anthen, St., at Lake George, 67; his retreat, 69.
- Clarke, Francis, Sir, at Saratoga, 72; Robert, 43.
- Clark, Deborah, Mrs., favorite daughter of Milton, 281; Peter, 143.
- Clay, Joseph, 18.
- Claypole, David O., publisher, 211.
- Cleaveland, Parker, obituary of, 366.
- Clergy, attacked by, Dr. Welton, 61.
- Clinton, Charles, sketch of, 118; DeWitt, wrote first thanksgiving proclamation for New York, 19; George, 7; letters of, 136; Henry, Sir, 210; anecdotes of, 239; his attack on Charleston, 321.
- Cloppenburg, 191.
- Coffin, Paul, 84.
- Coghlan, John, obituary of, 274.
- Cogswell, Edward, 208; John, arrival in New England, 207, 247; William, 208.
- Coins, American, 193; New York, 132.
- Colburn, Jeremiah, 15.
- Colby, John, 324.
- Colden, Cadwalder D., on steam engines, 226.
- Cole, Harbours, 92.
- Colfax, Schuyler, 133; William, Com., of Washington's Life Guard, 131; appointed General of army in N. J., 132.
- Collet, Thomas, early settler in Virginia, 34.
- Collier, George, commanded English fleet, 206.
- Collingwood, Edward, Secretary of London Co. in Virginia, 34.
- Collins, lectures on steam, 117.
- Collinson, 163.
- Colman, Benjamin, letter to his daughter on the earthquake, 201.
- Columbia River, 335.
- Columbus, an account of his landing, 161.
- Combs, Capt., 323.
- Conant, Roger, Gov., 38.
- Conewago, 193.
- Conestogues, identity of, 294.
- Confessionario, 2.
- Congar, Samuel H., 82.
- Congress, first suggested by Samuel H. Parsons, 139; Dict. of, 369.
- Conarroe, George M., read paper of Samuel Huntington, 17.
- Connecticut, Colony of, 4; early printing in, 186.
- Connewingo, 193.
- Connolly, Thomas C., first used telegram, 293.
- Conover, O. M., 81.
- Conrad, Robert T., obituary of, 251.
- Continental money, 212.
- Cook, Col., 7, 72.
- Cooper, Samuel, author of The Crisis, 62.
- Cooperstown Bible, 276.
- Cornell, William M., 15; on Elias Smith, 237.
- Corp, Samuel, 118.
- Corrientes, 2.
- Corsa, 150.
- Cortes, Hernando, despatches of, 239.

- Corwin, Matthias, 279.
Cory, Giles, executed, 11.
Cosa, Juan de la, 162.
Cotheal, Alexander J., 86.
Cottinger, 297.
Cotton, John, his covenant of Grace, 210.
Cotton-spinning and Calico-printing, origin of, in U. S., 149.
Covenant of Grace, by John Cotton, 210.
Cox, Col., 68.
Cragie, purchased Washington's headquarters, 238.
Crane, 278.
Crisis, author of, 62.
Cromberger, J., early printer, 842.
Crosby, Howard, 238.
Croswell, Harry, D.D., notice of, editor of the Balance, libel on Jefferson, 155.
Crown Point, first naval battle near, 68.
Cruger, Henry, 46, 210; John Harris, 210, 311; Nicholas, 210.
Culpepper, spoke for Buncombe, 248, 311.
Cummings, Archibald, letter of, 61.
Currency, paper, 18.
Curtis on steam navigation, 227.
Cushman, Robert, monument to, 320; discourses on self-love, 61, 213, 343.
Custis, G. W. P., 192; Parke, engravings of Franklin and Washington, 179.
Cuyler, Abraham C., 149.
Da Costa, Francisco Honorata, 145.
Dalafeld, Joseph, application of steam, 225, 265; John, on application of steam, 225.
Dall, C. H. A., missionary 238.
Danbury, Ct., 16, 331.
Dandy, origin of, 244.
Dane, Joseph, death of, 183.
Daneles, Edward, on Walled Lakes, 204.
D'Antignac, William, 82.
Danvers, Port, Mass., 11.
Darlington, Amos II., 40; William, Mason and Dixon line, 87; History of Westchester, Pa., 64.
Darrah, Lydia, story of, 244.
Dates, use of, 206.
Davenport, James, Rev., 5.
Davies, William, revolutionary officer, 246.
Davis, Edwin II., 175; his collection of Am. antiquities, 319; James, printer, 187; William J., 130.
Dawson, Henry B., on Retreats through Westchester, 176; battles of United States, 317.
Dayton, William L., 83.
Dearborn, H., 205.
Dean Tucker and the Devil, 206.
Deane, James, notice of, 219; Samuel, 84; ode by, 281.
De Bows, Review, notice of, 82.
De Brisay, René Jacques, Gov. Gen. of Canada, 117.
Decimal currency, 364.
De Denonville, Marquis, Lt. Gov. Gen. of Canada, 117.
Deeth, Silvanus G., notice of, 128.
De Fermoy, Roche, Col., 69.
Degraw, Hannah, 92.
Delaware, Swedes settled on, 38; early printing, 186.
Demophilus, a tract, 305.
Denison, William, family of, 288.
Dennison, Daniel, 20; Edward, 20, 248, 341; Isaac, narrative of, 355.
De Peyster, Frederic, history of the old clock of New York Bank, 168; letter on earliest navigation in salt water, 265; J. Watts, 30.
De Puy, 28.
Derivation of Indian names, 149.
De Senectute, early translation of, 151, 212, 249.
Des Moines, Iowa, derivation of, 293.
Desnoyer, Peter, 15.
De Soto, Hernando, letter of, 193, 223.
De Tocqueville, extract of letter, 64.
Detroit, Mich., anniversary of its settlement, 238.
Devereux Testament, 276.
De Villers, 20.
Devey's Logic, 171.
Devoe, Thomas F., on New York markets, 176, 242.
Devotion, Ebenezer, 337.
DeWitt, 191; Simeon, advertisement of, Geographer, 243, 305; towns named by, 365.
Dickinson, John, 304.
Dictionary of British and Am. authors, 352.
Diggs, Dudley, his aid to Boston, 52.
Dixon, Jeremiah, cited on Mason's and Dixon's Line, 40.
Dolle, W., print of Milton, 231.
Dolores, 175.
Donelson, John, 31.
Donne, Dr., and the Virginia Company, sermon before, 147; his sermons, 171.
Dorchester, Mass., history of, 337.
Doty, James D., 80.
Douglas, J., order-book of, 353.
Dow, Henry C., on modern New York, 267; Lorenzo, sketch of, 47.
Downton, William, 11.
Drake, Francis, Sir, 33; S. G., visit to England, 370.
Draper, Lyman C., 31.
Drone Club, 46.
Duane, William, 320.
Dubloa, Father, missionary, 117.
Duché, Jacob, portrait of, 60, 121.
Ducking Stool, its use, 90, 184.
Dudley, Roger, 339.
Duer, John, obituary of, 288; William A., 83; notice of, 218.
Duffield, Edward, executor of Franklin, 139.
Dunham, David, engaged in steam navigation, 230.
Dunlap, James, 42; John, publisher, 211.
Dunmore, Lord, 185.
Dunne, Henry G., genealogy of, 64.
Durell, William, reception of Gen. Greene, 275.
Durkee, John, Col., leader of sons of liberty, 5.
Durrle, Danl. S., 31.
Dutch Court, early session of, 298.
Dwight, Theodore, editor of journal of Madam Knight, 253; on Grave Creek Inscriptions, 332; reference to mounds in Ossian's Poem, 332; Timothy, 12; on the end of a century, 13.
Dyce, Juliana, 305.
Early Hours, Dutch court, 298.
East Hampton, L. I., church records of, 306.
Eastman, Abigail, 324; Edward, 324.
Eddy, James, obituary of, 315; Zacheriah, on Historic Genealogy, 200.
Educational Year Book, notice of, 32.
Edwards, Arthur, 165; Jonathan, 147; Ninian, Gov. of Illinois, 50; Ogden, his account of Burr, 95.
Egenolph, early printer, 240.
Elbert, Col., 181.
Election sermon 1675, 92, 149.
Electrograph, 276.
Elholm, A. C. G., 190.
Eliot's Indian Bible, number of copies, who owned by, 277, 306, 343.
Elliot, Gray, member provincial assembly, 18; Supt. Gen., 323; William, 15.
Ellis, A. G., 31.
Embury, Peter, 130.
Emes, 364.
Endicott, Charles, M., on capture of ship Friendship, 115; John, his expedition to Block Island, 99.
England, France and Spain declare war against, 88; state paper office of, 291.
English fleet at Sandy Hook, 321.
Enos, Col. Roger, 7.
Enthouhonorons, a tribe of Indians, 120.
Episcopal usurpation deprecated in 1663, 98.
Erskine, Sir William, 331.
Essex, Earl of, army raised by, 60.
Estaing, Charles II. de, 321; attack on St. Vincent and Granada, 88.
Etting, Frank M., on reports of city council, 1790, 17.
Evans, Josiah J., sketch of, 189.
Evelyn's diary, 171.
Everett, T. M., 15; Edward, on Washington, 370.
Expedition, naval astronomical U. S., 160.
Exploring expedition, U. S. under Wilkes, 160.
Eye, the writers to, 184.
Faber, D. J. H., 240.
Fairfield, Ct., 16; English army at, 206.
Faithorne, William, drawing of Milton, 231.
Farley, Samuel, 18.
Farnsworth, Oliver, published life of Washington, 61.
Father Parcja, 1; went to Florida 1593, died in Mexico 1628, 2.
Felch, A., on historical sources of California, 18.
Fellows, John, at Saratoga, 77; Moses, 326.
Fenner, Thomas, fought in Church's Indian war, 109.
Ferland, M., on transformation of names, 181.
Ferrari, John, deputy governor of Virginia, 33; Nicholas, early settler in Virginia, 33; Nicholas, Jr., his life, Fendall, Josias, Gov. Maryland, 43.
Field, Eleanor, 109.
Fiffeld, Jonathan, 324.
Figanieri, Frederico F., catalogue of Portuguese MSS. in British Museum, 86.
Fitch, Howland D., 326.
Fire Land, O., origin of, 16.
Fisher, Miers, 20; Miles, 166.
Fitch, John, life of, 254; Thomas, Gov. of Conn., 5.
Flag of U. S., first unfurled, 79; its adoption, 79; first raised in river Thames, 272, 312.
Fletcher, Benjamin, Gov. of New York, 4.
Floyd, Richard, 149.
Folsom, George, doc. relating to Maine, 236.
Forbes, Maj., attack on Fort Ann, 69; Gilbert, conspirator against Washington, 130.
Force, Peter, 133, 317; on the northwest passage, 204.
Forest, Thomas, 133.
Foresti, E. F., obituary of, 366.
Fort Chartres, 20, 140; Ann, 17; Edward, George, Miller, 67; Stanwix, 68; Neilson, 75; Johnstone, 83; Necessity, 20; Pontchartrain, 118; Frontenac, 118; Casamirus conquered 1656, 144; Sasquesahanok, engraving of, 150; Casimir, expedition against, 257; Banks, when and how built, 273; Washington, why called Fort Nonsense, 273, 313; Stanwix, 273; Duquesne, anniversary of its capture, 370.
Foster, Amos, 15.
Fowler, S. P., on Salem witchcraft, 11; sketches of early ministers of Salem, 143.
Fox, George, 119; controversy with Roger Williams, 56.
Fulton Robert, early steam Navigation, 226; first trip up the Hudson river, 227; his steam battery, 229.
Fulton, Ill., latitude and longitude of, 203.
Francis, Col., 69; Ebenezer, obituary of, 347; John W., on historical worthies of New York, 45; notice of, 98.

- Frankland, Charles H., memoir of, 160.
 Franklana, 119, 154, 247.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 10, 45, 80, 90, 281, 320; letter of, 119; his lightning rods, 147; his title to natural philosopher considered, 154; letter of, on attempt to find the northwest passage, 163; engravings of, 179; grave of, 207, 302, 333; post master, 242; funeral of, 333; and the church, 361; John Folger, 207; Sir John, 204; Walter, 92; William, 90.
Franklin Square, N. Y., from whom did it take its name, 92.
 Frazer, Gen., 63, 72.
 Fraunces, Sam, 131.
 Freeman, Frederick, history of Cape Cod, 160; James, first Unitarian minister in New England, 49; S., printer, 187.
 Freemasonry, books of, 369.
Freeston, Mass., settlement of, 320.
 French, Capt., at Savannah, 150.
 French names, corruption of, 293.
 Freneau, Philip, time-piece, date of, 210.
 Frontenac, Count de, 203.
 Froshover, early, printer, 240.
 Fulton, Robert, first model by, 362.
 Gage, Thomas, 52, 153.
 Gale, Eliphalet, 324; Levin, 30.
 Gall, Gen., 72.
 Galloway, Joseph, 321.
 Gambler, Admiral, 323.
 Gannegéage, 153.
 Gannett, William, on loyalists of American Revolution, 109.
 Gannet, Deborah, soldier in the Revolution, 205; account of, 339.
 Gansevoort, Peter, at Fort Stanwix, 63.
 Garden, Major, 150.
 Gardiner, John, 151.
 Gardiner, Capt., 63.
 Garland, Moses, 325.
 Garlick, its meaning, 151, 187.
 Gates, Horatio, Gen., S, 16; his account of battle Bunker Hill, 53; at Saratoga, 72; his quarrel with Arnold, 74.
 Garth, Gen., landed with Eng. army at Fairfield, 206.
 Gayarré, M., history of Louisiana, 20.
 Geddes, Jane, hurled her stool at ministers in church of Edinburgh, 95.
 Genett, Charles Edmond, sketch of, 46.
Georgia, early paper currency of, 17; bill of exchange, 19; early printing, 17.
 Gerardin, L. H., history of Virginia, 151.
 Germaine, Lord George, at Saratoga, 66.
 German emigration of to America, 56.
 Gerrard, Thomas, 43.
 Gibbes, R. W., documents of South Carolina, 319.
 Gibbs, Caleb, commander of Washington life-guard, 129; George, account of landing of Columbus, 161.
 Gilchrist, John James, biographical notice of, 216.
 Girardin, James A., on Gabriel, Richard, 54.
 Gwinnett, Button, 82.
 Giddon, George R., notice of his death, 82.
 Glittering Generalities, author of, 273, 311.
 Gloucester, John, eminent minister, 32.
 Glover, Gen., 72; Jesse, gave printer's press to Harvard College, 186.
 Goffe, Gen. William, fled from England, 22; diary of, 304.
 Gondomar, Spanish minister, 33.
 Goodwin, genealogy of, 64.
 Gordon, David, civil engineer, 227.
 Gorton's Biographical dictionary, 191.
Goshen, Pa., 64.
 Gotham, its origin, 273.
 Goynes, Benjamin, Lieut. of the life-guard, 181.
 Graduate, youngest in America, 151.
 Graham, Isabella, 113; J. D., 40; letter on Mason and Dixon's line, 137; latitude and longitude of Chicago, 140; Albany mounds surveyed by, 202; astronomical observations by, 203.
 Gray, John, 211.
 Gratz, Michael, 90.
Greece, proof that the present inhabitants are descendants of ancient Greeks, 87.
 Greeley, Matthew, 326; Reuben, 326.
 Green, Joseph, 143; Samuel, 92; Timothy, early printer, 186.
 Greene, conspiracy against Washington, 130; George W., on Crawford, 54; Nathaniel, 130; reception of, by town of Petersburg, 275; Zachariah, obituary of, 250.
Greenwich and Am. colonies, connection between, 152, 215.
 Grene, Joseph, 152.
 Greston, Col., 77.
 Grey, Sir Charles, 60; his command, 154.
 Grignon, recollections, 63.
 Grigsby, H. G., on convention of 1783, 141.
 Griswold, Rufus W., 92, 120.
 Growden, Lawrence, 39.
Guantanamo, island of, 161.
 Guendeville, Nicholas, supposed editor of Lahontan voyages, 209.
 Gulliver, family of, 300, 342.
 Hadluck, William, 324.
 Hadley, James, on the Greek genitive, 233.
 Haff, James, conspirator against Washington, 131.
 Hagood, Girardus, 211.
 Haines, Samuel, deposition of, 207.
 Hale, Nathan, 69, 72, 139.
 Hall, Benjamin H., history of Eastern Vermont, 190; Hillard history of Western Vermont, 283; Lyman, his remains removed to Conn., 82; L., letter of, 277.
 Halsey, A. P., president of Bank of New York, 163.
 Hambleton, Ninian Bell, a North Carolina regulator, 26.
 Hamilton, Gen., at Saratoga, 72; Alexander, 95, 168; compared with Burr, 220; Marquis, on Nicholas Ferrar, 84; William, 121.
 Hamlin, Engraver, 61.
 Hampton, R., officer, 353.
 Hancock, John, 64; home of, illuminated, 277.
 Hand, Col., 84.
 Harrison, William, 243.
Hanover, Va., 35.
 Harbough, H., 93.
 Harding, Capt., 129.
 Hardwicke (Lord Chancellor), 39.
 Hardy, Sir Thomas, afraid of Fulton's torpedoes, 229.
 Hare, Robert, sketch of, 189.
 Harlan, Joel, 40.
 Harvard College, report of the alumni, 318.
 Harvey's Memoir on Marine Algae, 16.
 Haskins, S.
 Hatch, James L., obituary of, 343.
 Hawes, Samuel, journal of, 297.
 Hawkins, Sir John, 33.
 Hawks, Francis L., on Washington's farewell address, 94.
 Haven, Rev. Samuel, 93; Samuel F., on public libraries, 195.
Haverhill, Mass., 21.
 Haynes, John, 52.
 Hazen, Moses, commander of a regiment called "Congress Own," 129.
 Heald, Capt. N., letter of, describing massacre at Lee's farm, Chicago river, 14.
 Heame's Works, 233.
 Heath, E., 326.
 Hendrick, Mowhawk chief, 62.
 Hennepins, Louis, editions of his works, 24.
 Henry, John, letters of Patrick Henry, 141; John Joseph, his account of the attack on Quebec, 264; Joseph, on the telegraph, 116; dictionary of Yoruba language, 233.
 Herbert, Henry William, poem of, 172; sketch of, 139; George, 33.
 Herkimer Nicholas, 63.
 Herrara, Antonio de, 162.
 Herrick, George, 11, 12.
 Hessian troops, 321; leave Kingsbridge, 322.
 Hickey, Thomas, conspirator against Washington, 130.
 Hickox, John H., on American coins, 192, 316, 336.
 Higgins, V. H., 13.
 High, John, Jr., 14.
 Hill, Col., 69; John B., proposed history of Mason, N. H., 160.
 Hilt, I., 13.
 Hinkle, Joseph, early printer in Missouri, 245.
Historia Sancti Johannis Evangeliste, 185.
 Historical Societies, see societies.
 Hoadley, Charles J., records of New Haven, 317.
Hoboken ferry boats established, 225.
 Holington, H. R., 238.
 Holden, Horace, 132; Levi, 132.
 Hollis, Thomas, 230; his donation to Harvard College, 231; rare works sent to Harvard College, his bequest, 233.
 Hollister, H., history of Lackawanna Valley, 153.
 Holmes, Abiel, 206.
 Holstead, William, 21.
 Holt, John, printer, 123.
 Honey Bee, 363.
 Hook, Paulus, 39.
 Hooker, Col., 7; Thomas, 81.
 Hopkins, Samuel, 147.
 Hopkinson, Francis, 17.
 Hornblower, Joseph C., 38.
 Hornott, K. Grievance of, 333.
 Horton, Barnabas, 279.
 Hoskins, Capt., 235.
 Howard, Benjamin, 326.
 Howe, William, 133, 240.
 Howell, Richard, 132.
 Hubbard's Indian War, 62.
 Huddle, Joseph, 40.
 Hudson river, first navigation of, by steam, 237; historical account of, 352.
 Hughes, S.
 Hull, Hannah, 336, 366; William, 14; at Saratoga, 73.
 Humboldt, Baron Von, his travels in Mexico, 239; proposed portrait of, 333.
 Humphrey, Col. David, 3.
 Hunt, Ephraim, 31; Freeman, notice of, 124; John W., 81.
 Hunter, John, 45.
 Huntington, Countess of, 173.
 Huntington, Jabez, 133; Jediah, 181; Samuel, 17.
 Hurd, Gen., 354.
 Huron language, 197; Racines Huronnes, 193; works on, 193.
Illinois, pioneer history of, 31; lake, 180.
 Independence, exhortation on, 199; Hall, objects in, 337.
 India rubber bands, their effect on paper, 181.
 Indian wars, history of, 29; Hubbard's, 62; Algonquins, 23, 294; In New England, 63; Oneidas, 69; Narragansetts, 99; Enthouononrona, 120; Alabamas, 135; Muscogees, their conquests, 135; Choctaws, 136; Chickasaws, 136; Mobilians, 136; Andagui, 146; names, derivation of, 149; the Mandans, 176; destruction of, by small pox, 176; Wacos, 179; Pamphicos, 179; words still in use in Virginia, 182; Huron language, 193; Wyandots, 193.

- Andastas, Minquas, Susquehannas, Conestogues, identity of, 294; have diamonds been cut by, 337; Andastogues, Mohawks, Yonamcoes, Piscataways, Onondagas, Senecas, 296; Iroquois, 297. Ingorsal, Jared, stamptmaster, 5.
- Instruments, musical, American, 21.
- Ipswich, Mass.*, 203.
- Iredell, James, his life and letters, 29, 317.
- Iroquois, man-eaters, 62.
- Irving, Washington, 46; life of Columbus, 161; proposed portrait of, 204.
- Isaac, Daniel, 211.
- Island, Ascension, ruins of, 116; Island Noquet, 193.
- Jackson, Andrew, 81; Mrs. Andrew, 81; Elizabeth Willing, obituary of, 239; Henry, 340; William, 180.
- Jacobs, George, 11.
- James, John, on causative relations of light, 112; Thomas, early minister, 306, and Jeems, 362.
- Janeway, Jacob J., obituary of, 250.
- Jansen, Charles W., 92.
- Jarvis, John Wesley, the engraver, 153.
- Jauncy, James, 149.
- Jay, John, 180; letter of, 166; William, obituary of, 349.
- Jefferson, Thomas, 35.
- Jenks, William, portrait of, 286.
- Jersey dumpling eaters, 337.
- Jessup, at Ticonderoga, 68.
- John, Sir William, his death, 98.
- Johnson, conspiracy against Washington, 130; Adam Gordon, 184; Jesse, 15; J., his *Typographia*, 22; Sir John, 63; Thomas, invitation to accept the governorship, 239; William, lectures on electricity, 304; William, defeated Gen. Dieskau at Lake George, 184; William G., commissioner for the trial of small causes, 184.
- Johnston, James, printer, 187; F., sketch of Washington, 121.
- Jones, Lieut., 71; Capt., 72; David, letters of, 333; Horatio Gates, his paper on Ebenezer Kinnerly, 17; Noble Wimberly, 18; Paul, ballads of, 106; Thomas ap Catesby, notice of, 219; Thomas, 149.
- Joy, Mich., presentation to, of Belknap's Am. Biography, 183.
- Judd, Rev. Bethel, notice of, 215.
- Judkins, Leonard, 324.
- Kajingahaba, 153.
- Keating, Thomas, missionary, 151, 187, 213.
- Kelley, Waldron, 165.
- Kelso, William, chirurgion, 304.
- Kemble, Peter, 243; Samuel, 243.
- Kemp, Edward D., 14; John, on application of steam, 225, 227.
- Kenilworth, Ct.*, marine list of 1679, 244.
- Kennebeck, exploration of, 63; etymology of, 335.
- Kenney, James, diary of, 278.
- Kentucky*, early printing in, 187.
- Kenzie, John H., 13.
- Kilbourne, P. K., 49.
- Killgrew, Sir R., 84.
- King's Chapel, church, 49; convention sermon before, 338, 366; mountain, battle of, by A. W. Putnam, 81.
- King, David, early history of Rhode Island, 109; Rufus, 46.
- Kingston, John T., pioneer settlements of Wisconsin, 133; Lieut. Col., 72.
- Kingstown, R. I.*, 99.
- Kinnerly, Ebenezer, sketch of, 80, 304.
- Kino, Father, letter of, 175.
- Kirby, Ephraim, 49.
- Kuapp, Uzal, 133.
- Knight, Madam, journal of, 253; curious spelling in, 303, 341; Sir William Phipps, 11.
- Knighthood, American, 278, 345.
- Knowlton, Col., 176; Thomas, com. of the Conn. Rangers, 129.
- Knox, Henry, letter of, 239.
- Knowlton, Tenn.*, 187.
- Korning, Jacobus, 192.
- Kosciusko, Thadens, 72.
- Las Casas, Columbus Journal, 163.
- Lackawanna Valley, history of, 153.
- La Colle river, 67.
- La Fayette, letter of, 173; engravings of, 179; letter of, 299.
- Laféche, Louis, on definition of Canada, 23.
- Lagrange, Barnabus, 243.
- Lahontan's Voyages, notice of, 203.
- Lake, Arthur, Dr., 83.
- Lake Champlain, 66; Illinois, 179; George, origin of its name, 273, 308, 341; Superior, antiquities of, 299.
- Lalemant's Huron Language, 193.
- Landaff, Bishop, 93.
- Langdon, Samuel, Rev., 93.
- Languet, Hubert, 232.
- Languages, Am., aboriginal literature of, 157; Timuquana, 1.
- Langman, C., Dict. of Congress, 369.
- Lapham, I. A., 80.
- Lapointe Island*, 193.
- Lathrop, Elijah, 17.
- Latrobe, John H. B., 37.
- Laurens, Henry, his narrative, 93; letters from Washington, 259, 261.
- Law, Jonathan, Gov., 5; letter of, 137; John, 15.
- Le Baron, genealogy of, 64.
- Ledesma's Catechism in Huron, 193.
- Lee, Charles, 323; treason of, plan of subjugation, 240; Henry, 89, 180; letter of, 197; John, 240.
- Leete, William, Gov., 4.
- Leffingwell, Edward H., on the end of a century, 12.
- Leger, Barry, St., at Ticonderoga, 63.
- Le Grand Voyageur, 123.
- Leigh, Herman, on Yankee Doodle, 214.
- Lennox, Charlotte, notice of, 213.
- Lenox, James, on German Bible, 240.
- Leon, John Ponce de, on landing of Columbus, 162.
- Leslie, Col., his retreat, 256, 329.
- Leverich, his death, 21.
- Leveridge, William, his death, 120; notice of, 21.
- Levering family, 350.
- Lewis, Winslow, 15.
- Libbey, Anna, 272.
- Liberty, religious, petitions for, 279, 314.
- Librarians, manual, 287.
- Libraries, public, arrangement and character of, 195.
- Life Guard, Washington's, history of, by B. J. Lossing, 129; conspiracy of, 130; newly organized, 131; uniform, 132.
- Lightning rods, Franklin, 146.
- Lincoln, Benjamin, at Saratoga, 72.
- Lindsley, J. B., 17.
- Livingston, Henry, at battle of Saratoga, 72; Henry P. Lieut. of the Life Guard, 181; James, 72; Philip, 130; Robt. R., early steam navigation, 226; William, 321; memoir of, 304; William S., 149.
- Lloyd, Henry, 149; Lieut., 121.
- Locke, John, ancestors of, 393.
- Long, Pierce, at Fort Ann, 69.
- Longevity in Maine, 272.
- Lossing, Benson J., on Wyoming massacre, 123; on Washington's Life-Guard, 129; introduction of Sergeant Knapp, 134.
- Lottery, for English church in New Brunswick, 243.
- Louisburg, Ct.*, surrendered, 5.
- Lover and the Echo, a poem, 276.
- Ludwig, Herman E., on Am. language, 146, 157.
- Lufkin, Philip, 326.
- Luther, Hainrich Ehrenfried, 240.
- Luynes, Duc de, 233.
- Lyme, Ct.*, marine list of 1679, 244.
- Lynch, Jasper, on steam navigation, 230.
- Lyndhurst, Lord, 115.
- Lyon, Matthew, 273; Robert, notice of, 155.
- Lyons, Iowa*, latitude and longitude of, 203.
- Macaulay, T., Babington, historian, 42.
- Machinery, exportation of, prohibited by England, 225.
- Macdonald, J. M., on expedition to Danbury, 331.
- Magazine, new American, 243; Presbyterian notice of, 32.
- Magnalia, Mather, large paper copies of, 26.
- Maine*, longevity in, 272; documents relating to, 286.
- Major, R. H., Catholic missions, 1.
- Malignant, curious error of Webster, 304.
- Manhattan*, expedients for measuring time in, 205.
- Mandeville, H. M., obituary of, 343.
- Manisses, its signification, 99.
- Mann, A. Dudley, 188.
- Manning, Diah, 133.
- Mantell's fossils of the British Museum, 204.
- Manuscript, repairing, 148.
- Mapes, Thomas, 279.
- Maqua*, its meaning, 153.
- Marais des Oisiers*, 202.
- March, Samuel, 272.
- Marion, Elizabeth, 22; Joseph, 22.
- Marrying deceased wife's sister, 301.
- Ma sh, George P., on Petra, 238.
- Marshall, William, 230.
- Marshall, Christopher, diary of, 243.
- Marshfield, Mass.*, protection of royalists at, 133.
- Marston, John, letter on battle of Bunker Hill, 58.
- Martin, Morgan L., 81.
- Martyn, Richard, 203.
- Marvell, Andrew, friend of Milton's, 231; on popery, 232.
- Maryland, early currency in, 42; Spanish coins introduced, 43; mint established, 44; early printing in, 186.
- Maskelyne, Dr., astronomer, 41.
- Mason, Charles, cited on Mason and Dixon's Line, 40; Edward, 91; and Dixon's Line, history of, 37, 136; John M., 43.
- Massachusetts*, its signification, 120; early printing in, 186.
- Massacre at Paoli, Gen. Grey at, 60.
- Massey, Col. Eyre, 213.
- Mastodon, remains of, 244.
- Mather's King Philip's war, 160; Magnalia, perfect copy of, 336; large paper copies, 123 proposed genealogy, 370.
- Mathew, Cornelius, on Americanism, 242; David, conspiracy against Washington, 130.
- Mathiot, Augustus, 14.
- Maxwell, Thompson, invasion of Pontiac, 142; V. L., lectures of, 293; William, printed first paper in Ohio, 245.
- Mayer, Brantz, on Mexican history and archaeology, 130.
- Mayhew, Jonathan, discourse of, 232.
- McAllister, John, 185.
- McCall, Hugh, history of Georgia, 26, 130.

- McClellan, Col., 7.
McCollock, N. C., address of, 320.
McDougal, Alexander, 130; pres. bank New York, 163.
McDowall, W., printer, 240.
McGavock, Randall W., 17.
McIntosh, W. H. am, 277.
McIntyre, A. Chibald, notice of, 217.
McLane, Allen, officer in the Revolution, 244.
McLean, T., 243.
McLeod, a catechism revised by, 25.
McLure, Jane, 66.
McLure, Griffith J., on James Trevel, 21.
Meade, W. B., quoted on the mitre.
Mead, Col., 7.
Means, James H., on Dorchester in Eng. and Dorchester in Am., 143.
Medal, United States, request of Md. Hist. Society, 107; curious of Washington, 151, 213.
Medina, Don Tomas de, 2.
Meigs, Josiah, 12.
Melvin, George, 180.
Menates, Indian name for New York city, 61.
Mercer, Charles Fenton, sketch of, 188; William, 243.
Metcalf, 182; Ralph, obituary of, 315.
Methuen, Mass., once part of Haverhill, 21.
Mexico, history and archaeology of, 30; New, shape of, 180; first book printed in, 245, 313, 342; siege of, by Cortez, 289; boundary commission, Emory, 160.
Miantonomoh or Miantonomi, its derivation, 205.
Michaëlius, Jonas, letter of, 191.
Middleton, Hugh, 33; Thomas, Sir, 33.
Millidge, John, Capt., 13.
Miller's Anglo-Saxons, 171.
Millions for Defence but not one cent for Tribute, author of, 150.
Milton, John, effigies of, 230-233.
Mint, George, notice of, 215; John, his death, 182.
Mingus, identity of, 294.
Missionaries, San Francisco order of, 1.
Mississippi River, 180; surveys for railroad to, 160; first book printed west of, 235, 305.
Mitre worn by an American bishop, 21, 184, 345.
Mizner, Henry R., 15.
Mohawks, man eaters, 62; its etymology, 153.
Moncrieff, Miss, 274.
Monedo or Manito, names derived from, 61.
Money, Capt., 72.
Monroe, James, 256.
Montague, D. P., 14.
Montgomery, 297; Capt., his death, 70; James, 165; Richard, attack on Quebec, 264; County Pa. history of, 352.
Monument, national, to the Forefathers, 320.
Monumental inscriptions, 327.
Moore, George H., on treason of Charles Lee, 240; Martin, 15; on Edward Winslow, 87; William, 17; William Willard, youngest graduate of Am. College, 181.
Morgan, Daniel, at battle of Saratoga, 72; attack of his riflemen, 75; letter of, on religion, 160.
Morony, William, 181.
Morris, Anne V., death of 188; Gouverneur, 180; Lewis, portrait of, by Watson, 203; Richard V., 188; Robert, and bank New York, 163; letter of, 297.
Morse, Jedediah, life of Washington, 61; Moses, petition for liberty, 279; Samuel, F. B., 299.
Moses, Isaac, 169.
Moths, Col., 1.
Motley, John Lathrop, 255.
Mounds, western explorations of, 175, 204.
Mount Pleasant, silver mine at, 91.
Munsell, Joel, 15; history of the destruction of books, 177.
Muñoz, Spanish historian, 161.
Murphy, Henry C., on first minister in New York, 170; letters on expedition against Fort Casimer, 257, 283; Timothy, at battle of Saratoga, 75.
Murray, David, on astrology, 116; William Vans, minister at the Hague, 151.
Musgrove Mills, battle of, 320.
Nahant, Mass., history of, 270.
Names, singular transformation of, 181; Christian 364.
Narvaez, expeditions to, 193.
Nason, Elias, proposed memoir of Charles H. Frankland, 160.
Navarrete, voyages of Columbus, 161.
Navigation of salt water, 225, 265.
Neal, Joseph, 11.
Nearchus, who written by, 183.
Nebaska, etymology of, 336.
Neg o-English Testament, 241, 282, 305.
Nelson, A., 17; Albert Hobart, obituary of, 250; Thomas, Jr., his aid to Boston, 52.
Nephew, first use of, 314.
Ness, Christopher, author of "Advice to Old and Young," 26.
New Amsterdam, 99.
Newberry, S. C., annals of, 32.
Newburgh, N. Y., history of, 352.
Newcastle, 33.
New England, catechisms of, 306; architecture of, 350; genealogical dictionary of its early settlers, 351; history of, 352.
New Hampshire, convention in, for a permanent government, 324; United States constitution, 324.
New Haven, colony of, 4; records of, 317.
New Jersey, early printing in, 186; index to colonial documents of, 310.
New London, Conn., 5; county marine list of 1679, 244.
Newman, Robert, deserter, 333.
New Shoreham, 99.
Newspapers, number of, in Philadelphia, 149; first religious, in America, 27, 232, 341; oldest daily, 150, 211, 279, 314, 364; number in America in 1818, 184; number of, in United States, 211.
New York, first thanksgiving in, 19; historical worthies of, 45; bank of, and its old clock, 163; its number of inhabitants, 170; early markets of, 176; early printing in, 186; archives of the city of, 210, 311; State register, 253; city markets in, 242; first stage from, to Boston, 293; evacuation of, 327; vessels and trade of 1630, 334; ancient mill in, 337.
Nichols, 15.
Nicolls, Richard, grants of, 293.
Nijerrhuis, J. J. Bodel, 192.
Nixon, John, 66.
Noquet Island, 198.
Norris, Isaac, speaker of Phila. Co. Assembly, 90.
North Carolina, early printing, 187.
Northend, Ezekiel, 21.
Northrup, Solomon, life of, 119.
Northwest Passage, suggested discovery of, 204.
Norton, Mass., history of, 352.
Norwalk, Ct., 16.
Norumbega, 35, 91; its meaning, 187.
Numismatics, 246.
Oc, its signification, 61.
Ochielony, Alexander, 305; David, 305; Gen., 305.
Ogden, Uzal, sermons by, 337; W. B., 14.
Ogechee River, 180.
Oglethorpe, James Edward, 26.
Ogilby's, Samuel, America, 45.
Ohio, Company of, 119; early printing in, 187.
Oldham, John, 99.
Oliver, Francis Johnnot, obituary of, 314.
O'Neill, annal of Newberry, S. C., 32.
Opechancanough, Indian chief 244.
Oregon, origin of, 246; etymology of, 308.
Oriskany, battle at, 63.
Orleans County, Vt., history of, 320.
Orne, J. H., history of Marblehead, 319.
Osander, poems by, 273.
Osborne, Aaron, 216.
Osborn, Ethan, notice of, 217.
Osgood, Frances S., unpublished poem of, 209; Samuel, 16.
Oswald, Eleazer, killed at La Vendee, 154.
Oswego, N. Y., 68.
Paca, William, 13.
Paine, H. D., 15; Solomon, petition for religious freedom, 279; Thomas, 321.
Palxham gun, first made in United States, 229.
Palacios, Don Pedro, 2.
Pamphlets, size, binding, etc., 59.
Paoli, massacre at, 154.
Paper, new material for, 300.
Parker, James, printer, 186, 249; James, on boundary between New Jersey and New York, 84.
Parkman, Francis, conspiracy of Pontiac, 297.
Parks, William, printer, 186.
Parliament, long, dissolved, 286; opening of, 243.
Parris, Samuel, 143; on Salem witchcraft, 49.
Parsons, Samuel H., letter to Gov. Tryon, 88; originated the suggestion for first Congress, 59; Usher, Indian names in R. I., 109, 201.
Parton, James, his life of Jackson, 256.
Paschoud, description of Lake Illinois, also Mexico, 180.
Patterson, Gen., 72.
Paulding, 46.
Peabody, George, 45; Institute, remarks on, 289.
Peacock, Edward, on army raised by Earl of Essex, 60; monumental inscriptions, 327.
Pearson, I. G., 48.
Peck, Geo. A., history of Wyoming Valley, 127; John Mason, brief notice of, 156, 235.
Peckard, Peter, published life of Nicholas Ferrar, 33.
Pedro I., 178.
Peep's Sound, 204.
Peasquid, 307; papers, discovery of, article on, 63.
Pen, James, 182.
Penn, Richard, 40; Thomas, 40; William, 87; his purchase from Duke of York, 93; deed of, 268.
Pennock Barclay, brief notice of, 154.
Pennyfoam, early printing in, 186; Gazette, 243; map of, 243.
Pepperell, William, Col., 5.
Perkins, Elisha, his metallic tractors, 270; Jacob, ingenious mechanic, 313.
Perry, Matthew Galbraith, notice of, 124.
Petegrew, James L., his address, 256.
Peters, at Ticonderoga, 68; Hugh, 33; Richard, 89.
Petersburgh, Va., reception of Gen. Greene, 275.
Petersham, Lord, 72.
Pettengill, Matthew, 324.
Philadelphia, a modern Babylon, 146; newspapers of, 149; its signification, 139; history of, 352.
Philleo, Calvin W., obituary of, 251.

- Phillips, Eleazer, printer, 187; Gen., 67, 72, 148; Frederic, lands granted to, 838.
Philpot Lane, Va., 85.
 Phippen, George D., old planters of Salem, 144.
 Photographic Art Journal, 160.
 Photographs by lightning, 247.
 Pickering, Charles, on history of writing, 283; Egyptian monuments, 283.
 Picket, Albert J., on the name of Alabama, 185.
 Pietas et Gratulatio, 281.
 Pioneer organ of Fire Land's Society, 224.
 Pintard, John, 46.
 Pipe Laying, its meaning, 24.
 Pittakis, Secretary of Archaeological Society at Athens (Greece), 86.
 Pitkin, William, Gov., 4, 5.
 Pitt, 242.
Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1761, 1762, 278.
 Pizarro, Francisco, grant in Santiago, 194.
 Pleasants, James, 85.
 Plumstead, Thomas, 40.
 Poetry, early, titles of, 182.
 Poetical epistle to Washington, 26; coincidence, 89.
Pompton, N. J., 132.
 Poor, Gen., at Saratoga, 72.
 Pope, Joseph, inventor of an orrery, 15; Judge, 14.
 Popham, George, 68.
 Porter, William T., obituary of, 232.
 Potier, P., Racines Hurones, 193.
 Pott, A. F., 233.
 Potter, 15; history of Narragansett, 205; Paraclete, notice of, 155.
 Poulson, Zachariah, published early newspaper, 212.
 Powell, Jeremiah, 196; J. E., 18.
 Poynet, John, author of curious tract, 232.
 Praed, W. M., charades of, 185.
 Prayer-book in Mohawk, 89; common, early editions of, 148, 211, 306.
 Priestley, James, 173.
 Prelacy, strictures on power of, 304, 344.
 Prescott, John, early settler of Lancaster, Mass., 285; Robert, life of, 280.
 Price, John, 43.
 Prince, Thomas, notice of, 287.
 Princeton graveyard, 362.
 Bringle, Capt., at Crown Point, 63; John, Sir, 45.
 Printing, first use of, 185; early, in the colonies, 186; in Am. States, 245.
 Prisoners of 1812, 855.
 Proctor, John, 11.
Providence, R. I., 99; reminiscences of, 173.
 Provost, Samuel, Bp., 49; Gen., 89.
 Pruy, J. V. L., 15.
 Psalms of David in metre, first edition printed in America, 21.
 Pulsifer, David, has early printed book, 22.
 HIST. MAG. VOL. II.
- Puritan Commonwealth, reviewed, 286.
 Putnam, A. W., 17; Israel, 88; wolf's den, 20; his sword, 112; Rufus, 5.
 Quaker's reply to the petition of Mass. colony to Charles II., 119.
Quebec, capture of, bill of expense, 147; attack on, Montgomery's death, 264; Journal of expedition to, 284.
 Quincy, Josiah, 52; his life of J. Q. Adams, 255.
 Quinichitot River, 835.
 Quinichitot, John Anthony, obituary of, 252.
 Quotation marks, 247, 314.
 Rainsford, Gen., letter-book of, 283.
 Raleigh, Lady E., letter of, 292; Walter, Sir, 88; letters of his imprisonment, 290.
 Ralle, Sebastien, Jesuit missionary, 84.
 Ramsay's history of South Carolina, 160, 180; William, his fl. st boats, 273.
 Randolph, Edmund, 85, 269; Isham, 85; John, 86, 87; John, Sir, early settled in Virginia, 84; reminiscences of, 176; portrait of, 177; Richard, on MSS. vols. in Richmond, Va., 85, 86; St. George, sketch of, 86; Theodorick Tudor, his death, 87; William, 85.
 Ransselaer, Van Cortlandt, 82.
 Rantoul, Robt., obituary of, 367.
 Read, Jacob, 180; James, 247; John, 207.
 Reed, John, family of, 287; William, served in army, 216.
 Reeve, Tapping, 190.
 Religious liberty, petitions for, 279, 314.
 Remsen, Henry, 230.
 Renwick, James, 224; on first introduction of steam navigation, 225.
 Reynolds, John, history of Illinois, 31; Sir Joshua, 65.
 Revolution, records of, 81; history of, in biblical style, 150, 137, 212; women of, 205; letters of, 321; order-book of, 353; diary of, 370.
Rhode Island, early printing in, 186; colonial records of, 222.
 Riband of Blue, the baldric of Washington, 97.
 Rice, Edmund, family of, 64, 320.
 Richard, Gabriel, notice of, 54.
 Riedesel, Baroness de, 66; Col. 67, 72.
 Rigaud, M. Louis de, obituary of, 347.
 Riker, James, Rev., 21.
 Riley, James, Capt., 46.
 Rimbault, Dr., on Yankee Doodle, 214.
 Rink, Dr., on Kane's discoveries in the Arctic ocean, 173.
River Tar, etymology of, 179; salt, 302; Quinichitot, 335.
 Rivingston's Gazetteer, 164.
 Robertson, Felix, 173.
 Robinson, Conway, cited on Virginia records, 85; Felix, 17.
 Roby, genealogy of, 64.
 Rochambeau, Count de, his arrival, 182.
 Roddam, Robert, 186.
 Rogers, John, Bible of, 861.
 Root, Gen., 47.
 Roquette, M. de la, 144.
 Roulstone, R., printer, 187.
 Rush, Richard, 233.
 Russell, John, sermon of, 149; magazine, review of, 219; William, 140.
 Saffell, W. T. R., on the records of the Revolution, 81.
 Sagard, his vocabulary, 198.
 Saint Joseph River, ancient French grant on, to missionaries, 117.
Salem, Mass., 11.
Salisbury, N. H., 824; tax of, for the war, 826.
 Salle, 180.
Salt River, 302.
 Saltonstall, Gurdon, 4; Leverett, letter of, 174; Richard, portrait of, 174.
 Sampson, Deborah, account of, 339.
 Sanborn, Benjamin, 824.
 Sanders, Charles, 174.
San Diego de Salomoto, 2.
 Sands, James, 99.
Sandyhook, English fleet at, 321, 322, 323.
 Sandys, Edwin, Sir, 83; George, translation of Ovid, 249.
San Salvador Island, 161.
Santa Catalina, 2; *Fe*, 298; *Lucia*, 2.
Saratoga, battle of, 16, 65.
 Sargeant, John, early settler of Vermont, 190.
 Sargent Winthrop, collector of ante-revolution ballads, 164.
 Sauers, Christopher, Bible in German, 240.
 Savage, E., engraved portrait of Washington, 61, 247; James, 170, 206; on short story, 28; his genealogical dictionary, 255, 351.
Savannah, Ga., English encamped before, 180.
 Savannah, first steamer crossed the Atlantic, 226.
Saybrook, Ct., 4, 186; marine list of, 1679, 244.
 Saxe, 65.
 Scammel, Alexander, 72.
 Schlatter, Michael, 92.
 Schoolcraft, Henry R., ancient mounds, 140; etymology of Tar river, 179.
 Schools, free, grant to, by Schoppe, Amelia, obituary of, 349.
 Dorchester, Mass., 25.
 Schuyler, Hester, 132; John, 24; Honyost, sent as spy, 63; Philip, at Saratoga, 67, 69; burning of his house, 77.
 Scott, Walter, 42.
 Scudder, H. M., 238.
 Seabury, Samuel, 184, 845.
- Searle, Jonathan, 825.
 Secker, Archbishop, enforced episcopal authority in the British colonies, 95.
 Sedgwick, H. D., 48.
 Self-love, discourse on, by Robert Cushman, 61, 213.
 Seneca, etymology of, 246.
 Sermon, election, in 1675, 149.
 Serpent, musical instrument used during the Revolution, 21.
 Servoss, E. Boudinot, on battle of New Orleans, 176.
 Severance, Lieut., 324.
 Sewall, Henry, 19; H. D., 43; Joseph, 237; Judge, 19; Rufus K., on Indians, at Sheepscott, Me., 85.
 Shawe, Meyrick, 165.
 Shelburne, Lord, 8.
Shepherdville, transformation of its name, 181.
 Short, Thomas, early printer, 186.
 Short Story, authorship of, 22, 170.
 Siddall, Joseph, 149, 179.
 Sidney, Algernon, on government, 232.
 Sigur, L. J., obituary of, 847.
 Stillman, Gen., 381.
 Simon, Abraham, his bust of Milton, 281.
 Sims, Zachariah, his death, 132.
Skeneborough, N. Y., 67.
 Skinner, 8.
 Slow match, its use for measuring time, 205.
 Slyes, 43.
 Smallet, Dr., 17.
 Smalley, Elam, notice of, 297.
 Small pox, its introduction into America, 17.
 Smith, Alexander, life of, 278; Buckingham, on Timuquana language, 1; on Yankee Doodle, 279; Elias, publisher of early religious newspaper, 27; notice of, 237; John, at West Point, 244; John, 324; Josiah, 326; J. Spear, 103, 110; Matthew, petition for religious freedom, 279; Mehetable, 324; Persifer Frazer, notice of, 218; Robert, 324; Sir Thomas, court held at his house, 85; Thomas, first minister at Portland, Me., 84; Rev. William, 21; William, his return to New York, 148; William R., 80.
 Smoutius, Adrain, 191.
 Smucker, Samuel M., his life Hamilton, 96.
 Snow, Joshua, 326.
 Snowden, J. R., 80; Richard, on American Revolution, 187.
- SOCIETIES.
- Albany Institute, proceedings of, donations, history of printing in America, 15; officers, history of astrology, 116; history of the destruction of books, library of Dudley observatory, first steamboat on North River, 177; Wolf Hunting Frauds,

- Permian fossils of Nebraska, 860.
- American Antiquarian Society, report of council, publication fund, librarians' reports, etc., 174, 224; Arts and Sciences, annual meeting, officers, 202; report of secretary, librarian and treasurer, 355;—Ethnological Society, proceedings of, catalogue of Portuguese MSS. in British museum, Archaeological Society of Athens (Greece), officers, exploration of southern Africa, literature American languages, Indians of Andagui, 145; western mounds, their explorations, letter of Father Kino, small pox, 175; walled lakes, exploration of mounds, 204; Peruvian antiquities, Grave Creek inscriptions, ring set in diamonds by Indians, Tuaric, 382; Geographical and Statistical Society, proceedings of, officers, 54; reports, letters, paper on ruins of Ascension Island, 117; letter from M. De la Roquette, death of Prof. Keilban, reports, arrangement of subjects, 144; topography of the country, 177; Dr. Rink on discoveries in the Arctic Ocean by Kane, 178; Oriental Society, proceedings of, reports, officers, papers read, correspondence, 237.
- Backus Historical Society, officers, 359.
- Chicago Historical Society, proceedings, 13, 14; officers, annual report of societies, operations, antiquities of Illinois, 50; reminiscences of agriculture in Ill., librarian's report, fisheries of Am. lakes, 112; death of John T. Lusk, donation, mounds surveyed, Graham on latitude and longitude of Chicago, 140; donations, reports, archeological surveys, 173; librarian's report, donation, paper on the Norwegians in U. S., reminiscences of Chicago, the Albany mounds, fossil remains of the rhinoceros, elephant, camel, and horse, discovered in Nebraska, 203; donations, secretary's visit to Canada, letter from Jared Sparks on de Touli, documents in France, 329.
- Connecticut Historical Society, proceedings of, Parri's sermons on witchcraft, 49; donation by D. Watkinson, early sermons, remains of Lyman Hall, 81; death of Samuel Grosvenor, account of Mr. Watkinson's will, 113.
- Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, officers, Niponit River, 142.
- Dudley Association, amendment to constitution, officers, 202.
- Essex Institute, proceedings of, capture ship Friendship, 115; sketches of early ministers of Salem, witchcraft delusion, old planters of Salem, 143; librarian's report, field meetings, officers, 201.
- Fire Lands (O.) Historical Society, proceedings of, 16; organ of, 224.
- Georgia Historical Society, officers, reports, correspondence, 115.
- Historical correspondence, suggestion of, 35.
- Illinois Literary and Historical Society, proceedings of, officers, 50, 112; pioneer life, address, reports, 140; donations, death of Dr. Peck, Governors of Illinois, 235.
- Litchfield County Historical Society, proceedings of, birth-place of Ethan Allen, 49.
- Maine Historical Society, fifth vol. of its collection, 64; reports, Indian treaties, vocabulary of Abniqui language, address by president, 84.
- Maryland Historical Society, proceedings of, invitation to the American Scientific Association, Susquehanna fort, 14; United States medal, Indian vocabulary, 51; paper on De Kalb, theory of zodiacal light, 110; election of members, reports, De Kalb, paper on Am. provincialisms, 141; donations, Peabody Institute, etc., 200; donations, Indian vocabulary, invitation to Thomas Johnson, Peabody Institute, 239; report of, 2-7, 357.
- Massachusetts Historical Society, proceedings of, Virginia aid to Boston, General Gage and George Chalmers, 52; Lord Lyndhurst, memoir of Gov. Brooks, donation, 115; presentation of the Belknap paper, portrait of Josiah Quincy, Haerlemsche Courant, 1656; Fort Casamirus conquered, 144; their collections, 159; letter from Leverett Saltonstall, reports, officers, 174; publication fund of, 224; at Washington headquarters, letter book of Gen. Rainford, Gen. Clinton, Belknap MSS., 23; meeting at Nahant, history of Mr. Sparks's tour, 270.
- Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, proceedings of, officers, 110.
- Michigan State Hist. Society, proceedings, 15; Chipewas, Gabriel Richard, 54; account of Com. Brevett, donations, 114; Maxwell's account of Pontiac massacre, Indian superstitions, the Moravians in Michigan, 142.
- Minnesota Historical Society, proceedings of, 203.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 22, 352; proceedings, life of Joseph Pope, Warren at Bunker Hill, notes on Aaron Burr, 15; officers, Marlborough Association, 53; memoir of Fenelon, paper on Edward Winslow, 87; first settlers of Massachusetts Bay, Dorchester in England and Dorchester in America, 142; address before, 157; donations, historic genealogy, Indian names in Rhode Island, annual address, 200; religious faith of the fathers of New England, long parliament dissolved, letter of Washington, portrait of Dr. Wm. Jenks, copy of original stamp act, 236; relief for Boston, old East Church, Salem, Perkins Tractors, 270; MSS. journal of Samuel Hawes, paper on Ebenezer Kinnersley, revolutionary anecdotes, 297; American architecture, visits of Northmen to America, Leslie's repulse, 328; Indian names, comet, 1619; resistance of Am. colonies, 357.
- New Jersey Historical Society, proceedings of, reports, officers, papers, etc., 88; reports, Indian treaty, handbook of Father Ralle, 84; reports of secretary and treasurer, fire-proof building, portrait of Gov. Morris, journal of Isaac Bangs, 208.
- New York Historical Society, proceedings of, paper on battle of Saratoga, 16, annual meeting, reports, officers, 54; diary of a prisoner during the Revolution, letter-book of Gerard Beekman, prison-ships of the Revolution, languages spoken in New York, 85; early steam navigation, paper on Lord Chatham, 117; statue of William Pitt, sketch of Van Kleeck House at Poughkeepsie, memoir of William Court, reports, 145; letter of the first minister in New York, retreat of the Americans through Westchester, donations, New York markets, battle of New Orleans, reminiscences of John Randolph, publication fund, 176, 224; bust of John Quincy Adams, suggested discovery of the northwest passage, portrait of Washington Irving, publication fund, 204; medal of Edwin Forrest, Newport Mercury, Treason of Gen. Charles Lee, 240; donations, British expedition to Danbury, portrait of Humboldt, 331; vessel of J. Cartier, order book, Poole, England, Charles Leslie, 361.
- Old Colony Historical Society, officers, Taunton old township, etc., 53; history of Bristol county, 143.
- Orleans County (Vt.) Society, 339.
- Pennsylvania Historical Society, proceedings of, 16; Jones on Ebenezer Kinnersley; treasurer's and trustee's reports, 111; officers, reports, 189; its collections, 223; damages to Chester county by the British, letters from General Wayne and David Jones, 383.
- Pioneer Association, meeting of, report, ancient powderhorn, 146.
- Propagation of the Gospel, their publications, 27.
- Prince Publication Society, officers, 237.
- Rhode Island Historical Society, proceedings of, Angell on German emigration to America, Roger Williams's letter to Fox, 56; history of cholera, officers, librarian's report, papers read before the society, curious relics, 109; John Clark and the R. I. charter, reminiscences of Providence, Roger Williams, 173; field book of General Sullivan, grave of Roger Williams, modern New York, 267.
- Society of Antiquaries, 337.
- Society of Cincinnati for New York, officers, 208.
- Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Germans in Pennsylvania, 21, 92.
- South Carolina Historical Society, proceedings of, 87; notice of vol. 1., of its collections, 93; second volume collections, 296;—Conference Historical Society, 352.
- State Island, N.Y., Historical Society, proceedings of, propositions for a new building, 240.
- Tennessee State Historical Society, proceedings of, 17, 57; paper on battle of King's Mountain, election of members, 81; donations and reports, 188; donations, letter of La Fayette, celebration of the settlement of the State, officers, 178; donations, 269.
- Wisconsin Historical Society, proceedings of, pictures of battles in Wisconsin, 57; its collections, 68; reports, officers, 50; pioneer settlements, sketch of Indians, 133; ancient gun, American archives memorial to Congress, 235; letter from, 261; memorial to Congress, 262; exploration of mounds, donations, Indian chiefs, M-8 sermon, coins, Indian curiosities, 208; circular respecting mounds, 330; portraits of pioneers, Indian chiefs, 360.
- Wyoming, Pa., Historical and

- Geological Society, reports of committees, transfer of property, 178; donations, geology of Pennsylvania, 204; officers, 271; geological survey, donations, 298.
- Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society, proceedings of, officers, proposed histories, 103.
- Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, proceedings of, address and officers, 141.
- Sombre, Dyce, notice of, 805; Johanna, 805.
- Sonder, Casper, 352.
- South Carolina, history of, 160; early printing, in, 187; first book printed in, 242, 342.
- Southampton, Lord, 33.
- Southold, L. I., first settlers in, 279.
- Spain, King, letter of, 292.
- Spanish Snow, a ship, 5.
- Sparks, Jared, 238.
- Specht, Gen., 72.
- Spelling irregular in the seventeenth century, 277.
- Spencer, Joseph, 131; J. A., history of United States, 127.
- Spooner, Judah Paddock, printer, 187.
- Spottswood, Gov., knighthood created by, 273.
- Stamp Act, copy of original, 237.
- Stanton, John, 205.
- Stark, John, 71.
- Starkweather, genealogy of, 64.
- States, Union of, 275.
- St. Clair, Mich., derivation of, 293.
- St. Christophers, 88.
- Steam first applied to navigation, 225, 265.
- Steel, John, family of, 237.
- Steiner, Lewis H., theory of zodiacal light, 110; Louis H., 14.
- Stevens, history of Georgia, 26; Ebenezer, 324; Henry, 159; John, on steam navigation, 226; Robert L., early attempt at navigation, 226.
- Stevenson, Lydia, 132.
- Steward, James, Indian Wars, 29.
- Stiles, Ezra, 205.
- Stillwater, N. Y., 70.
- Stirling, Lord, letters of, 321; account of English fleet, 321, 322; order of, 355.
- Stith, William, history of Virginia, 24, 61, 184.
- St. Louis, bay of, 180.
- Stockwell, Lieut., 69.
- Stoddard, S., notice of, 339, 365.
- Stone, P. J., history of Greensborough, Vt., 329; Samuel, 81; William, Gov., 43.
- Stonington, Ct., marine list of, 1679, 244.
- Stony Point, 89.
- Stoughton, William, 11, 156.
- Stout, Elihu, early printer in Indiana, 245; Jacob, early steam navigation, 223.
- Stow, Calvin E., on first settlers of Mass., Bay, 142.
- Strachan, Rev., 28.
- Street, Alfred B., 65, 50; on Battle of Saratoga, 16.
- Strong, Benjamin, 136; Selah, first passenger in an American steamer, 227.
- Stuart, James, destroyed London company in Virginia, 33; Rev. John, translator of Common Prayer into Mohawk language, 23; Major, 331.
- Stuyvesant, Peter, 205; expedition of, against Fort Casimir, 257.
- Sullivan, John, 8, 89, 109.
- Sumner, William H., on last words of Warren, 15; his history of East Boston, 255.
- Susquehanna River, 38.
- Susquehannas, identity and history of, 224.
- Swett, Col. Samuel, anecdotes of A. Burr, 15; on battle of Bunker Hill, 53; curious medal, 213; Leslie's retreat, 329.
- Symmes, Rev. Timothy, where settled, 26.
- Talcott, Joseph, Gov., 4.
- Tannhill, Wilkins, death of, 269.
- Tar River, etymology of, 179.
- Tarbox, William, deposition of, 203.
- Taylor, Bayard, 302; Benjamin C., 211; Fitch W., on Peruvian antiquities, 332; George, on the prison-ships of the Revolution, 86; Nathaniel W., notice of, 155.
- Tegeste, 180.
- Telegraph, ocean, first proposed, 299.
- Telegram, first use of, 62, 185, 299.
- Tenbroeck, Gen., at Saratoga, 75.
- Tenean, its meaning, 337.
- Tennessee, early printing in, 187.
- Tuaric, name given to inhabitants of a desert in Africa, 332.
- Terril, John, appointed Gov. of St. Augustine, 323.
- Testament, Negro-English, origin of, 210, 252, 808; Devereux, 276.
- Tewksbury, Mass., 15.
- Thacher, Dr., author of Military Journal, 46.
- The Crisis, author of, 62.
- The Eye, a periodical, 151.
- Thomas, Gov., 39; Isaiah, history of printing, 21, 136; J. Addison, death of, 187.
- Thompson, John R., account of St. George Randolph, 36; Zadoc, sketch of, 301.
- Thordike, Herbert, editor of Polyglott Bible, 33; discourses of 246; John, founder of Ipswich, Mass., 33; John, 246.
- Thornton, John, treasurer of Indian charity, 173.
- Thorp, calico printer, 179.
- Throgs Neck, 102, 313.
- Thwaites, George, 163.
- Ticonderoga, 66; expedition against, 30; its origin, 67.
- Time, expedients for measuring, in ancient Manhattan, 203.
- Timuqua, 2.
- Timuquana language, Buckingham-Smith on, 1; vocabulary of, 3.
- Tobacco, burnt in Maryland, 42.
- Tokens, 363.
- Tomlinson, Abraham, 132.
- Tomoca, 2.
- Tomochichi, king of Yamacraw, son of, 26.
- Tonti, Henry de, 329.
- Toanohowi, Indian chief, his engagement with the Spaniards, 26.
- Torrey, D., survey of mounds, 140.
- Town histories, 91.
- Townsend, Robert, on abbreviated words, 243.
- Tracy, Elisha, 17; Thomas, 91.
- Tragedy of Zara, 303.
- Treat, Robt., Gov., 4.
- Trescott, diplomatic history, 219.
- Trist, N. P., 17.
- True, Jacob, 324.
- Trumbull, Benjamin, history of Conn., 206; Jonathan, Gov., 4, 129; his letters to Henry Laurens, Generals Gates and Sullivan, 6, 7, 8; speech to the Assembly of Conn., 9; John, Col., 5; Joseph, Col., 8; J. Hammond, records of Connecticut, 319.
- Tryon, William, 129; letter to Gen. Putnam and Parsons, 83; conspiracy against Washington, 130; at Fairfield, Conn., 206; expedition to Danbury, 331.
- Tucker, Abraham, author of "Light of Nature," 49; George, 14.
- Tuckerman, Henry T., his essays, 95; anecdotes of Aaron Burr, 233.
- Turell, Jane, 201.
- Turks Island, 161.
- Turner, James, engraver, 246, 310; William, notice of, 155; W. W., on Am. languages, 146.
- Tuthill, John, 279.
- Tuttle, Norman, notice of, 155.
- Tyng, Dudley Atkins, brief notice of, 157, 214.
- Tyson, Job R., obituary of, 250.
- Unca's laconic speech to Winthrop, 385.
- Uncles and Aunts, first use of, 333.
- Unitarianism, its introduction into New York, 48.
- United States, cent., 1814, 91; relations with foreign nations, 169; calico printing in, 179; union of, 275; battles of, by sea and land, 317; cents of, 362.
- Utze, Nathan, 43.
- Van Cortlandt, Col., 72.
- Van Kleeck House, at Poughkeepsie, 143.
- Van Rensselaer, Hendrick, defence of Fort Ann, 70.
- Van Swearingham, Captain, 73.
- Vassal, Col., owned Washington's headquarters, 238.
- Vattemare, A., donation to Wisconsin Hist. Society, 57.
- Venazzarro, discovery of Block Island, 99.
- Ventronille, author of "Indian Good Book," 26.
- Vermont, early printing in, 187; Eastern, history of, 190.
- Vermonters, song of, 23, 152.
- Verplanck, G. C., 46; reminiscences of John Randolph, 176.
- Vertue, George, engraver, 231.
- Vespucius Americus, papers relating to, 271.
- Victoria Land, 204.
- Villiers, Coulton, 20; Nyon d., forced Washington to capitulate, 20.
- Vinten, S. F., claim of Virginia beyond the Ohio, 140.
- Virginia, records of the first colony in, 33; early currency in, 42; history of, by Stith, 34, 61, 184; company, sermon before, 147; early printing in, 137; colonial history of, 290; history of, 370.
- Vort Vander, Peter, 228.
- Voyages of Lahontan, 203.
- Voyageur, Le Grand, title of a book, 22.
- Wadsworth, Benjamin, 143.
- Waldborough, Ma., first settled by Germans, 56.
- Walker, Felix, 87; George, 110.
- Wallace, James, Sir, 77.
- Walton, George, Gov., 82; Isaac, 83.
- Walworth, Reuben H., 15.
- Ward, Artemus, resignation of, 240; Benjamin, 17; Townsend, on Richard Smith, 17.
- Ware, Ephraim G., on life of Joseph Pope, 15.
- Wareham, John, Rev., 81.
- Warne, Andrew F., obituary of, 87; Seth, at Saratoga, 69.
- Warren, Joseph, Gen., his last words, 15.
- Warville's, Brissot de, travels of, in America, 19; MSS copy in Connecticut Hist. Society Library, 20.
- Washington, Andrew Geo., 90; George, 20, 97; poetical epistle to, 26; memorials of, 61; at Saratoga, 63; intimacy with Dr. Langdon, 95; his ribbon of blue, 98; memoirs of, 120; his life guard, 123; conspiracy to assassinate, 129; life guard newly organized, 131; portraits of, 151, 213, 250, 305, 339; portrait of, by Savage, 152, 247; engagements of, 179; medal of, 213; grave of, 224; letter of, 236; his headquarters at Cambridge, owned ship of, 235; letters of, 259-261; diary of, 254;

- statue to, 370; George C., 224; Henry A., notice of, 123; Lewis W., 224; Martha, letters of, 134; William, monument to, 287; William Augustine, 221, 233.
- Waterhouse, Dr., 15; Edward, Secy. to London Co. in Virginia, 34.
- Watkinson, David, donation to Conn. Hist. Society, 81, 113.
- Watson, his portrait of Gov. Morris, 208; Elkanah, portrait of, 204.
- Watt on application of steam, 225.
- Watts, J. and Co., stereotyped first book in America, 25; Major, 63.
- Wayne, Anthony, letters of, 833.
- Webb, George, Capt., 840.
- Webster, Ebenezer, memoir of, 324; elector for President, 325; appointed judge, 825; John, Capt., 324; Noah, advertisement of, 243; Richard, his history of the Presbyterian church in America, 81.
- Welch, J. E., 156.
- Welde, Thomas, 22, 170.
- Wells, William, 279.
- Welton, Robert, Rt. Rev., sermon of, 61.
- West, Capt., 133.
- West Chester, Pa.*, history of, 64; county, N. Y., ancient records of, 333.
- Westcott, Thompson, life of John Fitch, 254; history of Philadelphia, 332.
- Weston, Plowden C. J., documents relating to South Carolina, 160.
- West Point, Va.*, account of, 244, 363.
- Weymouth, his voyage to Maine, 62.
- Wheaton's international law, 160.
- Wheatley, Phillis, his poems, 173; Susannah, 173.
- Whippley, Coffin, 312.
- Whig, meaning, 364.
- White, Father, Indian vocabulary, 230; Maryland grammar, 296; Hugh L., 173; John, remarkable exploit at Savannah, 180; John, 33; John, early settler, Mass. colony, 143; John, family of, 256; Pliny H., discourse of, 333.
- Whitefield, George, his fears for New England, 93.
- Whitehead, William A., 53.
- Whittingham, Mary, 182.
- Whitney, Thomas R., death of, 133; W. D., religion in China, 233.
- Whittier, J. G., his song of the Vermonters, 23.
- Whittlesey, Elisha, 16.
- Wigeco river, 33.
- Wilbore, Shadrach, wrote original deed of Taunton, 54.
- Wilbur, Isaac, 27.
- Wilder, Capt., 324; John N., obituary of, 252.
- Wikie, John, translation of Chaumonot's grammar, 193.
- Wilkinson, Ezra, 15.
- Willard, Joseph, Pres. of Harvard College, 247; Simon, memoir of, 369.
- Willet, Francis, 205; Marinus, his attack, 69; Thomas, deeds of Seekonk and Attleborough, 54.
- William IV., 92.
- Williams, Eleazer, obituary of, 315; James, removal of early records from Bristol to Taunton 143; Jonathan, invented the palxhan gun, 229; Roger, 99, 173, 205; letter of, 56; on the Mohawks, 62; on model of church and civil power, 150; his grave, 267.
- Williamson, Hugh, sketch of, 45.
- Willis, short-hand writing, 82; William, 84, on Scotch emigration to this country, 85.
- Willoughby, Bliss, petition for religious liberty, 279.
- Wilson's orderly book, 30; Joseph M., proposed history of Jefferson Medical College, 64; Mrs., account of, 272; Sir Thomas, letter of, 291.
- Winneconnet, meaning of, 333.
- Winthrop, Benjamin R., and Franklin square, 96, 168; Fitz John, 4; John, Gov., 4, 174; correspondents of, 150.
- Wire-pulling, 231.
- Wiswell, Capt., 223.
- Witchcraft, 11.
- Witherell, account of, H. B. Brevoort, 113.
- Woapanachki, signification of, 26.
- Wolcott, Henry, early sermons reported short-hand by, 81; Roger, Gov., 5; poetical meditations of, 136; William, note of the earthquake 1693, 82.
- Women, Young, letter on stealing, 233.
- Wood, N. N., cor. editor of Hist. Magazine, 51; William, his works, 363.
- Woodbridge, Dudley, epitaph to his wife, 26; settled at Barbadoes, 27; family of, 273, 312; John W., 312; William, his death, 27.
- Woodbury, I. B., obituary of, 367.
- Woodman, Cyrus, 81.
- Woodward, William, 182.
- Wooster, David, defence at Ridgefield, Ct., 331.
- Worcester, Thomas, 325.
- Words, Indian, still in use in Virginia, 132; abbreviated, 133, 243.
- Wright, Sir James, last royal Gov. of Georgia, 18; James, 211; Susanna, 179.
- Writing, short-hand, early use of, 81.
- Wyandottas, 193.
- Wyoming massacre, some account of, 127; history of, 160.
- Yttachucco*, 2.
- Year-book, Am. educational, 157.
- Yankee Doodle, origin of, 214, 230.
- Yoe, engraver, 231.
- Young, Ira, obituary of, 346.
- Younge, John, early settler, 273.
- Zalsberger, Moravian missionary, 26.
- Zuraba, Africa*, temples of, 204.